

# A DRAVIDIAN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

BY  
T. BURROW  
AND  
M. B. EMENEAU

SECOND EDITION

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To  
the memory of  
Sir Ralph Turner  
with gratitude  
for the fresh perspectives  
that his Indo-Aryan  
work has opened  
in  
general Indian linguistics

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## PREFACE

The preface to *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (1961; *DED*) opened with an historical sketch of the recognition of the Dravidian family of languages and the gradual discovery and identification of the two dozen (more or less) languages of the family. This need not be repeated in this preface to its revision (*DEDR*). We content ourselves with repeating, as an act of piety, that in 1816, only thirty years after Sir William Jones's adumbration of the Indo-European language family, Francis Whyte Ellis made a similar assertion of 'the family of languages which may be appropriately called the dialects of Southern India', to include 'the high and low Tamil; the Telugu, grammatical and vulgar; Carn'at'aca or Cannad'i, ancient and modern; Malayálma or Malayálam', 'the Tuluva', 'Cod'ugu', and 'the language of the moutaineers of Rájmahâl' (i.e. our Malto).<sup>1</sup>

We pointed out that work on the comparative grammar of the family had proceeded 'under the handicap of [concerned scholars] having to make each his own collection of etymologies — for the first step in comparative grammar is to find the etymologies'. This was our warrant for our work, beginning in 1949, which resulted in the publication of *DED* in 1961, of *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary: Supplement* in 1968 (*DEDS*), of 'Dravidian etymological notes', *JAOS* 92.397-418, 475-91, in 1972 (*DEN*); and of *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (*UCPL* 26) in 1962 (*DBIA*). That we profitably filled a gap in scholarly resources was stated by Bh. Krishnamurti in 1969: 'it has already given a thrust to research in Dravidian, judging from the fact that there has hardly been an article or publication since 1961 which has not liberally drawn on the materials collected and organized in this work'.<sup>2</sup> What was true then, is, we think, still true fifteen years later.

The stimulus for our supplementary publications (*DEDS* 1968, *DEN* 1972) was two-fold: (1) discovery and description of new languages and reworking of those already known: (2) the many changes, whether slight or substantial, which our growing knowledge of the field or the comments of our colleagues led us to make in our original statements. Such stimuli have continued unceasingly, and by 1975 we had accumulated more material that we wished to present to concerned scholars. The earlier publications were by then on the verge of becoming unobtainable. They were moreover becoming difficult for scholars to use because much collation was needed between the different publications. The decision was then made for a complete consolidation and revision of our old and new material. The Clarendon Press agreed to provide its backing and expertise (for which we express our gratitude), and the result is this revised edition (*DEDR*).

<sup>1</sup> 'Note to the Introduction' (separately paginated) of A. D. Campbell, *A Grammar of the Telooogo Language* (Madras, 1816). This was brought to the attention of modern scholars by N. Venkata Rao in *Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras*, 12.1-35 (1954: 35).

<sup>2</sup> *Current Trends in Linguistics*, Vol. 5, *Linguistics in South Asia* (Mouton, 1969), p. 321.

Emeneau expresses his gratitude to the Committee on Research of the University of California, Berkeley, for yearly grants which have covered, among other things, the heavy expenses of trans-Atlantic exchange of materials and have allowed Dr. Wayne Surdam to help in the preparation of the indexes. Our thanks are due to the Board of Management of the Boden Fund, Oxford, for a subvention towards the cost of publication.

Our colleagues have put us in their debt by reviews, correspondence, and many suggestions which have bettered our work over the years since we first started it. The late Professor Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya should first be named, for his long collaboration with Burrow in the field and the study, and for his many contributions of material. In *DEDS* and *DEN* we expressed gratitude, which we wish to repeat here, to numerous scholars, including B. Ramachandra Rao, N. Kumaraswami Raja, K. S. Kamaleswaran, K. S. R. Sharma, the late M. Kandappa Chetty, Michael Garman, and Martin Pfeiffer. In more recent years we have benefitted by correspondence with K. Paramasivam, S. G. Rudin, Dieter B. Kapp, and Kamil Zvelebil; Paul Hockings must be singled out for his Badaga contributions and for his suggestion that the dictionary would be more easily used if the language sigilla in the numbered paragraphs were printed in italics. Professor P. S. Subrahmanyam has contributed much both in reviews and by correspondence (PSS occurs often in the dictionary entries). Several scholars in recent years have generously sent us vocabulary material before publication; we are grateful to Dieter B. Kapp and Kamil Zvelebil for their contributions, and to Peri Bhaskara Rao for his Gadba vocabulary and M. Israel for that of Kuwi. Finally, our long-time colleague, Professor Bh. Krishnamurti (very often appearing as K.), has contributed more than we can say both in stimulus and in data and etymological connections; we can only regret that his latest suggestion, consolidation of nos. 1584 and 2582 (CDr. borrowings from pre-Telugu \*cili < \*kili), arrived much too late to be accommodated in the printing.

As we set forth in §9 of the introduction, we have used much more extensively than in our earlier publications the epoch-making work of (Sir) R. L. Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*. It is with the greatest gratitude and admiration that we dedicate to his memory our present work, which we had hoped that we might present to him in his 95th year.

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## INTRODUCTION\*

## PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 1. This dictionary is one of groups of etyma which have been excerpted with their meanings from various sources on the Dravidian languages. Even though it is realized that some such groups have been missed, it is thought that they are few in comparison with those groups that have been found and included. It is hoped that this is true also of individual items within the groups, although it is realized that many of the unplaced words in the central and northern languages might well have found a place if our knowledge of the phonetic correspondences for those languages had been more exact.

§ 2. The dictionary does not contain proto-Dravidian (PDr) reconstructions. This would have been useful, but it was not thought that the considerable extra expenditure of time that would have been necessary to prepare them was warranted in the present stage of Dravidian studies. Many of the PDr phonemes may easily be reconstructed, i.e. many of the phonetic correspondences are known satisfactorily and might be represented by asterisked symbols. Many, on the other hand, especially for the vowels are not certain, and a degree of certainty sufficient to warrant the use of asterisked symbols could have been attained only by long and intensive study. The object of the dictionary is to provide material for such studies, not to record results which at the moment could be little more than superficial and non-definitive judgements. It is obvious, however, that the grouping of etyma could be accomplished only with the aid of a preliminary set of statements of phonetic correspondences, i.e. by doing much tacit reconstruction. The framework within which the operations took place is given in the table. It may not be overstressing the obvious to point out that this set of phonetic correspondences implies that reliance on phonetic similarities has been eschewed in favour of a search for systematic phonological correspondences.

§ 3. The table contains only the correspondences that it is thought represent direct descent from PDr. In numerous places in the table several alternative correspondences are given. These in some instances represent conditioned alternatives, the conditioning contexts of which are already known; e.g. \**k*- is represented by *k*- in Tamil, Malayalam, and Telugu, except when a palatalizing vowel (*ĩ*, *ẽ*) follows, when it is represented by *c*- (this is a partial statement).<sup>1</sup> Other alternatives given are suspected to be conditioned variants, but complete and accurate statement of the conditioning is not yet possible; e.g. the Toda representatives given for \**r* are of this nature.<sup>2</sup> Since, however, a summary table of this kind is not the place in which to give an exhaustive comparative phonology, not all the known or suspected conditioned variants are presented in it.

\*As much as possible of the introduction of *DED* has been retained unchanged or with minimal changes.

<sup>1</sup> Burrow, 'Dravidian Studies III', *BSOAS* 11.22-39 (1943).

<sup>2</sup> Emeneau, 'Toda, a Dravidian Language', *TPS* 1957, 54-57.

TABLE I

Phonetic correspondences ( $\emptyset$  = zero, i.e. deletion)

(Blanks mean that the correspondences have not yet been found)

	Ta.	Ma.	Ko.	To. <sup>3</sup>	Ka.	Koḍ.	Tu.	Te.	Kol.	Nk. (Ch.)
*a <sup>1</sup>	a	a	a	o, a	a	a	a	a	a	a
*ā	ā	ā	a'	o', a'	ā	a'	ā	ā	a'	ā
*i	i	i	i	i, i	i	i	i	i	i	i
*ī	ī	ī	i'	i'	i	i, i', u'	ī	ī	i'	ī
*u	u	u	u, i	u, wa, wī, u	u	u, i	u	u	u	u
*ū	ū	ū	u', i'	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	u'	ū
*e	e	e	e	ō, e, i, i'	e	e, ē, o	e	e	e	e
*ē	ē	ē	e'	ō', e'	ē	e', ē', o'	ē	ē	e'	ē
*o	o	o	o, e	wa, wī, o, i	o	o	o	o	o	o
*ō	ō	ō	o', e'	wa', wī', i'	ō	o'	ō	ō	o'	ō
*k-	k, c	k, c	k	x	g	g	k	k, c	k	k
*k-	k	k	g	x	g	g	k	k, c	k	k
*kk	kk	kk	k	kk, k	kk, k	kk, k	kk, k	kk, k	k	k
*nk	nk	nn	g, ng	g, x	g, ng	ng	ng	ng	ng	ng
*c-	c	c	c	s	s, c	c	c	c, s, ś, t, h	s	s
*c-	c, y	c, y	c	s	s	j	j	c, s	s	s
*cc	cc	cc	c	c [= ts]	cc, s	cc	cc	cc, c	cc, c	cc
*ñc	ñc	ññ	nj	z [= dz]	j, ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj
*-t-	t	t	r	d	d	d	d	d (Nk. r)	r	r
*tt	tt	tt	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t
*qt	qt	qt	d, nd	d	d, nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
*-t-	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
*-t-	t	t	d	θ	d	d	d	d	t	t
*tt	tt	tt	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	t	t
*nd	nt	nn	d, nd	d, θ	d, nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
*p-	p	p	p	p > h	p	p	p	p	p	p
*pp	pp	pp	p	p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	p	p
*mp	mp	mp	b, mb	v, mb	mb	mb	m, mm, mb	m, mb	m, mb	m, mb
*-r-	r	r	r	r	r	r	d, j, r	d, r	d, r	d, r
*rr	rr	rr	i	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t
*pr	pr	pp	d, nd	d, nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
*m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
*n, n <sup>2</sup>	n, n	n, n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
*ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ	ñ
*y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
*r	r	r	r	r, ś, ṣ, θ	r	r	r	r	r	r
*l	l	l	l	ś, ṣ, l	l	l	l, r	l	l	l
*ll	ll	ll	l	ś, ṣ, l	ll	ll	ll	ll, l	ll	ll
*v-	v	v	v	p	b	b	b	b	v	v
*v-	v	v	v	f	v	v	v, b	v	v	v
*k	k	k	l, r, g, y	d, r, ś, s, w, θ	k (> l [V, r [C]	l, θ	r, l'	k (> d, C)r	r	θ, y
*l	l	l	l	l, t	l	l	l, l	l	l	l, y
*ll	ll	ll	l	l, t	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll

<sup>1</sup> The vowel section of the table contains no indications of the various dissimilations and assimilations that are found; e.g. \*e > Ta. i before the vowel a in the next syllable; \*e > Ka. i before i or u in the next syllable; \*i > Koḍ. a before \*a or \*ay in the next syllable when a retroflex intervenes.

<sup>2</sup> For the To. vowels, see Su. 1976 and P. S. Subrahmanyam, *Indian Linguistics* 40.243-5 (1979).

<sup>3</sup> For Te. ~ P (i.e. voiced and voiceless stop) in all positions of articulation, see especially N. Kumaraswami Raju, *Post-Nasal Voiceless Plosives in Dravidian* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 18; Annamalainagar, 1969).

	Pa.	Ga. (Oll.)	Go.	Konda	Pe.	Mand.	Kui	Kuwi	Kur.	Malt.	Br.
e, a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
ē, ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū
e, a	e	e, a	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	a, i
ē, ā	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē
o	o	o, a	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	a, u, ō
ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	x, k	q, k'	x, k
g, v, y	g	y	g	g	g	g	g	y	x	g	x
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k, (k) kh	q, k	kk
ng, ŋ	ng, ŋ	ng	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ(g)	ŋ(g)	ng	ng	ŋx, ŋg	ŋq, ŋg	ng
c	s, c	s, h, θ	s	h	h	h	s	h	c	c	c
y	y	s	z	z	z	h	s, h	h	s	s	s
cc	cc	s	s	c	c	c	s	cc, c	cc, c	c	s
ñ, ñj	ñ, ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj	ñj
d	r	r, r, rr	r	r	z	y	j, g	y, r	r	r	r, rr, r
tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	t	t	t	tt, t	tt, t	t	t
nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd, d	nd	nd	nd	nd
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	t	t	t	tt, t	tt, t	t	tt, t
nd, d	nd, d	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
pp, p	pp, p	p	p	p	p	p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	p	p
m, mb, b	m, mb	m	mb, m	mb, m	m	m, mb	mb	m, mb	mb	mb	mb
d (NE d), r	y	r, r, rr	r	z	y	j, g, C r	y, r	r, rr, s	r, s	r, rr, θ	r, rr, θ
tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	R	c, s	c	c	c	tt, t	tt, t	t	t
nd (NE nd)	nd	nd	nr	nr	nj	nj	nj	nd	nd	s	s
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m, b-6
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n, d-6
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r, rr, θ
l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l, ll
ll	ll	ll, l	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll	ll
v	v	v, w	v	v	v	v	v	v	b	b	b
v	v	v, w	v	v	v	v	v	v	b, v	w	f, v
r	r, d	r, r	r	r	r	r	r	r	θ, r, y, l	θ, r, y, l	1/θ, θ
l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l, ll
ll	ll	ll, l	ll, l	ll, l	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll

<sup>4</sup> \*c frequently > zero in the languages from Ta. to Te.

<sup>5</sup> Ta. and Ma. seem to have evidence for two phonemes (or possibly merely allophones) in PDr. There are many instances of loss of initial n-; Kol. and (even more) Nk. (Ch.) seem to carry this tendency furthest (e.g. 3582, 3682, 3690, 3693).

<sup>6</sup> \*n- > d-, \*m- > b- before front vowels.

<sup>7</sup> l in the brahman dialect.

<sup>8</sup> F. r = r; S. l, C]l, -d- = r.

There are very numerous instances in which the stated phonetic correspondences do not hold in the etymological groupings. Many of these failures of regularity are already explainable in some detail within the limits of our knowledge, and might have been explained in the dictionary entries, except that in our judgement it would have swollen an already large work over-much and our object has been, as is said above, only to provide material for further study.

§ 4. (I) One easy explanation of failures of regularity is provided by the historical phonetic changes within those languages that have a long literary history. These changes have been set out in the table only in part (e.g. *\*p-* in Kannada). An example of those omitted is the development seen in Telugu for PDr *\*r*. This symbol represents a correspondence in which Te. shows *r*. This, however, holds only for old and literary Te. and for our primary dictionary source for this language (i.e. Sankaranarayana's dictionary, but not Brown's). In the modern colloquial old *r* has merged with old *r* in all positions. It is uncertain when and in when dialect of Te. the change began. What is clear is that there are examples of the merger even in the oldest records and that the oldest grammarians warn that the two phonemes should not be confused in writing. A good example is Te. *cerugu* 'to winnow' in contrast with Ma. *cēruka*, To. *kō-r*, Ka. *kēru*, Kol. Nk. (Ch.) *ke-d*, Pa. *kēd*, (NE) *kēd*, Ga. *kēy*, Pe. *jēc*, Kur. *kēsna*, Malt. *kése* (group 2019); all these latter languages quoted have a contrastive representative of PDr *\*r* rather than *\*r*. The Te. word is not recorded in the literature before the Daśakumāracaritramu of the thirteenth century, and apparently there was at that period no literary tradition or dialect evidence used by authors which would have informed them that the form was originally *\*cerugu*; reconstruction of older forms by comparison with other languages was, of course, impossible for the grammarians and *littérateurs* since they did not have recourse to the methods of comparative linguistics. Attention is generally not drawn to such matters in the entries; they are generally clear to scholars in the field. The requisite philological information, moreover, is not always easily at hand, and in many instances is lacking from the records.

§ 5. (2) At times it is either suspected or certain that two slightly different PDr phonological reconstructions are involved in one entry. In other words, already in PDr there were either dialectal phonological differences, or in some instances, what might seem to be phonological differences can be attributed to morphological differences, e.g. different allomorphs of the same root conditioned by different phonological contexts such as are provided by different derivative suffixes.

An example of the first type is group 3067. Te. *tanḍri*, inscriptional *tanri*, Konda *tanri*, and Kui-Kuwi *tanji* look to PDr *\*tanr-*. Pa. *tend* and Ka. *tande* are compatible with this, but could as well look to *\*tant-*; Ta. *tantai* and Ma. *tanta* can only be referred to *\*tant-*. It is possible that PDr already had two forms *\*tant-* and *\*tanr-*. The remainder of the Ta. evidence (*cutai*, *nantai*, etc.) makes it at least possible that a stem *\*tay* is involved, preceded by possessive pronominal forms (perhaps *\*cm-*, *\*nam*, *\*tam*, etc.); the two internal consonant

clusters *-nt-* and *-nr-* would then be two different assimilatory resultants. This explanation of the PDr difference is not, however, quite straightforwardly cogent, since the Te., Konda, and Kui-Kuwi forms require the end of the word to be reconstructed as *\*-i*, which is not reconcilable with the *\*-ay* required by Ta.-Ma. and Ka. (Pa. has lost whatever PDr had in this position).<sup>3</sup>

An example of a morphologically conditioned phonological difference is seen in such collocations as Te. *ādu* and *ārcu*, respectively intransitive and transitive of the same verb in group 347 (cf. also groups 1041, 1882, 1942, and 3852, the latter two of which give evidence for an alternation of *\*ṛ* and *\*r* in these sets); the exact statement and explanation within PDr is still uncertain. Another morphologically conditioned phonological difference that has been clearly defined and explained concerns differences in vowel quantities. Many verbal roots have two allomorphs, one with a long vowel which occurs when no derivative suffix with an initial vowel follows, the other with a short vowel which occurs when a derivative suffix with an initial vowel follows.<sup>4</sup> An example is found in § 4: Te. *cer-ugu* contrasting with Ma. *cēr-*, To. *kō-r*, Ka. *kēr-*, Kol. Nk. *ke-d*, etc.; the suffix *-ug-* in Te. conditions the short vowel in the preceding syllable, and none of the other forms has a derivative suffix. Another example is group 4020: Ta. Ma. Ka. Te. *pār-*, To. *por-*, Koḍ. Tu. *pār-* contrasting with Ta. *par-a*, *par-i*, Ko. *parn-* (<*\*par-a*), Ka. *par-isu*, Te. *par-acu*, *par-apu*, Go. *par-i*.

It has been impossible to include notes on any of these problems; many problems would have required much too extended a treatment for a dictionary of this plan. Many of the forms related in these ways have been put together in the groups. Many others have been separated in groups with cross-references, on the principle that the difference already existed in PDr and that our groups on the whole represent forms that can be connected under one PDr reconstruction. We have not achieved consistency in this matter and have been inclined to conservatism in what has been included within the same group.

§ 6. (3) The Dravidian linguistic area is one in which there has been much borrowing between related languages. This frequently brings it about that, to take the simplest case, a language has two forms that descend from the same PDr reconstruction, and consequently shows two correspondences for the same PDr phoneme. Often enough it is possible to decide that one of these correspondences represents direct descent from PDr, and that the other represents borrowing. For example, Te. *celāgu* 'to sound' and *kelayu* 'to rage' (group 1574) are both cognates of Ta. *ilai* 'to sound, roar, rage', Ko. *kilc-* 'to utter a shrill cry of joy', To. *kis-* 'to crow', Ka. *kele* 'to cry or shout with energy or for joy, vociferate abusively', etc. The first Te. form has *c-*, the Te. palatalized representative of PDr *\*k-* before a front vowel. The other form with *k-* is borrowed from Ka., where palatalization does not occur.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> On this set, see Emeneau, 'Dravidian Kinship Terms', *Language* 29. 339-53, esp. 350 f. (1953).

<sup>4</sup> Bhadriraju Krishnamurti, 'The History of Vowel-length in Telugu Verbal Bases', *JAS* 15. 231-52 (1955); also his *Telugu Verbal Bases*, 121-23.

<sup>5</sup> See n. 1. For the method involved in identifying borrowings, see Emeneau, *Kolami, a Dravidian Language*, 145 f.

Only the correspondences that it is thought represent direct descent from PDr are in the table. The many forms that show other correspondences have generally been tacitly included in the etymological groups with which they belong, and it is only in exceptional cases that a note has been made of our judgement (or perhaps that of the *Tamil Lexicon*) that borrowing is involved. To have recorded, and in many instances argued, the borrowing would have swollen the size of the dictionary: separate monographic treatment is required.

§ 7. (4) Many groups include forms whose phonology is in part at least inexplicable on any basis now known. It has however seemed, because of similarities of meaning, that all forms should be included on the chance that they are genetically related and that this can be proved later by intensive study. Examples include groups 360, 4358, and many others.

§ 8. The semantic problem has been handled conservatively. It is clear that in each language independently, items not originally homophones have merged because of the language's phonological changes. These have been on the whole easy to assign to their proper places; e.g. Te. *cēru* is a merger of two PDr verbs, one with \**k-* and one with \**c-*, and the separation has been made in groups 2012 and 2814. On the other hand, it often seems that there were homophones in PDr, since it seems impossible to find anything but an *ad hoc*, or even at times improbable, connexion between the series of meanings for the two groups of etyma. Here there is much room for difference of opinion as to what semantic developments are probable or plausible, but we have thought it wise to be conservative even when it involves abandoning the groupings of the *Tamil Lexicon* or Kittel or other dictionaries. A pertinent example is furnished by groups 2684 and 2687, where separation of the groups based respectively on meanings 'to be rolled up, coiled, curled, to revolve' and 'to shrink, contract, shrivel, grow lean' requires recognition that several of the languages have homophones (e.g. Ta. *curul*, Ta. *curi*, Ka. *surku*, To. *tu-l-*). This is probably an extreme case, but even with some misgivings we felt forced to recognize the *ad hoc* nature of the connexions made by the dictionaries.

At times there has been separation, but cross-references have been supplied between groups which are certainly or almost certainly related. For example, group 5514 \**verr-* 'to speak, tell' is almost certainly related to group 5516 \**pen-* 'to hear' as a 'transitive/causative' (so P. S. Subrahmanyam; Su. 1973, p. 146), but we have kept the two groups separate in *DEDR*, as we did in *DED*, for visual convenience. Other such related groups have been arranged as (a) and (b) under the same number; e.g., group 5496(a) consists of \**vel-* 'white, bright' and its many derivatives and some compounds; group 5496(b) consists of words for 'butter', originally a compound of \**vel* and \**ney* 'ghee' (in *DED* the 'butter' words were given as a separately numbered group with cross-reference). Complete consistency has not been sought for in such instances.

On the other hand, cross-references at times mean nothing more than that there are no insuperable phonological objections to connection between the

groups, but that the semantic relationship is nothing more than an act of faith.<sup>6</sup> An example is group 5328, which contains forms that are phonologically easy to relate with the forms in group 5276, but which present a semantic difficulty since in fact no occurrences of the meaning development 'anger, malice, grudge' are found in group 5276. Similarly for group 4876, words meaning 'to flash, emit lightning; star', and group 5396, words meaning 'sky'; note that it has been judged that the 'fish' words in group 4885, which have often been connected with the 'flash' words, can only be so connected by an act of faith, and the semantic development ('that which flashes or glitters' > 'fish') is very much *ad hoc* and has not convinced us. A group of words for 'aerial root, as of the banyan', group 5431, may well be related with the verb root meaning 'to fall, descend', group 5430, but we have decided to emphasize the *ad hoc* nature of the connection (and the unusual phonological connections within the 'aerial root' group — *virutu: urī: ūḍe*) by keeping the two groups separate and supplying a cross-reference. The exact degree of doubt or lack of doubt intended by inclusion, separation, and cross-reference has evaded indication.

One semantic problem of a special nature should be mentioned. This concerns the many items which are names of plants, trees, etc. We give botanical identifications in Latin terminology when it is thus given in our sources. Since these sources derive their identifications from many different botanists of different chronological periods, many uncertainties of identification and inconsistencies in terminology result. We have attempted to resolve these as much as possible by quoting synonymies from J. D. Hooker's *The Flora of British India*. This work was done in the last quarter of the 19th century. We have supplemented it with Lushington's rather unsatisfactory work published in 1915. Although Hooker is now somewhat antiquated, he has not yet been superseded as a whole, and we have not attempted to use any later Latin nomenclature. Botanical synonymies are given at the end of numbered groups (e.g. App. no. 28). The index of flora does not contain any statements of equivalence of terms.

§ 9. Many of the groups contain at the end notes on Indo-Aryan (IA); these always follow the sign /. We have avoided inclusion in the dictionary of words that were certainly borrowed by Dravidian languages from IA languages, whether Sanskrit, Middle Indo-Aryan, or the modern IA vernaculars. At times these borrowings show interesting features, either of geographical extension, of phonological development, or of semantic development. However, it was decided, while *DED* was being prepared, that such items should be presented elsewhere; *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (1962) resulted. During the preparation of *DEDR* more such items were identified in our older publications; these have been relegated to an appendix of 61 numbered groups. A very few items of this kind have been retained, when e.g. it seemed possible that the words were really Dravidian (e.g. group 5339), or when, as in the case of the words for 'king',

<sup>6</sup> It was Jules Bloch who with Gallic clarity said of etymologies: 'either they are self-evident, or they are a matter of probability and to a certain extent, of faith' (*BSOS* 5. 743 (1928-30)). He was speaking of borrowings from Dravidian into IA, but the dictum is true (though perhaps over simple) for all etymologies.



group 201, the borrowing from Sanskrit is so old and so thoroughly naturalized that the words seem tantalizingly Dravidian-like.

On the other hand, it has seemed useful to include all items which involve a possibility or probability that similarities between Dravidian and IA material indicate borrowing from Dravidian into IA. Much of this material had already been published by Burrow, but new items have appeared, especially of the kind that show Marathi alone on the IA side presenting a similarity with Dravidian material; e.g. group 5342. In presenting similarities which may indicate borrowing by IA from Dravidian, we have tended to refrain from making judgements as to certain, probable, or possible borrowings. It has seemed preferable to present the material and to allow judgements to be presented elsewhere.

Already in *DEDS* we had begun to use (Sir) R. L. Turner's *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages (CDIAL)*, the first volume of which (the dictionary proper) was completed in 1966. In *DEDR* we have used and quoted from this epoch-making work much more extensively. Of particular value to us have been such Old Indo-Aryan reconstructions as we are now able to quote from *CDIAL* in, e.g., App. 3 and App. 5.

§ 10. The many changes which have been introduced into the dictionary by our growing knowledge of the field or by comments of our colleagues should be exemplified.

Simplest are combinations of groups that were separated in *DED*, etc.; recognition that phonologically or semantically the groups belonged together resulted in combination.

An easy example involving meaning is group 3755, a combination of *DED* 3114 and 3115 (already combined in *DEDS*), since, as several Indian scholars pointed out to us, the fruits of two plant species originally separated have the same taste effect. The combination in group 3103 of *DED(S)* 2529, 'head' words, and *DED* 2530, 'honeycomb' words, was already made in *DEDS*, because of the parallel use in Pengo of an unconnected word with both meanings. Less obvious, but still plausible, are the meaning connections involved in the formation of group 3610 by combining *DED* 2986, *DED* 2989, and several items meaning 'pleasure' from *DED(S)* 2988.

Examples involving phonology are usually more complicated. Group 3122, containing words for 'dig, scratch', combines *DED(S, N)* 2547, *DED* 2805, and *DEDS(N)* 837, following upon the suggestion by P. S. Subrahmanyam (Su. 1973, p. 141) that CDr. forms like Pe. *rav-*, Kui *raj-*, *rab-* are derived by aphaeresis from PDr. *\*tar-* (*\*tar-* > *\*t̥ra-* > *ra-*); Ka. *tekku* 'to lick the itch' of *DED* 2805 is lost from the dictionary, its meaning in any case being against its inclusion. The two groups 4135 *\*pic-* and 4183 *\*piṛ-*, with meanings hardly distinguishable, have been formed with *DED* 3404 and *DED* 3440 respectively as nuclei; some items have been shifted from *DED* 3440 to *DEDR* 4145, *DED(S)* 3458 has been split between the two new groups, and *DED* 3437 has been added to *DEDR* 4183; all these changes were made on phonological grounds. The various groups meaning 'dust, powder, earth', *DED(S)* 2776, 2778, *DEDS* 525, 555, have been united as *DEDR* 3283, the phonological basis being *\*tūk-*: *\*tuk V-*: *\*tū-*; contamination

with Skt. *dhuli-* (probably of Indoeuropean origin) has yielded many disturbing forms.

On the other hand, old groups have at times been split. On semantic grounds, *DED(S, N)* 3296 has been split into *DEDR* 3999 and 4000; this was already suggested in *DEN*. Similarly, it was thought that *DED(S, N)* 426 should be split into *DEDR* 501 (*\*iṛa-*), 502 (*\*iṛi-*), and 503 (*\*iṛuk/kk-*), since semantically a fairly certain differentiation is possible. *DED(S, N)* 3255 appears as *DEDR* 3949; *DEDR* 4536 'to sell' has been separated from it both on phonological and semantic grounds (Krishnamurti 1980).

An example in which on the evidence at hand it is not possible to decide whether a group should be split or not, is provided by 1827(a) and (b), where a note, based on correspondence with Bh. Krishnamurti, sets forth the problem.

There have been some rather complicated reassignments of items. E.g., *DED(S, N)* 1496, *DED(S, N)* 1538, *DED* 1765 have been rearranged and supplemented by new material to form *DEDR* 1796 (*\*kur-*), 1852 (*\*kur-*), 2122 (*\*kor-*), of which the meanings are not distinguishable; but the last word has probably not been said on these groups. Some shifts of items, however, are simple; e.g. the shift of Ka. *diṅku* 'jump' from *DED(S)* 2728 (*DEDR* 3326) to *DED(S)* 2803 (*DEDR* 2971) is justified by the vowel *i* (this was already suggested in *DEDS*).

#### SOURCES OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 11. The sources used for the dictionary have been of very various natures.

The lexicons of the four literary languages are voluminous, especially the *Tamil Lexicon*, which astonishes by the enormous range of vocabulary contained in the literary record of approximately two-millennia duration. On the other hand, not even the *Tamil Lexicon* is complete and usable as a philological record of the language. Even when it is supplemented by the recently published word-indexes of the oldest Tamil texts, it is impossible to be sure of the earliest occurrence of words, of those that are now only literary, of those that are only lexical, and of dialect forms. Kittel on Kannaḍa and Gundert on Malayalam are much less satisfactory than the *Tamil Lexicon* philologically, and for Telugu there is so far nothing of this sort available in Telugu-English form, except for indications contained in Krishnamurti's *Telugu Verbal Bases*. Kittel is probably not as full a representative of the vocabulary of Kannaḍa as the *Tamil Lexicon* is of Tamil, even when supplemented by recent dialect work; Gundert is clearly not so full for Malayalam, though his work has begun to be supplemented by recent lexical publication. Krishnamurti's work on the Telugu verb has made us realize and regret the more the lack of an exhaustive Telugu-English lexicon; the three recent works on inscriptional Telugu are of extreme value as supplements.

The Tulu dictionary of Männer is unsatisfactory in that it presents material from several phonologically divergent dialects without indications of the dialect source of any form. We could not be expected (as some reviewers apparently did expect us) to sort out these dialect forms, as well as some material that is

highly selective. On the whole, only works are included that were much used; works referred to only once or several times are specified when referred to and are not in this list.

The chief authority for each language appears first in the lists for the various languages and is marked with an asterisk (\*). In the entries in the main body of the work, items from these chief authorities have no indication of source. Sigilla are provided for other authorities, and each item from such an authority is marked with the appropriate sigillum, which in general refers only to the one item to which it is prefixed except for very occasional strings of derivatives following such a marked item. Occasionally after or in combination with an item marked with a sigillum as from a secondary source, it is necessary to use a sigillum for the chief authority, and sigilla are provided for this purpose (this situation arises especially for Telugu). Authorities not provided with sigilla are generally identified by the author's name.

A notation of the form '(K also)' means that the other sources and K have the forms or meanings preceding the notation and that K alone has the forms or meanings following the notation.

### § 13. Tamil (Ta.).

Ta. Lex. = \**Tamil Lexicon*, published under the authority of the University of Madras, 6 vols. and supplement, Madras, 1924-39. The practice of using *TLS* for the supplementary volume; followed in *DEDS*, has been discontinued.

MIRON WINSLOW, *A Comprehensive Tamil and English Dictionary of High and Low Tamil*, Madras, 1862.

P. PERCIVAL, *A Dictionary English and Tamil*, rev. ed., Madras, 1935.

PR = A. M. ПЯТИГОРСКИЙ и С. Г. Рудин, *Тамильско-русский словарь* (A. M. PYATIGORSKY and S. G. RUDIN, *A Tamil-Russian Dictionary*), Moscow, 1960.

Devanesan = G. DEVANESAN, *A Critical Survey of the Madras University Tamil Lexicon*, Salem, 1955.

PPTI = N. SUBRAHMANYAN, *Pre-Pallavan Tamil Index*, Madras, 1966.

PN = V. I. SUBRAMONIAM, *Index of Puṛāṇānuṣṛu*, Trivandrum, 1962.

A. H. ARDEN, *A Progressive Grammar of Common Tamil*, 4th ed. revised by A. C. Clayton, with an appendix on Tamil phonetics by J. R. Firth, Madras, 1934.

JULIEN VINSON, *Manuel de la langue tamoule*, Paris, 1903.

Ag. = S. AGESTHIALINGOM, *A Generative Grammar of Tamil*, Annamalai, 1967. Nanjilnad Vellala dialect (p. x).

Andronov = M. ANDRONOV, *A Standard Grammar of Modern and Classical Tamil*, Madras, 1969.

*Tolkāppiyam* . . . , with a short commentary in English by P. S. Subrahmanyam Sastri, vol. i, *Eṭuttatikāram* (Madras Oriental Series, No. 3), Madras, 1930.

*Tolkāppiyam-Collatikāram*, with an English commentary by P. S. Subrahmanyam Sastri (Annamalai University Tamil Series, No. 9), Annamalai, 1945.

Asher-Radhakrishnan = R. E. ASHER and R. RADHAKRISHNAN, *A Tamil Prose Reader*, 1971.

Velu Pillai = A. VELU PILLAI, *Study of the Dialects in Inscriptional Tamil*, Trivandrum, 1976.

Tinn. = A. KAMATCHINATHAN, *The Tirunelvēli Tamil Dialect* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 19), Annamalai, 1969.

Koll. = K. KARUNAKARAN, *The Kollimalai Tamil Dialect* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 26), Annamalai, 1971. An appendix gives select words from other Ta. dialects, viz. Nāñcil-nāṭu (NTD), South Arcot (SATD), Tañjāvur (TATD), Salem (STD), and Coimbatore (CTD); a few forms are quoted from these lists, with these abbreviations.

RS = RAMA SUBBIAH, *A Lexical Study of Tamil Dialects in Lower Perak*, Kuala Lumpur, 1966.

A. SATHASIVAM, *The Structure of the Tamil Verb*, University of Oxford D.Phil. thesis, 1956.

TPM = T. P. MEENAKSHISUNDARAN, 'The phoneme *y* in Ancient Tamil', *Studies in Indian Linguistics* [Professor M. B. Emeneau *Śaṣṭipūrti* Volume] (Poona-Annamalai, 1968), 226-30.

### § 14. Malayalam (Ma.).

Gt. = \*H. GUNDERT, *A Malayalam and English Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1872.

*Malayalam Lexicon: A Comprehensive Malayalam-Malayalam-English Dictionary*. Vols. I and II (ed. Suranad Kunjan Pillai; vowels), Vol. III (ed. K. V. Namboodiripad; ka-ki), Trivandrum, 1965, 1970, 1976. Items not distinguished from those in Gundert; sigillum *ML*.

TOBIAS ZACHARIAS, *A Malayalam-English School Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1921.

—, *Anglo-Malayalam Dictionary*, 2nd. ed. revised by Oliver F. E. Zacharias, Mangalore, 1933.

Kauṭ. = *Bhāṣā Kauṭaliyam, Adhikaraṇas* 4-7 (ed. K. N. Ezhuttachan; Madras University Malayalam Series, No. 15), Madras, 1960. Word List in Appendix C, separately paginated, 20 pp.

L. J. FROHNMEYER, *A Progressive Grammar of the Malayalam Language*, 2nd ed., Mangalore, 1913.

K. M. NARAYANA MENON, *Historical Grammar of Early Old Malayalam* (thesis, ? 1965).

Tiyya = C. J. ROY, *The Tiyya Dialect*, Trivandrum, 1969 (Ph.D. thesis).

L. V. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, *The Evolution of Malayalam Morphology*, Ernakulam, 1936.

ANANTARAMAYYAR CHANDRA SEKHAR, *Evolution of Malayalam* (Deccan College Dissertation Series, 10), Poona, 1953.

### § 15. Irula (Ir.).

Z. = \*KAMIL V. ZVELEBIL, *The Irula Language*, Wiesbaden, 1973. *The Irula (Irula) Language*, part II, Wiesbaden, 1979. The vocabularies of these two form a combined whole.

Zvelebil 1980 — *id.*, 'A plea for Nilgiri areal studies', *IJDL* 9.1-22 (1980).



### § 16. Pālu Kuṛumba (PālKu.), Ālu Kuṛumba (ĀlKu.).

- PālKu. = Dieter B. KAPP, 'Pālu Kuṛumba riddles', *BSOAS* 41.512-22 (1978).  
 ĀlKu. = *id.*, 'Childbirth and name-giving among the Ālu Kuṛumbas of South India', *Aspects of Tribal Life in South India 1: Strategy and Survival* (Studia Ethnologica Bernensia 1, 1978), 167-80.  
 Z. = items available in Kapp's contributions in the glossaries in Zvelebil's Iruḷa publications.  
 A few items were communicated by Kapp. [His book, *Ālu-Kuṛumbaru Nāyaṅ*: *Die Sprache der Ālu-Kuṛumbas*, Wiesbaden, 1982, was not yet available during the preparation of *DEDR*.]

### § 17. Beṭṭa Kuruba (Kurub.).

- U. P. UPADHYAYA, 'The Kuruba language', *LSB* 1.7-12 (1968).

### § 18. Kota (Ko.).

- \*Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.  
 M. B. EMENEAU, *Kota Texts* (UCPL, vols. 2 and 3), Berkeley, 1944-6.

### § 19. Toda (To.).

- \*Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.  
 M. B. EMENEAU, 'Toda, a Dravidian language', *TPS* 1957, 15-66.  
*TS* = *id.*, *Toda Songs*, Oxford 1971.  
 MBE 1974b = *id.*, *Ritual Structure and Language Structure of the Todas* (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 64, part 6), Philadelphia, 1974.  
*TGT* = *id.*, *Toda Grammar and Texts* (forthcoming in 1983).  
 Sak. = S. SAKTHIVEL, *Phonology of Toda with Vocabulary* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 41), Annamalai Nagar, 1976.  
 Su. 1976 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'The Toda developments of Proto-Dravidian \*a, \*a:, \*1 and \*l', *Dravidian Linguistics-V* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 47), 87-120.  
 Su. 1977 = *id.*, 'Proto-Dravidian \*r in Toda', *Indian Linguistics* 38.1-5 (1977).  
 MBE 1979 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Toda vowels in non-initial syllables', *BSOAS* 42.225-34 (1979).

### § 20. Kannaḍa (Ka.).

- KH. = \*F. KITTEL, *A Kannaḍa-English Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1894.  
 K.<sup>2</sup> = *id.*, revised and enlarged by M. Mariappa Bhat, Madras, 1968-71.  
 F. ZIEGLER, *A School-Dictionary English and Canarese*, 2nd ed., Mangalore, 1889.  
 F. KITTEL, *A Grammar of the Kannaḍa Language*, Mangalore, 1903.  
 HAROLD SPENCER, *A Kanarese Grammar*, Mysore, 1914; 2nd ed. revised by W. Perston, Mysore, 1950.  
 A. N. NARASIMHA, *A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* (University of Mysore Studies in Dravidian Philology, No. 1), Mysore, 1941.  
 GOVIND SWAMIRAO GAI, *Historical Grammar of Old Kannada* (based entirely on the Kannada inscriptions of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries A D)

- (Deccan College Dissertation Series, No. 1), Poona, 1946.  
 PBh. = R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, *A Descriptive Grammar of Pampa Bharata*, Mysore, 1972.  
 UNR = ULLAL NARASINGA RAO, *A Kisamwār Glossary of Kanarese Words*, Mangalore, 1891.  
 U.P.U. = U. P. UPADHYAYA, *A Comparative Study of Kannada Dialects*, Mysore, 1976. A selection of items from the Bellary, Gulbarga, Kumta, and Nanjangud dialects.  
 D. N. S. BHAT, 'A survey of the Mysore District', *LSB* 1.1-6 (1968).  
 Hav. = D. N. SHANKARA BHAT, *An Outline Grammar of Havyaka* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 5), Poona, 1971.  
 HavS. = K. G. SHASTRI, *The Havyaka Dialect of North Kanara*, Dharwar, 1971.  
 M. M. BHAT, 'Cognates for Koṇḍa vocabulary', *Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras*, 15 (1958-9), 11 pp. A number of Havyaka items.  
 Hal. = A. SRIRAMANA ACHARYA, *Halakki Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 1), Poona, 1967.  
 Gul. = R. MAHADEVAN, *Gulbarga Kannada (Brahmin Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 3), Poona, 1968.  
 Nanj. = U. PADMANABHA UPADHYAYA, *Nanjangud Kannada (Vakkaliga Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 2), Poona, 1968.  
 Gowda = K. KUSHALAPPA GOWDA, 'Gowda Kannada and standard Kannada', *Dr. Ling.* 85-105; *id.*, *Gowda Kannada* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 20), Annamalai Nagar, 1970.  
 Bark. = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Barkur Kannada', *LSB* 11.1-8 (1969); *id.*, *Barkur Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 6), Poona, 1971.  
 Tipt. = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Tiptur Kannada', *LSB* 17.17-22 (1969); 18.11-16 (1969); *id.*, *Tiptur Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 8), Poona, 1971.  
 Coorg = U. P. UPADHYAYA, 'The Jenu Kuruba dialect of Kannada', *LSB* 4.7-12 (1968); *id.*, *Coorg Kannada (Jenu Kuruba Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 9), Poona, 1971.  
 Rabakavi = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Rabakavi Kannada', *LSB* 5.14-19 (1968).  
 Sholiga = K. S. GURUBASAVE GOWDA, 'The Sholiga dialect of Kannada', *LSB* 6.13-18 (1968).  
 Kurumba dialect, fieldnotes collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1959.  
 Badaga, selected items from fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau; Hock. = items communicated by Paul Hockings.

### § 21. Koḍagu (Coorg; Koḍ.).

- \*Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.  
 Kar. = MICHAEL GARMAN, *Coorg Verbal Base Structure* (Dravlingpex, vol. 1, no. 7), 1969. This material was collected from informants from Karaḍa (near Virajpet); apart from generation differences between this material and Emeneau's, there may be local differences.  
 Shanmugam = S. V. SHANMUGAM, *Dravidian Nouns (a comparative study)* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 25),

Annamalainagar, 1971; pp. 389-98 have additions to DED and DEDS, mainly Koḍagu items.

R. A. COLE, *An Elementary Grammar of the Coorg Language*, Bangalore, 1867.

MBE 1970 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Koḍagu vowels', *JAOS* 90.145-58 (1970).

MBE 1971 = *id.*, 'Koḍagu and Brahui developments of Proto-Dravidian \*ɾ', *IJL* 13.176-98 (1971).

## § 22. Tulu (Tu.).

\*A. MÄNNER, *Tulu-English Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1886.

—, *English-Tulu Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1888.

B-K. = M. MARIAPPA BHAT and A. SHANKER KEDILAYA, *Tulu-English Dictionary* (Madras University Kannada Series, 15), Madras, 1967.

J. BRIGEL, *A Grammar of the Tulu Language*, Mangalore, 1872.

L. V. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, 'Materials for a sketch of Tulu phonology', *Indian Linguistics* 6.385-439 (1936).

W. BRIGHT and A. K. RAMANUJAN, 'Sociolinguistic variation and language change', *Proc. 9th International Congress of Linguists, Cambridge, Mass., 1962*, 1107-14.

D. N. S. BHAT = D. N. SHANKARA BHAT, 'Studies in Tulu', *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute, Silver Jubilee Volume* [25], 11-31 (1966).

Bhattacharya = fieldnotes collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1958.

BRR = items, chiefly of the brahmin dialect, communicated by B. Ramachandra Rao, Department of Kannada, Osmania University.

## § 23. Belari (Bel.).

D. N. S. BHAT, 'The Belari language', *LSB* 2.1-6 (1968).

## § 24. Koraga (Kor.).

D. N. SHANKARA BHAT, *The Koraga Language* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 7), Poona, 1971. Earlier vocabularies and accounts were published in *Studies in Indian Linguistics* [Professor M. B. Emeneau *Śaṣṭipūrti Volume*] (Poona-Annamalainagar, 1968), 290-5, and *LSB* 7.9-18 (1968), 8.5-14 (1968), 9.3-15 (1968), 10.9-17 (1968), 12.1-9 (1969). Dialects reported are: O(nty), T(appu), M(udu).

## § 25. Telugu (Te.).

Śaṅk. = \*P. SANKARANARAYANA, *A Telugu-English Dictionary*, Madras, 1927.

B. = CHARLES PHILIP BROWN, *A Dictionary, Telugu and English*, Madras, 1852; *A Telugu-English Dictionary*, 2nd ed. revised by M. Venkata Ratnam, W. H. Campbell, and K. Veeresalingam Pantulu Garu, Madras, 1907.

P. SANKARANARAYANA, *An English-Telugu Dictionary*, 2nd ed., Madras, 1907.

SAN = *Suryarāy-andhra-nighaṇṭavū*, Bezvada, 1936-.

VN = *Vaṇiḷḷa Nighaṇṭu*, Madras, 1949-.

A. H. ARDEN, *A Progressive Grammar of the Telugu Language*, 4th ed., Madras, 1927.

K. = BHADRIRAJU KRISHNAMURTI, *Telugu Verbal Bases: A Comparative and Descriptive Study* (UCPL, vol. 24), Berkeley, 1961. K. also indicates other

items communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti.

inscr. = KORADA MAHADEVA SASTRI, *Historical Grammar of Telugu* (with special reference to Old Telugu, c. 200 B.C.-1000 A.D.), Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh), 1969.

Inscr. = KUNDURI ISWARA DUTT, *Inscriptional Glossary of Andhra Pradesh*, Hyderabad, 1967.

Inscr.<sup>2</sup> = BUDARAJU RADHA KRISHNA, *Early Telugu Inscriptions* (up to 1100 A.D.), with texts, glossary and brief linguistic history, Hyderabad, 1971.

VPK = BHADRIRAJU KRISHNAMURTI, *Māṇḍalika Vṛttipadakoṣam* (A Telugu Dialect Dictionary of Occupational Vocabularies), Vol. I. Agriculture, Hyderabad, 1962. Most of the items from this source were provided by the author.

Merolu = D. B. POLKAM, *Merolu Telugu* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 4), Poona, 1971.

KR = K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA, *Dravidian Cognates* (Madras University Telugu Series, No. 11), Madras, 1944.

## § 26. Kolami (Kol.).

W. = \*M. B. EMENEAU, *Kolami, a Dravidian Language* (UCPL, vol. 12), Berkeley, 1955 (reprinted, Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 2, Annamalai University, 1961). Wardha dialect.

Kin. = Fieldnotes from Kinwat collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya and included in W.

P. = Fieldnotes from Pāṇḍharkavṛa collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya and included in W.

Wagh. = Fieldnotes from Waghpur (Yeotmal) collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1957.

SR = P. SETUMADHAVA RAO, *A Grammar of the Kolami Language*, [Hyderabad], 1950. Included in W.

STEPHEN HISLOP, *Papers relating to the Aboriginal Tribes of the Central Provinces*, ed. by R. Temple, [Nagpur], 1866. Included in W.

WOLSELEY HAIG, 'A comparative vocabulary of the Gōṇḍī and Kōlāmī languages', *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 66.1.185-91 (1897). Included in W.

Br. = WILLIAM BRIGHT, review of W., *Language* 32.390-5; contains a few words from Sungapuram, Asifabad taluq of Adilabad.

SSTW = SYED KHAJA MAHBOOB HUSAIN, *Social Service and Tribal Welfare in Hyderabad*, Hyderabad, 1949. Pp. 75-88 have vocabulary.

Pat. = *Patterns in Clause, Sentence, and Discourse in Selected Languages of India and Nepal*, Part IV, Word Lists (ed. Ronald L. Trail), Norman, Oklahoma (Summer Institute of Linguistics) and Kathmandu (Tribhuvan University), 1973. From Wani and Yeotmal taluqs, Maharashtra.

## § 27. Naikṛi (Nk.), a dialect of Kolami (= LSI, Bhili of Basim).

\*Fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1950 and 1957. In DED this was wrongly called Naiki (see the bibliographical item referred to for Naiki of Chanda).

## § 28. Naiki of Chanda (Nk. (Ch.)).

\*S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Naiki of Chanda', *IJJ* 5.85-117 (1961). C. = dialect of Chandli Buzruk.

## § 29. Parji (Pa.).

\*T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, *The Parji Language*, Hertford, 1953.

## § 30. Gadba (Ga.).

Oll. = SUDHIBHUSHAN BHATTACHARYA, *Ollari, a Dravidian Speech* (Department of Anthropology, Government of India, memoir no. 3), Delhi, 1957.

Salur dialect (formerly wrongly called Poya)

S. = Fieldnotes collected by Bh. Krishnamurti and by S. Bhattacharya (1951).

S.<sup>2</sup> = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Gadba supplement', *IJJ* 6.45-51 (1962); fieldnotes collected in 1957. Also P. = dialect of Pottangi in Koraput district.

S.<sup>3</sup> = PERI BHASKARA RAO, 'A sketch of Kondekor Gadaba phonology', *LSB* 20.1-6 (1970); *id.*, *Kondekor Gadaba: a Dravidian Language* (Deccan College Ph.D. dissertation, 1972; this was generously made available to us by the author). [His book, *Kondekor Gadaba: a Dravidian Language*, Pune, 1980, was not yet available during the preparation of *DEDR*.]

## § 31. Gondi (Go.).

\**Voc.* = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'A comparative vocabulary of the Gondi dialects', *JAS* 2.73-251 (1960). The sigilla of the dialects as given in *Voc.* are used, but a few are given here as they were used in *DED*, etc., as well as those of sources later than *Voc.*

Tr. = C. G. CHENEVIX TRENCH, *Grammar of Gondi as spoken in the Betul District, Central Provinces, India*, vol. 1—*Grammar*, vol. II—*Vocabulary, Folk-tales, etc.*, Madras, 1919-21.

W. = H. D. WILLIAMSON, *Gondi Grammar and Vocabulary*, London, [1890]. Mandla dialect.

L. = ABRAHAM A. LIND, *A Manual of the Mardia Language*, Kedgaon, 1913. Maria dialect.

M. = A. N. MITCHELL, *A Grammar of Maria Gondi as spoken by the Bison Horn or Dandami Marias of Bastar State*, Jagdalpur, 1942.

Pat. = S. B. PATWARDHAN, *First Gondi Manual*, London, [1935]. Chanda dialect.

SR. = P. SETUMADHAV RAO, *A Grammar of the Gondi Language*, [Hyderabad, 1954]. Adilabad dialect.

A = Fieldnotes collected in Adilabad by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1951.

DGG = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, *A Descriptive Grammar of Gondi* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 16), Annamalainagar, 1968. Two dialects: ASu. = Adilabad, Koya Su. = Koya.

Koya T. = STEPHEN A. TYLER, *Koya: an Outline Grammar (Gommu Dialect)* (*UCPL*, vol. 54), Berkeley, 1969.

PSS 1970 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, review of *Voc.* in *Indian Linguistics* 31.61-7

(1970). Nearly all the useful suggestions of this review were anticipated in *DEDS*.

LuS. = C. B. LUCIE SMITH, *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Chanda District*, Nagpore, 1870. Contains a vocabulary of some 600 Maria words; those that have been entered are not indexed, since the Anglicizing transcription cannot be easily matched with the transcription of *Voc.* or of most of the other sources.

## § 32. Konḍa.

\*BH. KRISHNAMURTI, *Konḍa or Kūbi, a Dravidian Language (Texts, Grammar, and Vocabulary)*, Hyderabad, 1969. This work was already made available to us through the author's kindness before publication, and was used in *DEDS*.

B. = SUDHIBHUSHAN BHATTACHARYA, 'Konḍa language (Grammar and vocabulary)', *Bulletin of the Department of Anthropology* [Government of India, Calcutta], 2.1.17-48 (Jan. 1953, published 1956).

BB. = fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1957-8.

BB, 1972 = previously unrecorded items from the 1957-8 fieldnotes, reported by T. Burrow in review of Krishnamurti's volume, in *IJJ* 14.141-4 (1972).

## § 33. Pengo (Pe.).

\*T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, *The Pengo Language, Grammar, Texts, and Vocabulary*, Oxford, 1970. B. = dialect of Boriguma.

## § 34. Mandā (Mand.).

\*Fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1964 and 1965-6.

Burrow 1976 = T. BURROW, 'A sketch of Manda grammar in comparison with Pengo', *Dravidian Linguistics-V* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 47), 39-56.

## § 35. Kui.

\*W. W. WINFIELD, *A Grammar of the Kui Language* (Bibliotheca Indica, work 245), Calcutta, 1928.

\*—, *A Vocabulary of the Kui Language (Kui-English)* (Bibliotheca Indica, work 252), Calcutta, 1929.

J. E. FRIEND-PEREIRA, *A Grammar of the Kui Language*, Calcutta, 1909.

LINGUM LETCHMAJEE, *An Introduction to the Grammar of the Kui or Kandh Language*, 2nd ed., Calcutta, 1902.

K. = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Some notes on the Kui dialect as spoken by the Kuṭṭia Kandhs of North-east Koraput', *IJJ* 5.118-35 (1961).

Mah. = the book noted as Kuwi (Mah.), which often quotes Kui (Kondh) parallel words; these are recorded here when not found in Winfield or elsewhere.

## § 36. Kuwi.

F. A. G. FITZGERALD, *Kuwiṅṅa Bassa. The Kondh Language as spoken by the Parjas of the Madras Presidency*, Calcutta, 1913.

S. = F. V. P. SCHULZE, *Vocabulary of Kuwi-Kond Language*, Madras, 1913; *A Grammar of the Kuwi Language*, Madras, 1911.

- T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Notes on Kuvi with a short vocabulary', *IJL* 6.231-89 (1963). Su. = dialect of Sunkarametta, P. = dialect of the Parja Kondhs of Bisankatak; Kar. = dialect of Karaveli.
- T. = fieldnotes on Tēkriya Kondh (Navrangpur district), collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1964.
- P.<sup>2</sup> = fieldnotes on the dialect of the Parja Kondhs of Bisankatak, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- D. = fieldnotes on the dialect of the Dongriya Kondhs, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- Kasipur = fieldnotes on the dialect of a Kondh from Kasipur, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- Mah. = GÖPĪNĀTH MAHĀNTI [G. N. Mohanty], *Kūbhi Kandha Bhāṣā Tattva*, Wardha and Cuttack, 1956. Written in Oriya; a dialect which seems to be called Kūbi, since Mah. invented a special character for w and did not use it for this name.
- Isr. = M. ISRAEL, *A Grammar of the Kuvi Language (with Texts and Vocabulary)*, Trivandrum, 1979.

### § 37. Kurux (Oraon, Kurukh; Kur.).

- \*A. GRIGNARD, *An Oraon-English Dictionary*, Calcutta and Vienna, 1924.
- , *A Grammar of the Oraon Language*, Calcutta, 1924.
- FERD. HAHN, *Kurukh (Orāṭh)-English Dictionary*, Part I, Calcutta, 1903.
- , *Kurukh Grammar*, Calcutta, 1900.
- C. BLESES, *An English-Uraon Dictionary*, Ranchi, 1956. Based on Grignard and of little independent use.
- Tiga = Kh. M. TIIGA, *An Uraon to Hindi English Dictionary*, Ranchi, 1958.
- BB. = fieldnotes on the Mirdha dialect, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1958.
- Pfeiffer 1972 = MARTIN PFEIFFER, *Elements of Kurux Historical Phonology*, Leiden, 1972.

### § 38. Malto (Malt.).

- \*ERNEST DROESE, *Introduction to the Malto Language*, Agra, 1884.
- Das = A. SISIR KUMAR DAS, *Structure of Malto* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 32), Annamalaiagar, 1973.
- BB. = fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1958.

### § 39. Brahui (Br.).

- \*DENYS DES. BRAY, *The Brahui Language*, Part I—*Introduction and Grammar*, Calcutta, 1909.
- \*SIR DENYS BRAY, *The Brāhūi Language*, Part II—*The Brāhūi Problem*; Part III—*Etymological Vocabulary*, Delhi, 1934.
- MBE 1961a = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Brahui demonstrative pronouns', *JAS* 3.1-5 (1961).
- MBE 1961b = *id.*, 'North Dravidian velar stops', *Te. Po. Ml. Maniviga Malar* (T. P. Meenakshisundaram volume), 371-88.

- MBE 1962 = *id.*, 'New Brahui etymologies', *Indological Studies in Honor of W. Norman Brown* (1962), 59-69.
- BDCG = *id.*, *Brahui and Dravidian Comparative Grammar* (UCPL, vol. 27), Berkeley, 1962.
- MBE 1971 = *id.*, 'Koḍagu and Brahui developments of Proto-Dravidian \*r', *IJL* 13.176-98 (1971).
- MBE 1980a = *id.*, 'Brahui laterals from Proto-Dravidian \*r', *JAOS* 100.311-2 (1980); also *Suniti Kumar Chatterji Commemoration Volume* (ed. Bhakti P. Mallik; University of Burdwan, 1981), 101-5.
- Krishnamurti 1969 = BH. KRISHNAMURTI, 'Dravidian nasals in Brahui', *Dr. Ling.*, 65-74.

### § 40. Works on general Dravidian linguistics.

- ROBERT CALDWELL, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages*, 1st ed., London, 1856; 2nd ed., London, 1875; 3rd ed. revised by J. L. Wyatt and T. Ramakrishna Pillai, London, 1913.
- LSI = G. A. GRIERSON, *Linguistic Survey of India*, vol. IV, *Munḍā and Dravidian Languages* [by Sten Konow], Calcutta, 1906.
- DCV = *Dravidian Comparative Vocabulary*, vol. 1, Madras, 1959.
- DED = T. BURROW and M. B. EMENEAU, *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, Oxford, 1961.
- DEDS = *id.*, *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary: Supplement*, Oxford, 1968.
- DEN = *id.*, 'Dravidian etymological notes', *JAOS* 92.397-418, 475-91 (1972).
- DBIA = M. B. EMENEAU and T. BURROW, *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (UCPL, vol. 26), Berkeley, 1962.
- Su. 1973 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'Notes on "Dravidian etymological notes"', *Indian Linguistics* 34.138-46 (1973).
- Annamalai = E. ANNAMALAI, review of *DEDS*, *Journal of Asian Studies* 28.875-6 (1969). Includes also some items from the Ramnad dialect of Tamil.
- CDP = KAMIL ZVELEBIL, *Comparative Dravidian Phonology*, The Hague, 1970.
- Su. 1971 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, *Dravidian Verb Morphology (a Comparative Study)* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 24), Annamalaiagar, 1971.
- Zvelebil 1973 = KAMIL ZVELEBIL, 'Problèmes fondamentaux de phonologie et morphologie des langues dravidiennes', *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient* 60.1-48 (1973).
- Zvelebil 1977 = *id.*, *A Sketch of Comparative Dravidian Morphology, Part One* (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica 180), The Hague, 1977.
- Burrow 1968 = T. BURROW, 'The treatment of Primitive Dravidian -r- in Kurukh and Malto', *Studies in Indian Linguistics [Professor M. B. Emeneau Śaṣṭipūrti Volume]* (Poona-Annamalaiagar, 1968), 62-9.
- Burrow 1969 = *id.*, 'Dravidian and the decipherment of the Indus script', *Antiquity* 43.274-8 (1969).
- Burrow 1972 = *id.*, 'The Primitive Dravidian word for the horse', *IJDL* 1.18-25 (1972).

- MBE 1971 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Kodagu and Brahui developments of Proto-Dravidian \*r', *IJL* 13.176-98 (1971).  
 MBE 1974a = *id.*, 'The Indian linguistic area revisited', *IJL* 19.134 (1974).  
 MBE 1975 = *id.*, 'Studies in Dravidian verb stem formation', *JAOS* 95.1-24 (1975).  
 Su. 1969 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'The Central Dravidian languages', *JAOS* 89.739-50 (1969).  
 Krishnamurti 1980 = BH. KRISHNAMURTI, 'A vowel-lowering rule in Kui-Kuvi', *Proc. Sixth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, February 16-18, 1980, 495-506.  
 De Vreese 1973 = K. DE VREESE, reviews of Burrow and Bhattacharya, *The Pengo Language*, and Krishnamurti, *Koṇḍa or Kūbi*, *JAOS* 93.594-9 (1973).  
 Dr. Ling. = *Dravidian Linguistics: Proceedings of the Seminar on Comparative Dravidian held at the Annamalai University, January 11-14, 1968*, edited by S. Agesthyalingom and N. Kumaraswami Raja (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 17), Annamalai Nagar, 1969.

#### § 41. Works on Indo-Aryan.

- Turner, *CDIAL* = R. L. TURNER, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*, vol. 1, London, 1966.  
 Katre = SUMITRA MANGESH KATRE, *Problems of Reconstruction in Indo-Aryan*, Simla, 1968.

#### SANSKRIT AND MIDDLE INDO-ARYAN

- MW = SIR MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS, *A Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, 2nd ed., Oxford, 1899. References to Skt. texts are as in MW.  
 BR = OTTO BÖHTLINGK and RUDOLPH ROTH, *Sanskrit-Wörterbuch*, St. Petersburg, 1855-75.  
 OTTO BÖHTLINGK, *Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung*, St. Petersburg, 1879-89.  
 RICHARD SCHMIDT, *Nachträge zum Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung von Otto Böhtlingk*, Leipzig, 1928.  
 Hem. Uṇ. = JOH. KIRSTE, *Das Unadiganasutra des Hemachandra* (Quellen der altindischen Lexicographie, Bd. II), Wien, 1895.  
*Paramānandīyanāmamālā of Makarandadāsa* (ed. E. D. Kulkarni), Poona, 1968.  
*Śabdaratnākara of Vāmanabhāṭṭa Bāṇa* (ed. B. R. Sharma), Darbhanga, 1965.  
 BHIS = FRANKLIN EDGERTON, *Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Grammar and Dictionary*, vol. I, *Grammar*; vol. II, *Dictionary*, New Haven, Conn., 1953.  
 T. W. RHYS DAVIDS and WILLIAM STEDE, *The Pali Text Society's Pali-English Dictionary*, Chipstead, 1925.  
 V. TRENCKNER, DINES ANDERSEN, HELMER SMITH, and HANS HENDRIKSEN, *A Critical Pali Dictionary*, Copenhagen, 1924-.  
 HARGOVIND DAS T. SHETHI, *Paṭi-sadda-mahāṇṇavo, a Comprehensive Prakrit-Hindi Dictionary*, Calcutta, 1928.  
 DNM = MURALYDHAR BANERJEE, *The Deśināmamālā of Hemachandra*, Part I, text with readings, introduction and index of words, Calcutta, 1931.

- GAJANAN VASUDEV TAGARE, *Historical Grammar of Apabhraṃśa* (Deccan College Dissertation Series, 5), Poona, 1948.  
 Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) = Ratna Nagesha Shriyan, *A Critical Study of Mahāpurāṇa of Puṣpadanta* [A Critical Study of the desya and rare words from Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa and his other Apabhraṃśa works], (Lalbahadur Dalpatbhai Series, No. 26), Ahmedabad, 1962.  
 Avahaṭṭha = M. Shahidullah, *Les chants mystiques de Kāṇha et de Saraha. Les Dohakoṣa en Apabhraṃśa, avec les versions tibétaines*, Paris, 1928.  
 IEG = D. C. SIRCAR, *Indian Epigraphical Glossary*, Delhi, 1966. Its chief concern is Sanskrit words.  
 Mayrhofer = MANFRED MAYRHOFFER, *Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen*, 3 vols., Heidelberg, 1956, 1963, 1976.  
 C. C. UHLENBECK, *Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch der altindischen Sprache*, Amsterdam, 1898-9.

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- RALPH LILLEY TURNER, *A Comparative and Etymological Dictionary of the Nepali Language*, London, 1931.  
 J. T. MOLESWORTH, *A Dictionary, Marāṭhī and English*, 2nd ed., Bombay, 1855.  
 K. P. KULKARNI, *Marathi Etymological Dictionary*, Bombay, 1946.  
 ALFRED MASTER, *A Grammar of Old Marathi*, Oxford, 1964. 'List of borrowings from Kannada', §69, pp. 36-7, is indicated by 'OMar. (Master)' without further reference.  
 JOHN T. PLATTS, *A Dictionary of Urdū, Classical Hindī, and English*, London, 1884.  
 R. C. PATHAK, *Bhargava's Standard Illustrated Dictionary of the Hindi Language (Hindi-English)*, 6th ed., Banaras, 1946.  
 —, *Bhargava's Standard Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language (Anglo-Hindi)*, 7th ed., Banaras, 1947.

#### § 42. Works on Indian linguistics in general.

- Burrow 1967 = T. BURROW, review of Turner, *CDIAL*, *JRAS* 1967.39-42.  
 MBE 1969 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Onomatopoeics in the Indian linguistic area', *Language* 45.274-99 (1969).  
 MBE 1978 = *id.*, 'Towards an onomastics of South Asia', *JAOS* 98.113-124 (1978).  
 MBE 1980b = *id.*, 'Indian demonstrative pronominal bases — a revision', *Proc. Sixth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, February 16-18, 1980, 20-7.  
 Norman = K. R. NORMAN, 'Notes on some deśi words', *Indian Linguistics* 27.74-8 (1966).  
 Parpola 1977-78 = ASKO PARPOLA, 'Dravidian V- versus Indo-Aryan V', *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* 58-59 (Diamond Jubilee Volume, 1977-78), 243-59.  
 HENRY YULE and A. C. BURNELL, *Hobson-Jobson, a Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases*, 2nd ed. by William Crooke, London, 1903.

SEBASTIÃO RODOLFO DALGADO, *Portuguese Vocables in Asiatic Languages*, translated by Anthony Xavier Soares (Gaekwad's Oriental Series, No. 74), Baroda, 1936.

*LSB* = *Linguistic Survey Bulletin*, ed. D. N. S. Bhat. Reproduced from typescript; circulated from Deccan College; 20 parts, Feb. 1968–March 1970.

### § 43. Miscellaneous works

#### IRANIAN

Elfenbein = JOSEF ELFENBEIN, *A Vocabulary of Marw Baluchi* (Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli, Sezione Linguistica, Quaderni II), Naples, 1963.

Penzl 1955 = HERBERT PENZL, *A Grammar of Pashto: a Descriptive Study of the Dialect of Kandahar, Afghanistan* (American Council of Learned Societies, Program in Oriental Languages, Publication Series B, Aids, no. 2), Washington, D.C., 1955.

#### MUNDA

Pinnow = HEINZ-JÜRGEN PINNOW, *Versuch einer historischen Lautlehre der Kharia-Sprache*, Wiesbaden, 1959.

#### NAHALI

Nahali = F. B. J. KUIPER, *Nahali, a Comparative Study* (Med. k. Neder. Ak. Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde, Deel 25, No. 5), Amsterdam, 1962.

§ 44. The following are our sources for identification of flora and fauna.

(SIR) J. D. HOOKER, *The Flora of British India*, 7 vols., London, 1875–97.

Lush. = A. W. LUSHINGTON, *Vernacular List of Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers in the Madras Presidency*, 2 vols., Madras, 1915.

Roxb. = WILLIAM ROXBURGH, *Flora Indica*, 3 vols., Serampore, 1832.

GEORGE WATT, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, 6 vols. and index, Calcutta, 1889–96.

*The Fauna of British India*, esp. *Mammalia*, 2nd ed. by R. I. Pocock, 2 vols., London, 1939–41.

The following has been used occasionally for caste and tribal identifications: EDGAR THURSTON, *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, 7 vols., Madras, 1909.

### ARRANGEMENT OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 45. The overall alphabetic arrangement of groups is that of the Tamil alphabet: *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, ē, ai, o, ō, au, k, ḳ, ṅ, c, ṇ, t, ṇ, p, m, y, r, l, v, ṛ, f, ḡ, ṇ*. In the few instances when a place had to be found for an *h* which was uninterpretable in terms of any of the other (PDr) phonemes, it was put in the end position of Devanagari *h*. Since many of the languages, unlike Tamil, have voiced stop phonemes in contrast with voiceless stop phonemes, but since these are generally relatable in reconstruction to the phonemes written with voiceless stop symbols, we have thrown together *g* and *k*, *j* and *c*, *ḡ* and *t*, *d*

and *t*, *b* and *p*; the clusters *gg, jj, ḡḡ, dd, bb*, however, follow all examples of *kk, cc, tt, tt, pp* respectively. It is to be noted that we have seen no reason to follow the *Tamil Lexicon's* idiosyncratic non-alphabetic ordering of *kk* before *k* followed by vowel, and the like; our order is strictly alphabetic.

Although we use the order of the Tamil alphabet, we do not thereby commit ourselves to placing groups in the order of the Tamil items that they may contain. The order of the groups is essentially that of the PDr phonemes in the reconstructed PDr roots or stems involved, with the order of the Tamil alphabet applied to these phonemes. This is possible since the inventory of Tamil phonemes probably corresponds very closely to that of the PDr phonemes – though it does not follow that all, or even most, Tamil forms will serve as PDr reconstructions. For example, PDr *\*k-* is palatalized in Tamil before front vowels (an approximate statement); Tamil, therefore, in many forms has the initial phoneme *c-* when the reconstructed PDr form would have *k-*. All such items that are recognizable are placed in the alphabetic position of *k-*. Similarly, when in our judgement a PDr form would have begun with an *n-* which is lost in Tamil, the entry is alphabetized under *n-*, and when Tamil shows in the initial syllable *i* or *u* as a dissimilation product of *e* or *o* before the low vowel *a* in the next syllable, we have followed what evidence there may be for *e* or *o* and placed the entry in this alphabetic position. And so for much else.

For the alphabetic orders used in the indexes by language, see the introduction to the indexes.

§ 46. Within each group of etyma the language appear in the following order.

Tamil (Ta.)	Kolami (Kol.)
Malayalam (Ma.)	Naikri (Nk.)
Iruḷa (Ir.)	Naiki of Chanda (Nk. (Ch.))
Paḷu Kuṛumba (PāKu.)	Parji (Pa.)
Ālu Kuṛumba (ĀKu.)	Gadba (Ga.)
Beṭṭa Kuruba (Kurub.)	Gondi (Go.)
Kota (Ko.)	Koṇḍa
Toda (To.)	Pengo (Pe.)
Kannaḍa (Ka.)	Maṇḍa (Maṇḍ.)
Koḍagu (Koḍ.)	Kui
Tulu (Tu.)	Kuwi
Belari (Bel.)	Kuṛux (Kur.)
Koraga (Kor.)	Malto (Malt.)
Telugu (Te.)	Brahui (Br.)

The sigilla given in parentheses are those used in the groups of etyma. The order is essentially a geographical one, working from south to north. It reflects, however, some of the subgroupings that are already possible: Ta.-Ma., Ko.-To., Kol.-Nk. (Ch.)-Pa.-Ga., Go.-Koṇḍa, Pe.-Maṇḍ., Kui-Kuwi, Kur.-Malt. On the bases of subgrouping, Koḍ. should precede Ka., but it would have been inconvenient to make the change while producing printer's copy. The head position of Tamil is in some sense justified, since the great richness of the *Tamil Lexicon*



often provides the semantic links that are needed to rationalize the inclusion of seemingly dissimilar items within the same group of etyma.

The order of the languages as just given is broken only for the reason stated in §48.

§ 47. Within the group of forms drawn from any one language into an entry, the ordering depends largely on various factors of convenience — derivation, alphabetical order, the need for economizing on space, etc. One overall factor often appears, viz. to give a verb before its homophonous or derived noun or nouns; even this, however, is often overridden for various reasons. And in sum, there is at times very little consistency in this matter, since nothing seemed to depend on it and it would have added greatly to our labours to achieve perfection in this comparatively unessential matter.

Alternative forms were frequently combined by the use of parentheses enclosing a phoneme; e.g. in group 1822 Te. *k(r)ullu* denotes the two forms *krullu* and *kullu*, the second being a historical development of the first. Alternative occurrences of long and short vowels are often indicated by the combined makron and breve; e.g. in group 168 Ka. *amak̃re* denotes *amakire* and *amakire*.

§ 48. Frequently it has seemed useful to include within a group of etyma items which doubtfully belong there. These are preceded by a question mark (?). This sign belongs only to the item immediately following it. If a language is represented by only one item or several items of this character, the question mark precedes the sigillum for the language. If it should happen that the first language sigillum in a group of etyma would be preceded by a question mark, this item is put at the end of the group; this is the only reason for varying the order of languages as set forth in §46.

Frequently it is uncertain, for phonological reasons or semantic reasons or both, with which of two (or more) groups of etyma an item belongs. It is entered in both (or all) with cross-references (usually of the form 'or with group . . .').

§ 49. Certain features of morphology are useful for comparative purposes and have been indicated in as short a form as possible. For some nouns in certain languages, especially Kota and Toda but also others, oblique stems have been given because of the occurrence in them of special suffixes or special morphophonemics; the style used to indicate these is '(obl. . .)'. For Ta., Ko., To., Kod., and Kol. every verb stem is accompanied in parentheses by its past-tense stem; for the so-called 'strong verbs' of Ta. and the corresponding class in Kod. the past-tense stem is preceded by the future stem. In all the other languages for which evidence is available (it is lacking for Tulu and scanty for some of the central languages), past-tense stems are given when they show morphophonemic peculiarities. Since other verb forms than these often are irregular or peculiar, they also are given, usually with an indication of their place in the paradigmatic system; the past-tense stem usually follows any others.

§ 50. Each numbered group of etyma ends, unless it is an entirely new group, with an indication of where the material was entered in the earlier publications. The indication is basically of the form *DED* 000. This would indicate that all

the material derives from a numbered group in *DED*. That additional items were added to the group in *DEDS* and/or *DEN* is indicated by the formulas: *DED(S)* for a group derived from *DED* and *DEDS*, *DED(N)* for a group derived from *DED* and *DEN*, and *DED(S, N)* for a group derived from *DED*, *DEDS*, and *DEN*. When the group originated as a supplementary one in *DEDS* (entered there as S000), the indication is *DEDS* 000; if something was added to such a group in *DEN*, the formula used is *DEDS(N)*. For supplementary groups originating in *DEN* and entered there as S<sup>2</sup>00, the indication is *DEN* 00. That a group contains some items only of an earlier group is indicated by a formula of the type: 'from *DED* 000'. Some indications of the earlier sources are quite complex; e.g. *DEDR* 4997 ends: *DED(S, N)* 4100, and from *DED(N)* 4007. Even so, it has not always been practicable to indicate that a single item or a small number of items has been shifted from one of the old numbered groups to another, or that a group contains items that are newly entered, not having been found at all in the earlier publications. When a group is entirely new, there is no reference at all to the earlier publications.

The system of indication described in the preceding paragraph makes it generally possible to refer from this publication to the earlier ones. The reverse process, i.e. reference from earlier publication to this, is made possible by the provision of a concordance at the end of the work, after the indexes. In the first part of the concordance the serial group numbers of *DED* are accompanied by the corresponding group numbers of *DEDR*. Again, there may be some complexity when an old group has been split; e.g. the material in *DED* 4355(a) now appears in *DEDR* 5215, 5320, 5342, 5513, and so the concordance indicates. After the *DED* concordance there is provided a concordance for the supplementary groups indicated by *DEDS*, and a concordance for the supplementary groups indicated by *DEN*. There is provided also a list of the numbered groups which are entirely new.

Since this double system fails to indicate shifts of single items or small groups of items, users interested in the origin or the fate of such items must be referred to the language indexes of the present work and the earlier works. No item, we hope, has failed to find its place in the indexes.

§ 51. The groups of etyma are numbered from 1 to 5557. There are not, however, exactly 5557 groups, since after the numbering had been completed and as the concordance (*DED* = *DEDR*, etc.) was being prepared, it was discovered that several groups had been left unnumbered and that several others had been accidentally omitted from their proper places. All these had to be provided with the number of the previous group followed by A (viz. 583A, 854A, 1273A, 1634A, 1693A, 3160A, 3326A, 3431A, 3621A, 4145A, 4265A, 5400A, 5410A). These were 13 in all. Moreover, the group numbered 4054 was discovered to be of non-Dravidian origin and had to be left blank (it appears as App. 46). The correct number of groups is then 5569. In addition, the Appendix contains 61 groups consisting of items of Indo-Aryan or other non-Dravidian origin; these had originally (with the three exceptions App. 37, App. 40, App. 59) been contained in *DED* or *DEDS*.

## ABBREVIATIONS

## §52. LANGUAGES

Abbreviations for language names are here given alphabetically, with references to the paragraphs of the bibliography.

## DRAVIDIAN

ĀlKu.	= Ālu Kurumba (§ 16)
Bel.	= Belari (§ 23)
Br.	= Brahui (§ 39)
Dr.	= Dravidian
Ga.	= Gadba (§ 30)
Go.	= Gondi (§ 31)
Ir.	= Iruḷa (§ 15)
Ka.	= Kannaḍa (§ 20)
Ko.	= Kota (§ 18)
Koḍ.	= Koḍagu (Coorg) (§ 21)
Kol.	= Kolami (§ 26)
Kor.	= Koraga (§ 24)
Kur.	= Kurux (Kurukh) (§ 37)
Kurub.	= Beṭṭa Kuruba (§ 17)
Ma.	= Malayalam (§ 14)
Malt.	= Malto (§ 38)
Mand.	= Maṇḍa (§ 34)
Nk.	= Naikṛi (§ 27)
Nk. (Ch.)	= Naiki of Chanda (§ 28)
Pa.	= Parji (§ 29)
PālKu.	= Pālu Kurumba (§ 16)
PIDr.	= proto-Dravidian
Pe.	= Pengo (§ 33)
Ta.	= Tamil (§ 13)
Te.	= Telugu (§ 25)
To.	= Toda (§ 19)
Tu.	= Tulu (§ 22)

## INDO-ARYAN

Ass.	= Assamese
Beng.	= Bengali
BHS	= Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit (§ 41)
Guj.	= Gujarati
H.	= Hindi (§ 41)
IA	= Indo-Aryan
Konk.	= Konkani
Kum.	= Kumaon
Mar.	= Marathi (§ 41)

Nep.	= Nepali
OMar.	= Old Marathi (§ 41)
Or.	= Oriya
Pali	= Pali (§ 41)
Panj.	= Panjabi
Pkt.	= Prakrit (§ 41)
Sgh.	= Sin(g)halese
Si.	= Sindhi
Skt.	= Sanskrit (§ 41)

## Other languages

Ar.	= Arabic
Bal.	= Baluchi
Pers.	= Persian

## § 53. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

<i>BSO(A)S</i>	= <i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>
<i>IA</i>	= <i>Indian Antiquary</i>
<i>IJJ</i>	= <i>Indo-Iranian Journal</i>
<i>IJDL</i>	= <i>International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics</i>
<i>JAOS</i>	= <i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
<i>JAS</i>	= <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society (Bengal)</i>
<i>JRAS</i>	= <i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
<i>TPS</i>	= <i>Transactions of the Philological Society</i>
<i>UCPL</i>	= <i>University of California Publications in Linguistics</i>

## § 54. GRAMMATICAL TERMS

adj.	= adjective
adv.	= adverb
caus.	= causative
coll.	= colloquial
cpd.	= compound
excl.	= exclamation
fem.	= feminine (gender), female
hon.	= honorific
imper.	= imperative
impf.	= imperfect
inscr.	= inscriptional, in inscriptions
interj.	= interjection
intr.	= intransitive
lex.	= lexical
loc.	= locative; local (usage)
masc.	= masculine (gender)
n.	= noun
neg.	= negative
neut.	= neuter (gender)



n. pr.	= <i>nomen proprium</i> (proper name)
obl.	= oblique stem
onom. (expr.)	= onomatopoeic (expression)
pass.	= passive
pl.	= plural
pl. action	= plural action
refl.	= reflexive
tr.	= transitive
vb.	= verb
vb.n.	= verbal noun
v. i.	= intransitive verb

## NOTES ON TRANSCRIPTION

§ 55. For those languages that have the contrast, viz. Ta., Ma., To., Ka., Te., Konda, *r* is the post-dental one-flap and *ɾ* the alveolar trill; for Gondi, see below. Similarly, other alveolar phonemes are printed with an underline (*t*, *d*, *n*) in contrast with the dentals; the languages are Ko. and To. for *t* and *d*, Ta. for *n*.

Retroflexes are indicated by an underline dot, as is usually done. In citing the newly published Kol. material (*Pat.*), *ṛ* and *ḍ* have been substituted for *T* and *D*. It must be noted that *ṛ* has various phonetic values. In Ko. it is a retroflex one-flap tremulant, in To. a retroflex trill. In modern IA it is in general a retroflex or post-alveolar one-flap, and this is probably the value in Kol. (SR and Kin.) and Nk. That this is the value of *ṛ* in the Gondi records is indicated in *Voc.*, pp. 74 f., where some account is given of its complicated distribution in the Gondi dialects. For this or a very similar value in Konda, Pengo, and Kuwi, see the most recent accounts of these languages. In Parji *ṛ* is of somewhat uncertain phonetic character, but corresponds to southern and PDr. \**ṛ*. Our use of *ṛ* for the retracted (or retroflex) fricative (transcribed variously as *ɭ*, *ɾ*, *ʒ*, *zh*, etc.) of Ta., Ma., Ka., and inscriptional Te., has been defended recently by Harold Schiffman in a distinctive-feature analysis for Tamil ('The Tamil liquids', *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, pp. 100-110 [1980]).

Some of the phonetic characteristics of Toda were given in *TPS* 1957, pp. 18-26; they are treated in much more detail in the forthcoming *Toda Grammar and Texts* by Emeneau. Here it may be noted that *c* = [ts], *č* = [tš], *z* = [dz], *j* = [dʒ]; *l* and *ɭ* are voiceless laterals, respectively alveolar and retroflex; *ʃ* is an apico-alveolar sibilant with flattened body of tongue contrasting with *s* (post-dental), *ʂ* (apico-alveolar palatalized), and *ʂ* (retroflex sibilant); *i* is a high back unrounded vowel, *ö* is central rounded.

Kod. has *i*, a high back unrounded vowel, and *ẽ*, a mid-back unrounded vowel.

In the northern languages *kh* of the Kur. and Br. sources represents a voiceless velar fricative [x], and *x* has now been substituted for *kh* in the material from these languages; *g* in the Malto record and *gh* in Br. represent the corresponding voiced fricative [ɣ], but the original transcription has been retained. It is now

clear that *q* in the Malto record represents a voiceless uvular stop, in contrast with the velar stop *k*. Not all the problems of Droese's transcription of Malto have been solved; it is still uncertain exactly what his *ŋ* is intended to represent. In Brahui *h*, especially as an initial, apparently represents *h*, a glottal stop, or zero, depending on the dialect; see Emeneau, *BSOS* 8.931-3 (1935-7); *id.*, *Indological studies in honor of W. Norman Brown*, pp. 61-63 (1962); *id.*, *Indo-Iranica, Melanges présentés à Georg Morgenstierne* . . . , pp. 73-77 (1964); J. Elfenbein, *TPS* 1982, p. 84.

The transcriptions of the central languages are now much clearer than they were when *DED* was prepared. When the Gondi dialects were investigated (see *Voc.*), many problems were solved. The transcription -*rr*- in many of the sources represents the alveolar trill (*ɾ*). Corresponding to this, the Hill-Maria dialect (Ma.) has a voiced velar fricative which is transcribed *ṛ* in *Voc.*; its voiceless allophone, appearing before a voiceless stop, is transcribed *h*.

Some of the problems posed by the old recordings of Kuwi have yielded to modern fieldwork; BB 1963 and Israel's grammar must be referred to. In quoting Schulze we have now substituted *c* for his *z*, *j* for *z*, *y* for *j*, *kk* for *ck*; Fitzgerald's *ng* has been replaced by *ŋ*. It is clear that Fitzgerald used *r* for *ṛ* and *ṛ* for *r*; we have not changed his transcription in this matter, for fear of introducing further error into an already difficult and sometimes faulty transcription.

In the Konda material *R* represents a voiceless apico-alveolar trill, with *ṛ* the corresponding voiced sound.

In some of the sources *ch* is used for the palatal stop or affricate (like English *ch*). We have always transcribed this as *c*, reserving *ch* for the corresponding aspirated stop as in the IA languages.

In Emeneau's field and published material length of vowel is indicated by [·] rather than by the macron (or acute accent) of the other sources. This has been retained, particularly in the case of Toda since the substitution of the macron would have introduced typographical complexities which are better avoided for a language in which the typographical situation is already complex enough.

# A

1 *Ta*, a demonstr. base expr. the remoter person or thing; pref. to nouns, expr. remoteness [a before consonant, av before vowel]; *avan/avvōn*, *ava*, *avar/avarka*, *atu* (before consonant)/*aḱtu* (before vowel), *av/avai* that man, that woman, those persons/that person (*hon.*), that thing, those things; *adj.* *anta*, *aṇai*, *āṇa*; *akkaṭa*, *aṇkan*, *aṇkan*, *aṇkiṭṭu*, *aṇku*, *aṇkē*, *atōl*, *atōḷi*, *antālē*, *antil*, *ampar*, *āṇ* there; *aṇkuttai*, *aṇṭu*, *aṇṭai* that place; *aṇkōṭ*-*iṇkōṭu* here and there; *aṇṇan*, *aṇṇanam*, *avan* there; in that manner; *atō* behold!; *attanai* so many, of such size or measure; *antaṇṭai* in that place, beyond; *antanta* each, taken severally; *antu*, *appaṭi*, *avvatu*, *aṇṇanam*, *aṇka*, *aṇkanam*, *aṇṇanam*, in that way, thus; *a-ppāl*, *a-ppuṇam* that side; *adv.* further, beyond, afterwards; *a-ppogutu*, *a-ppōṭu*, *a-ppōṭu*, *āyul* at that time, then; *ammai* future birth, heaven; *aṇṇu* that day, then, any time but the present; *aṇṇai* that day; *aṇṇaṇṇu*, *aṇṇāṭu*, *aṇṇaikk-aṇṇu* daily; *aṇṇai* on that day; *adj.* of that day, daily; *aṇṇa* such or similar things; *aṇṇan*, *aṇṇāṇ* such a man; *aṇaittu* so much, so far; that which is of such a nature; *aṇaittum* all; *aṇaiya* such, the same; *aṇaiyan*, *āyavan* such a one; *aṇaivarum* all (persons); *aṇku* there, then, thus; *āyitṭu* therefore. *Ma*, *a*, *ā* that, yonder; *avan*, *ava*, *avar*, *atu*, *ava* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *atatu* each, several; *aṇṇu*, *aṇṇunnu* there, thither; *aṇṇane*, *aṇṇine* that way, thus; *aṇṇiṭam*, *aṇṇōṭu* there; *aṇṇiṭ-iṇṇiṭam* here and there; *atā* behold!; *anaivar*, *anaittum* so many, all; *annu* that day, then; *annannu* day by day; *a-ppuṇam* that side, beyond; *a-ppogutu*, *a-ppōl* that time; *appaṭi*, *attaram* thus. *Ko*, a-distant from the speaker in time, space, or contextual relationship; *avn*, *avḷ*, *avr*, *ad* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing/those things; *adj.* *a* (before consonant), *ay* (before vowel); *ay* that place, there; *ayk* to that place; *aytr* from that place; *ayo-n*, *ayo-l*, *ayo-r*, *ayd* that man, woman, etc.; *aṇ* thence; *aṭ* that direction; *aṭa-k* a little in that direction; *aṭitr* from that direction; *aṭe* go! (*pl.* *aṭe-m*); *atervi* in that neighbourhood; *adeṇ* from that time on; *al* that time; *alk* at that time; *alo-n*, *alo-l*, *alo-r*, *ald* that previous man, woman, etc.; *ali-k* to that previous place; *ala-lo* there!; *anm* (*obl.* *ant*-) like that, that fashion, that amount; *antk* to that extent; *ana-n*/*ano-n*, *ano-l*, *ano-r*, and such an important man, woman, etc. as that; *ana*, *anana-adj.* such and such (as that); *anta-adj.* so great; *a-pa-ty* so big; as that; *antal* so many

as that; *anmu-r* like that; sexual organs; *anmu-ro-n* man like that, etc.; *aṇ* gey- to have intercourse with; and that day; *amne-r* two days before yesterday (cf. 3758 *Ta. nerunal*). *To*, *a*- (same meaning as *Ko.*); *aṭ* (*obl.* *an*-) that person or thing; *pl.* *aṭa-m*; *adj.* *a* (before consonant), *ay* (before vowel); *aṭiḍ* because of that, therefore; *aṭ* in that direction; *aṭik* a little in that direction; *al* in that place, there; *aṭṇ*, *aṭṇ* from that direction; *aḍ* on that day; *atfok* then; *at* that many; that much; *atton* just/only that much, in that same way (-ton, cf. 3196 *Ta. tāṇ*); *atk* that much; *atks* at that distance; *ataṭk* only so much as that; *ato-f* such as that; *a(g)* *gis* in that manner; *aṭ* in- to say like that; *a-nk* to that place; *a-na-r* towards there, by that road; *a-toṭ* that bank (is this to be divided to yield 101 of cliff or 3040 \*toṭ side?); *a mun* that side, the other side; *a mun no-r* the world of the dead (cf. 3638 *Ta. nāṭu*). *Ka*, *a*- remote demonstrative base; *ava/āta*, *ava/āke*, *avar/avargal*, *adu/atu/attu*, *avu* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj.* *ā*; *ako*, *agō*, *adē*, *adō* behold!; *aṇce* on that side, beyond; *āce* id., afterwards; *aṭa*, *aṭu*, *aṭṭu*, *aṭṭu*, *asa*, *anitu*, *anittu*, *ay(i)su*, *āṭu*, *āsu* that much, that many; *anitum*, *antu* the whole; *anibar* so many persons; *atta*, *attal* on that side, in that direction, to that side, afterwards; *antā*, *anthā*, *ana*, *anna*, *anaha* such; *antu* thus; *andu*, *anna*, *āga*, *āgaḍu*, *āgal*, *āgal*, *āge*, *āge* at that time, then; *al* that place, that direction, that state or condition, then; *alke* when; *alli* in that place, there, to that place; *ahage*, *ahange*, *hāge*, *hāṇge* in that manner, thus. *Koḍ*, *avēn*, *ava*, *avu/aenga*, *adi* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing/those things; *adj.* *a*-; *alli* there; *alliṇṇi* from there; *atti*, *attatṭi* to that side; *attiṇṇi* from that direction; *appara* that side, to that side, further (cf. 3984 *To. par par*); *a-le* by that way; *akka* then; *akkatiṇṇi* since then; *akka-kane* up to then; *akkale*, *akkanne* just then; and that day; *accē*, *accaki* that many; *annatē*, *antē* of that kind; *annane*, *a-taratī* in that manner; *annata-ṇṇi* for that purpose; *a-nangunḍi* on account of that; *a-li* among those. *Tu*, *āye*, *āṭu*, *āṇu/ākuḷu*, *avu* (*obl.* *ay*-), *aykuḷu* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj.* *ā*; *āṭu* so much; *avulu*, *baulu*, *alpa*, *āmbē* there; *ālta* of that place; *āṭu* thence; *āḍe*, *āḍegy*, *āṇci* thither; *āpe* yonder, opposite; *āni*, *āpaga* then; *āpolē* just then; *āṇca* thus; *āncadē*, *āncane*, *āncene* just so; *āncitti* such as that; *antuga* total. *Te*, *vāḍu* (*obl.* *vāni*-)/*ātanu/ātagaḍu/ātaḍu/āyana*, *vāru* (*obl.* *vāri*-)/*vāṇḍu*,

adi (obl. dāni-)/addi/āyadi/ayyadi, avi (obl. vāṭi-)/avvi/āyavi/ayyavi that man, those persons, that woman or thing, those things; *adj.* ā; ābida, ābide, āvida, āvide, āme, āpe, āke, āyama that woman; akkaḍa, acaḍu, acoḍu, accaḍa, accaḍu, accōḍu, āḍa that place, there; akkaḍi of that place; appuḍu, apuḍu that time, then; appaḍi of that time; andu there; andali which is there; anta so much, all, whole; that time, then, afterwards; antagā much, very; antaḍa afterwards, then; antu whole, total; antē only so much; andaru, andoru so many persons; anni, ani all (things), so many; aṭu, aṭula, aṭulu, aṭulu, aṭlu thus; aṭṭi such; aṭṭiḍu, aṭṭiḍu such a man; aṭṭidi such a woman or thing; aṭṭē in that manner only; adigō, adē, allade, alladigo look there!; ala, alla that, that well-known or celebrated; avvala that side; afterwards, beyond, on the other side; aṭa there, then, afterwards. *Kol.* am/amd, avr, ad, avd that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* (rarely used) a-; anaṅ in that way; andar, andav, aniṅ that many males, females, things; anṭon, anṭor, anṭod, anṭov man, men, woman or thing, women or things like that; angedna all; appuḍ, a-puḍ then; attan, attar, attad man, men, woman of that place; attin there; attat from there; atte that much; (SR) ālād thence; ālāpasāḍ beyond, on that side; (SR) ane, anāy thus. *Nk.* avnd, avr, ad, avd that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ā; andhar so many males; andharna all (men); aniṅna all (things); anṅel so much; anṅelna all; aphur then; attin there; ade thither; addand in that direction; anṭhad like that; attin thither; attat from there; attek that much; attekna all; aphund then; abhal on that side. *Nk.* (Ch.) ōn, ōr, ad, anda that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; anṅote(y), anṅotel, anṅonay, atey all; accir day before yesterday (cf. 2553 *Kol.* sid); atan there; atte that much; adarin therefrom; ammanin then; ayel that direction; asen like that (person). *Pa.* ōd (obl. ōn-; NE ōḍ), ōr, ad, av that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ā; anṅot that much, so much; apoḍ that time; at in that direction; atni so, in that way; adugi therefore; adōḍ in that direction; ana, ani there; anat-le from there; āta like that (inflected: ān āteni I am like that, etc.); āte, āten so, in that way. *Ga.* (Oll.) ōnd, ōr, ad, av that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ā, āy; apar like that; apar in that way; āl there; (S) ōnd he; ōr they; (S-) ācin that day, day before yesterday (cf. 2553 *Kol.* sid). *Go.* (Tr.) ōr/ōl (obl. ōn-), pl. ōṛ/ōrk he, that man, those men; (W. Ph.) ōr, pl. -k id.; (Ch.) ōl he, that man; (Ma.) ōṛ, pl. ōr. (Ko.) ōṇḍu id. (*Voc.* 441); (Tr.) ad, pl. au that woman or thing, those women or things; (W. Ph.) ad, au, (G. Mu. Ma.) ad, av, (SR.) ad/had, av/hav id. (*Voc.* 46); (Tr. W.) agga, (Ph.) haggā, haggā. (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) aga there (*Voc.* 11); (Tr.) acual (*musc.*; pl. accōr), accō (*neut.*) as much

as, as big as that; (Mu.) acke, ackon that much, so much (*Voc.* 19); (Mu.) accon then; accohok at that time (*Voc.* 20); (Tr.) anṭi, (Mu.) annē that day; (Ko.) anṭi day before yesterday (*Voc.* 55, 60); (Tr.) ani time which is long past, then (*Voc.* 56); (Mu.) ante in that direction (*Voc.* 58); (Tr.) appōr then (past time) (*Voc.* 62); (Tr. ASu.) aske, (*pl.*) aske then (*Voc.* 108); (Tr.) ātōl (*masc.*; pl. ātōr), ātal (*neut.*), (Ph.) ātōr (*masc.*), ātal (*neut.*) of that sort (*Voc.* 126); (ASu.) ātōr, ātal id.; (Tr.) āhun, āhon, (SR.) āhan, āhanē, (W.) āhun, (Y.) āhan thus (*Voc.* 147); (Tr.) adra on that day; (ASu.) handā from that side; hāpē with that; ? (Ph.) ānai much ? that much; *Voc.* 130). *Konda vāṇru* (obl. vāni-), vār(u) (obl. vāri-), adi (obl. dāni-), avi (obl. vanka-) that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; akan, akar, akad, akeṅ id.; atal (obl. atar-) that side; atar(i) of that side; atarand from that side; abe/bān (obl. aben-/bān-) there; abepi/bāni of that place, belonging to that place; abekan man belonging there; ar(u) in that way, so, thus; aya *adj.* that; ayakan that man, etc.; (Sova dialect) aniga there; ako distant; distance; (Sova dialect) akopḍ distant; nani that sort of; nanikan such a man, etc.; nanu one (woman or thing) like that; naso that much, that big; nasopḍar that many men; nasor/nasopḍ that many women or things; nasok id., such big ones. *Pe.* avan/aven/havan, avar, adel/hadel, avek, adi/adaṅ, avan that man, those men, that woman, those women, that thing, those things; *adj.* ā, āy, anda; andel that woman; andan that thing; andalin for that, for that reason; acaka, ace, acek that big, so big; anṭan, anṭin in that direction; anṭitan/anṭidan from that direction; ani over there; anē thus, in that way; abe, habe, ambe there; alen thus, in that way; ? anay much (? that much). *Kui* a- that over there (contrast 764 e- that nearer and 923 o- that farthest); aanju, aaru, āri, āvi that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ā; āmba, (Letchmajee) amba there; āmbangi thither; āmbapai thence; āne that direction; ase (so *Gramm.*; *Voc.* āse) so large, so much; āsoṛi, āsoli, āsoni so many. *Kuwi* (F.) ā *adj.* that most remote (contrast 557 u that intermediate); āasi, āri, ādi, āti that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; atala yonder [presumably there are other adverbials and adjectives not given by F.]; [S. has no ā-forms, but instead ē-forms, which correspond to Kui ē-forms]; (P.) amba there. *Kur.* a- that most remote (contrast 557 hu- that intermediate); ās, ār/abr, ād, abra that man, those persons, that woman or thing, those things; *adj.* ā; ābiri then, at that moment; adā, alāy there!; aigō in that direction, on that spot; annē such; *adv.* so; annū, ānu by that way; anti then, after this, so; aḍge, aḍge therefore; asan, hasan there, thither; atrā, hatra that side, in that direction; ayya, hayya there, in that place. *Malt.* āh, ār, āth that man, those

persons, that woman or thing/those things; *adj.* ā; āw āwe those objects or circumstances previously mentioned; athi, ahān look there!; ande then, thus; andeke in that manner; anṭan yonder; ani then, therefore; ānko thus, then, therefore; ano there; anond that much; anopan so large; āny thus; āṭi that place or spot; nā that one here (used when the party referred to is present; <Santali na- the nearest in the remote zone; MBE 1980b). *Br.* dā, dad this; pl. dāfk; dahun, daun, duhun in this manner; dāka(n) hence; dāxa this much, so many; dāng in this direction; dāre(k) here; dāsā now; dāskā(n) up to now; dāvadi this day; [d- in dā, etc. is a borrowing from Pashto dā, obl. dē, this, undifferentiated for gender or number (Krishnamurti 1969:67, Penzl 1955:90, §80.2); the Br. declensional and derivational forms are similar to those of the other Br. demonstrative pronouns, based on PDr. \*ā. The suggestion in MBE 1961a is to be ignored.]. For forms with initial h- in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED(S, N) 1, DEN 4.

2 *Ka.* agacu, agucu, agusu to press firmly, confine, hold firmly; agacāṭ(a)lu, agacāṭ(a)le, agacāṭu affliction, trouble. *Te.* agacāṭu troubles, difficulties, affliction. DED 3.

3 *Ka.* agase common flax, *Linum usitatissimum* Lin. *Tu.* agase-nāru id. *Te.* agise, agisiya, avise, avisiya id. DED 4.

4 *Ta.* akaṭu wickedness. *Ka.* agaḍu viciousness, savageness, meanness. *Te.* agaḍu blame, exposure, fault. DED 5.

5 *Ta.* akatti, accam, acci West Indian pea-tree, *Sesbania grandiflora*. *Ma.* akatti *S. grandiflora* Rh. *Ka.* akace, agace, agase, agise tree with large scarlet flowers, *S.* (or *Aeschynomene*) *grandiflora* Poir. *Tu.* agase-mara *Agati grandiflora*. *Te.* (B) agise, agisa, avise-ṇu a leguminous tree, *Coronilla grandiflora* or *Aeschynomene grandiflora*. [Cf. Skt. agasti-*Agasti grandiflora*. [*Sesbania* = *Aeschynomene* = *Agati/Agonita* = *Coronilla*.] DED 6.

6 *Ta.* akappai, āppai ladle, large spoon with long handle, usually of coco-nut shell. *Ma.* akappa, akappān, āppa ladle. *Ka.* agape, āpe, hāpe scoop or ladle, made of a coco-nut shell or of wood. *Te.* agapa, abaka ladle, spoon, scoop made of coco-nut shell. DED 7.

7 *Ta.* akam inside, house, place, agricultural tract, breast, mind; akattān one who is in, householder; ōr-akatti, ōr-akattā husband's brother's wife [i.e. she who is in one and the same house with oneself]; akakkāṛ, akaṅkār heart of a tree; akaṅkai, aṅkai palm of the hand; aka-ppaṭu to be included, be obtained; akaṭu interior, belly, middle, impartiality; akapi inside, interior, agricultural tract; akappu depth (or with 11 *Ta.* akar); akampu inside; akal inner part of town or village; akavai inside, age within a certain limit: a locative ending; akalām breast; ākam body, breast, mind, heart; āyam secret. *Ma.* akam

inside, abode, house, room; akattu within, in the house; akattān master of the house; akattāl mistress of the house; akattōn indoor servant; fem. akattōl; akaṅkai palm of hand; akaṅkāl sole of foot; akā, akayi inside of house, room; akaṭu, akiṭu udder; aka-ppetuka, āppetuka to get into, be caught, befall; aka-ppetukka to catch. *Ko.* anga-1 instep. *To.* o-por- (o-poṭ-) to be caught, begot; o-por- (o-poṛ-) to catch, get; wirixity husband's brother's wife. *Ka.* ōragitti, vāragitti id.; aṅ-gal sole of the foot; aṅ-gey palm of the hand; āge, āga in, into; āya the inside, privacy, secret, private parts, a vital part of the body, particulars, details, a part of the body, the breast. *Koḍ.* angay palm of hand; anga-li sole of foot. *Tu.* aṅgāy sole of the foot; aṅgai palm of the hand. *Te.* agapaḍu to appear, be observed, perceived; akku the breast or chest; āyamu a vital part of the body, private parts. *Kol.* opad- (opaṭ-) to be found, met, (fish) are caught; oparip- (opaript-) to find. *Nk.* ōbaṛ- (ōbaṭ-) to be got. ? *Go.* (Mu.) akna (pl. -ṅ) room of a house (*Voc.* 8). DED (N) 8, 888.

8 *Ta.* akal (akalv-, akanṛ-) to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away; akalām, (Tinn.) avalam width, extent, expanse, greatness, earth, sky; akali (-pp-, -tt-) to broaden out, enlarge (*intr.*); akalul width, expanse, greatness, earth, town, village, country; akalvu extent, expanse; akārci breadth, separation, ascetic life; akārṇu (akārri-) to widen (*tr.*), broaden, extend, remove, expel, banish; akārāl extension; akavu (akavi-) to become long, lengthen out; ālam breadth; āṛru (āṛri-) to remove, put away; āṅra wide; āṅrāl extension, width. *Ma.* akaluka to become extended, distant, part, retire; akalca separation, distance; akārṇuka to extend (*tr.*), open, remove, put away; akattuka to distend; akalām breadth, distance; ālam breadth; ākala, ākalē far off, aside. *Ko.* agalm (obl. agalt-) width; a-n- (a-ḍ-) to open (mouth) wide; (mouth) is open wide (PSS). *To.* ox in-broad; ox eṭ- (ox eṭy-) to make broad (for eṭ-, cf. 859). *Ka.* agal (agald-) to be spacious, extensive, separate from, go away; agala space, width, extension; agalike separation from; agalcu to spread out, remove; agundale extensiveness, greatness (= *Ta.* akanṛalai, Kuṛunt<sup>124</sup>, etc.); (PBh.) agunti greatness, vastness. *Tu.* agapuni to depart; to separate (*tr.*), extend; agapāvuni to send away, cause to depart; agela breadth; (B-K.) agely to go apart, widen. *Te.* (K.) agalu to leave, depart, be gone (of strength in war, liveliness, etc.) ? *Malt.* agare to spread, increase, become public; agatre to spread, distribute. DED (S, N) 9, DED 325.

9 *Ta.* akal small earthen pot having a wide mouth, hollow earthen lamp, a measure of capacity; akalām jar, large earthen pot, bucket, body of the lute as shaped like a bowl; al earthen vessel. *Ma.* akal small earthen lamp or pot having a wide mouth. *Ka.* agal a metal plate used for eating; (Hav.) agulī a

kind of flat vessel. *Tu.* agoli, agoli a large vessel. *Ga.* (Oli.) agle pot. DED 10.

10 *Ta.* akavu (akavi-) to utter a sound as a peacock, sing, dance as a peacock, call, summon; akavar bards who arouse the king in the morning; akaval calling, addressing, screech of a peacock, high tone, n. of a metre; akavalañ bard of the Pañar caste; akavunar dancers, singers. *Ma.* akaval screech of a peacock, name of a metre in Tamil; akaruka, akiruka to roar, bellow, children to cry; akaral, akirāl, akircca roaring, bellowing. DED 11.

11 *Ta.* akar (-v-, -nt-) to excavate, dig out, pluck out (as eye), uproot; n. moat, tank, reservoir; akarī moat; akarañ, akar eli field rat; ar (-v-, -nt-) to dig; arī (-pp-, -tt-) to dig deep. *Ma.* akaruka, akiruka to dig out, excavate; akir, akarī moat, ditch, trench; akil, akil moat, earth wall. *Ko.* av- (avd-) to dig hole with tool. *To.* ad- (adθ-) to dig. *Ka.* agar (agard-), agur (agurd-) to dig; agar what has been dug; agarte digging, pit, ditch; agarata, agarate digging, ditch, moat; agalte ditch, moat; agi, age to dig, burrow, make a hole in the ground. *Tu.* agaru, agalu ditch, trench, moat; (B-K.) agate overturning the soil by spade. *Te.* agadta ditch, moat, trench. *Kol.* agul- (agult-) to dig. *Nk.* (Ch.) agul-/agl- id.; agulmur digging. *Ga.* (S.) agd-, (P.) arg- to dig. ? *Kur.* arxnā id. ? *Malt.* arge id. DED (S, N) 12.

12 *Ka.* agi to tremble, fear; agurvu, agurvu amazement, terror; a terrible form; agurvisu to be terrifying or formidable; terrify. *Tu.* aguruni to totter, stagger. *Te.* (KR) agurvu fear, terror; (VN) agurpu, agurvu 'bhayañ-karamu'. DEDS 1.

13 *Ta.* akil (in cpds. akir-) eagle-wood, *Aquilaria agallocha*; the drug agar obtained from the tree; akku eagle-wood. *Ma.* akil aloe wood, *A. agallocha*. *Ka.* agil the balsam tree which yields bdellium, *Amyris agallocha*; the dark species of *Agallochum*; fragrance. *Tu.* agily a kind of tree; kari agily *Agallochum*. / Cf. Skt. aguru-, agaru-; Pali akalū, akalu, agaru, agalu, agalu; Turner, CDIAL, no. 49, DED 14.

14 *Ta.* avig (-v-, -nt-) to become loose, untied; (-pp-, -tt-) to loosen, untie, unpack. *Ka.* agal to become loose; agulu to become loose as a peg. *Te.* agulu to be unfastened, loosened, separated. DED 15.

15 *Ta.* akai (-v-, -nt-) to flourish, sprout; (-pp-, -tt-) to sprout, rise; to raise; akaippu rising, elevation. *Ma.* aka germ, bud, shoot; akekka to bud; ava bud, esp. the fruit-like sprout of *Artocarpus*; avekka to sprout. *Ka.* age seedling, shoot from the root of a plant or tree, sprout. *Koḍ.* age paddy seedling. *Tu.* agge the shoot of a branch. *Kur.* akhuā seed bud, sprout, shoot; akarna to germinate, shoot, sprout. Cf. 335 *Ka.* aku. DED (S) 16.

16 *Ta.* akai (-v-, -nt-) to be broken, crumpled, suffer; (-pp-, -tt-) to break, cut in pieces, beat, trouble, oppress. *Te.* agalu to break or go to pieces, burst; agalincu, agul(u)cu to break (tr.), burst. *Ga.* (S.) ag- to be torn; akp- to tear. DED 17.

17 *Kur.* axnā (axcas, akkhas) to know, realize, experience, mistake for; akkā, akkhā knowledge, experience. *Malt.* age (aqqa) to know, understand; āgre to get accustomed to. DED 18.

18 *Kur.* axrnā to warm oneself (by the fire, in the sun). *Malt.* awge to expose to the heat of the sun or fire; awgre to bask in the sun, warm oneself at a fire. DEDS 4.

19 *Ta.* akkakkay asunder. *Tu.* akkakka, akkoļu n. part; adv. asunder. DED 19.

20 *Ka.* akkaja, arkaja wonder, surprise; a wonderful thing. *Te.* akkajamu wonder, surprise, astonishment; akkaja paḍu to wonder. *Kui* akajaka ava to be dumbfounded, confounded, confused through fear and awe. DED 20.

21 *Ta.* akkarai, akkarai concern, interest, need, necessity. *Ka.* akkare want, necessity, need. *Te.* akkara necessity, want, need, interest. DED 23.

22 *Ka.* akkale cockroach. *Tu.* ekkale, ekkalu id. *Kor.* (M.T.) hakkala id. DEDS (N) 2.

23 *Ta.* akkā, akkai, akkan, akkattai, akkāl, akkacci, akkaicci elder sister. *Ma.* akka id., wife of an elder brother, elderly maternal or paternal cousin, a term of endearment denoting an elderly woman. *Ko.* akn elder sister or female parallel cousin. *To.* okn, okok id. *Ka.* akka (nom. sg. akkam, i.e. akkan, nom. pl. akkañgal/akkandir) elder sister; a woman older than oneself is usually termed akka, endearingly girls are also so called by their elders. *Koḍ.* akkē elder sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu.* akka, akkē elder sister. *Te.* akka id. *Kol.* (SR.) akkābā id. *Go.* (L.) akkā, (Ma.) akkal(i) (pl. akkasku), (S.) akkal (pl. akkahku) id.; (Mu.) akka husband's elder sister (Voc. 3a); (Tr.) takkā (pl. -hk), (Ph.) takkā, takkār (pl. takkāhk), (W.) takkā elder sister (Voc. 1640); (ASu.) takkā (pl. -k) id. (used only with reference to 2nd and 3rd person). *Kuwi* (Isr.) aka/akey voc. used to younger girls. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) akkā- mother, Pkt. (DNM) akkā- sister. DED (S) 24.

24 *Pa.* akka mother's father. *Go.* (Tr.) akkō id. (said by granddaughter); (W.) akko great-grandfather; (Mu.) akko daughter's son or daughter, grandson's wife (Voc. 6, 7); (LuS.) ukko (i.e. akko) maternal grandfather. *Pe.* ako (pl. -r) id. *Kui* ake grandfather, ancestor; akenja grandfather. *Kuwi* (S. Gramm. 63) akku id. DED (S) 25.

25 *Ta.* akkili-pikkili confusion, confusion of mind (loc.). *Ka.* akkuḷisu to fear, flinch, withdraw. *Te.* akkilipaḍu to be confused, bewildered. DEDS 3.

26 *Ta.* akki herpes. *Ma.* akki inflamed pimples. *Te.* akki erysipelas. / ? < Skt. agni- (Gt., *Ta.* Lex.). DED 26.

27 *Ka.* aṅga way, manner, mode. *Te.* aṅgu, (K., coll.) haṅgu manner, way. DED 29.

28 *Ta.* aṅkaṇam space between two pillars. *Ka.* aṅkaṇa space either between any two posts or pillars in a wall that supports the roof, or between any two beams. *Tu.* aṅkaṇa space between two crossbeams or pillars supporting a roof. *Te.* aṅkaṇamu space between any two beams or pillars. / ? Skt. DED 30.

29 *Ta.* aṅkam battle, fight. *Ma.* aṅkam fight, battle, duel, challenge. *Ka.* aṅka fight, war. *Tu.* aṅka fight, war, cock-fight. *Te.* aṅkakāḍu a quarrelsome man. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) aṅka- fight, mimic war or conflict. DED 31.

30 *Ta.* aṅkam symmetry, beauty. *Te.* aṅgu beauty. DED 32.

31 *Ta.* aṅkalāy (-pp-, -tt-) to lament, grieve, sorrow, be envious, covet; aṅkalāyppu disquiet, mental worry. *Ma.* aṅkalāyikka to lament, grieve; aṅkalāppu anxiety, worry, disquiet. *Ko.* aṅgla-pm desire, liking. *Ka.* aṅgal to grieve, be afflicted; aṅgalārcu, aṅgalācu to cry from grief, grieve, sorrow; aṅgalāpu lamentation, grief. *Tu.* aṅgalappu, aṅgalāpa covetousness; aṅgu greed; aṅgipini to be greedy, covetous; aṅgipuni to wish, be greedy of; aṅgele a greedy person, glutton; aṅṅanyuni to be greedy of, covet. *Te.* aṅgalārucu to grieve, lament, cry out from fear, grief, or pain; aṅgada misfortune, trouble; mental agony, anxiety. *Kur.* aṅglā, aṅglā'ānā to weep loudly. DED (S) 33.

32 *Ta.* aṅkavaṭi, aṅkapaṭi stirrup. *Ma.* aṅkavaṭi, aṅkapaṭi id. *Ka.* aṅgavaḍi, aṅkōpi (PBh.) aṅkavaṭi id. *Tu.* aṅkōle id. *Te.* aṅkavanne, aṅkavanniya, aṅkemu id. DED 34.

33 *Ka.* aṅgala, aṅgalu, aṅgula, aṅguḷi, aṅgule palate; (UNR) aṅgilu, naṅgilu uvula. *Te.* aṅgili palate. *Nk.* (Ch.) aṅgul, aṅguṭ(u) tongue. *Malt.* naḡlu uvula. DED (S) 35.

34 *Ta.* aṅkā (-pp- -tt-) to open the mouth; n. opening the mouth; aṅkāppu opening the mouth, thirsting. *Ko.* aṅga-v- (aṅga-) to look upwards. *Ka.* (Bark.) aṅgāta having the face turned upwards. *Tu.* aṅgavuni to yawn, gape, open the mouth; aṅguni to open the mouth, be seized with a fit of yawning. *Kol.* aṅgasi a yawn. *Nk.* aṅgaṣi id. *Pa.* aṅalp- (aṅalt-) to gape, open the mouth wide. *Go.* (G.) aṅil-/aṅl- to open mouth; (Ma.) aṅgal gaping, yawning; (M.) aṅglānā to yawn; (Mu.) aṅg-/aṅl- to open (mouth); *caus.* aṅgh-/aṅgh- (Voc. 14). *Mand.* aṅlā- to open mouth. *Kui* aṅgalanga with mouth agape, with foolish appearance, foolishly, crazily; aṅgali ava/giva to open the mouth wide, gape. *Kuwi* (F) aṅgalacali to gape; (Su.) aṅgala- (aṅgalat-) to gape, open. *Kur.* aṅgal aṅgal with one's mouth open (in surprise); aṅglānā, aṅglā'ānā to gape, open the

mouth wide, be open. *Malt.* aṅgle to gape; aṅglo open-mouthed. DED (S) 36.

35 *Ta.* aṅkāṭi bazaar, bazaar street. *Ma.* aṅṅāṭi shop, bazaar. *Ko.* aṅga-dy id. *To.* ogoḍy bazaar (? < \*Badaga). *Ka.* aṅgaḍi shop, stall. *Koḍ.* aṅgaḍi id. *Tu.* aṅgaḍi id. *Te.* aṅgaḍi id. *Kol.* aṅgaḍi bazaar. *Nk.* aṅgāri id. *Nk.* (Ch.) aṅgār market. *Pa.* aṅgoḍ court-yard, compound. / ? Cf. Skt. aṅgaṇa- court-yard. DED (S) 37.

36 *Ma.* ayavu washing; ayavukāran, ayakan washerman. *To.* osx washing place in stream. *Ka.* asaga, agasa, agasiga washerman. DED 38.

37 *Ta.* acañku (acañki-) to stir, move, shake; acakku (acakki-), ayakku (ayakki-) to shake (tr.); acai (-v-, -nt-) to move, stir, go away; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake (tr.), move, agitate; n. cud, sling for carrying or preserving ola books; acaivu shaking, moving about, swinging; ayar (-v-, -nt-) to drive, as a chariot. *Ma.* ayakka, ayakka to send, let go, leave, slacken, loosen; ayaccal being loose, untied; ayappu sending, slackening; ayappikka to make to send, get oneself dismissed, take leave; ayayuka to slacken; aya, ayavu rumination; ayavu elasticity; ayaruka to chew the cud. *Ka.* asi to move, shake, tremble, dangle, pendulate; to throw away, scatter, disperse; asavasa haste, speed; asimisi without deliberation; asu quickness, haste; asumbu to cause to move about, shake, agitate. *Koḍ.* ay- (ayp-, ayc-) to send. *Te.* asiyaḍu to move, tremble, hang as a pendulum. *Kur.* asrnā to tremble. Cf. 137 *Ta.* atir. DED (S) 39.

38 *Ta.* acaṭu stupidity, fool; acaṭaṇ foolish man, low person; acaṭi silly woman. *Ma.* asaṭu meanness. *Ka.* asaḍu stupidity, stubbornness; asaḍa stupid man; fem. asaḍi. DED 40.

39 *Ta.* acar (-v-, -nt-) to become faint, drowsy; acarttu (acartti-) to cause to be drowsy or sluggish; acati drowsiness; acappu inattentiveness, absence of mind; acāvu (acāvi-) to droop, languish, grow slack; acā languor, faintness; acai (-v-, -nt-) to be weary, exhausted, grow feeble, walk or ride slowly; acāivu weariness, exhaustion; aṅar (-v-, -nt-) to be lazy, slothful; n. mental distress, disease; ayar (-v-, -nt-) to lose consciousness (as in fainting, sleep, drunkenness), become weary, forget; (-pp-, -tt-) to forget; ayarcci, ayarti languor, faintness, forgetfulness; ayarppu, ayarvu forgetfulness; ayā languor, faintness; ayāvu (ayāvi-) to be distressed; aṅal laziness, sloth. *Ma.* aṣati drowsiness, forgetfulness; aṣattu pōka to forget oneself; ayarkka to swoon, feel estranged, disagree; ayarcca fatigue, distress, affliction, forgetfulness; ayarti, ayarppu swoon, forgetfulness, discord. *Ka.* asur to feel disgusted, have an aversion or a dislike, be impatient; n. fatigue, faintness; asurusuru exhaustion; ayil, ayilu bewilderment, madness; asar to be weary; n. weariness, fatigue, languor. *Tu.* ajake



idleness; ? *asary* thirst, that which slakes thirst. *Te.* *asurusuru* an onom. word to express weariness; *anjali-gunjali* fatigued, tired. DED(S) 41.

40 *Ta.* *acal* mosquito; *acaval* gnat; *acaru* minute insect that sticks on leaves and injures plants; *acukupi* small insect breeding and feeding on plants; *acuvupi* a destructive insect; *añal*, *añalam* sp. of gnat. *Ma.* *accu* a little snail. DED(S) 42.

41 *Ta.* *acaru* mud, mire; *acumpu* soft mud, miry place; *ayam* mud, mire. *Ma.* *ayam* id.; *ayaru* manure. *Te.* *asalu* mud, mire. DEDS 6.

42 *Ta.* *acaru* dandruff, scurf; scab in sheep and goats; *ayaru* excrescence resulting from a sore; *akir* a kind of scurf. *Ka.* *agaru*, *hagaru*, *adaru*, *aduru* dandruff. DEDS 5.

43 *Ta.* *acai* (-pp-, -tt-) to join with (*tr.*), tie, bind. *Ka.* *asa* fitness, propriety. *Konda* as-(-t-) to stick to, remain stable (in a village). *Kuwi* (F.) *assali* to fit (cf. *assali* to catch, s.v. 51 *Go.* as-). *Kur.* *assnā* to adhere, stick, hold to or together, attach oneself to, fit, (tongue) to be unable to utter distinctly; *assagta* *ana* to glue, paste or make otherwise adhere. *Malt.* *asge* to stick; *asgre* to adhere; *asge* to paste on, make of two things one. Cf. 52 *Kur.* *assglāra*. DED(S) 43(a).

44 *Ka.* *ajara-nili*, *ajura-nili* a low under-shrub, perhaps *Indigofera* *aspathoides* Vahl. [*Lush. I. tinctoria* Linn.]. ? *Tu.* *ajara* a kind of moss. DEDS 9.

45 *Kur.* *acc* thorn. *Malt.* *acu* id.; *ac-acro* prickly. DEDS 8.

46 *Go.* *accānā* (Tr.) to be cut (of one's foot on a stump, or one's hand with a pen-knife), (Ph.) to cut off (hand, foot, etc.); (Mu.) *acc-* to split, saw; (Tr. W.) *askānā* to cut up, divide meat; (A. Ch. Mu. Ma.) *ask-* to cut (meat), carve (*ask-* is *pl. action* of *acc-*; *Voc.* 17). *Malt.* *asye* to chisel. ? *Ka.* *haccu*, *heccu* to cut in pieces; (Tipt.) *accu* to cut into pieces as vegetables; (Gowda) *haccu* to divide (vegetables and fruits). DEDS 7.

47 *Ta.* *accu* mould, type. *Ma.* *accu* id. *Ko.* *ac* mould for casting iron. *Ka.* *accu* mould, impression, sign, type, stamp. *Koq.* *acci* cake of jaggery sugar with hollow in middle (formed in a mould). *Tu.* *acci* form, model. *Te.* *accu* stamp, impression, print, mould. /? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13096, Skt. *sañcaka*-, Panj. *sañcā*, *saccā* mould; Burrow 1967.41. DED(S, N) 44.

48 *Ta.* *accu* weaver's reed instrument for pressing down the threads of the woof; comb-like frame in a loom through which the warp threads are passed and by which they are pressed or battened together. *Ma.* *accu* weaver's reed or stay. *Ka.* *accu* weaver's reed. *Tu.* *acci* id. *Te.* *accu* id. DED 45.

49 *Ta.* *accu* ridge in a field; *accu-kkaṭṭu* (-kkaṭṭi) to form a ridge around a field;

*accukkaṭṭu* field with ridges, land divided into beds to admit and retain water for the cultivation of paddy. *Te.* (inscr.) *accu kkaṭṭu* *seyu* to make a ridge along the boundary. DEN 1.

50 *Ta.* *accan* father; *acci* Nāyar woman (< *Ma.*); *acciyar* women ascetics; *accō* excl. of pity or of wonder. *Ma.* *accan* father, lord; *acca* mother; *acci* id., Nāyar woman; *accō* interj. of surprise or pain. *Ko.* *aj ayu* very old man; *aj av* very old woman. *Ka.* *acci* mother, a Malayāla woman; *ajja* grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. *Koq.* *ajjē* grandfather; *mutt-ajjē* great-grandfather. *Tu.* *ajje* grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. *Nk.* *ajak-jaran* grandfather. *Manq.* *aji* father's mother. *Kur.* *ajjos* (*voc.* *ajjō*) paternal grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. /Probably < *IA*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1347, Skt. *ārya*-, Pkt. *ajja*-. *Kur.* has probably borrowed independently. DED(S) 46.

51 *Go.* (W.) *assinā*, (Mu. S. K. M.) *as-* to buy; (Ma.) *as-* to take, buy (*Voc.* 103). *Konda* as-(-t-) to catch, hold, grasp. *Pe.* *ah-* (ast-) to seize, take hold of. *Manq.* *ah-* (-t-) to seize, catch. *Kui* *ahpa* (aht-) to hold, seize, take, accept, capture, contain; *n.* grasp, acceptance, capture, seizure. *Kuwi* (F.) *assali* to hold, catch (cf. *assali* to fit, s.v. 43 *Ta.* *acai*); (S.) *ahnai* to seize, hold; (Su. P.) *ah-* (ast-) to seize, take hold of. DED(S) 48.

52 *Kur.* *assglāra* a caterpillar found on the *sāl*-tree leaves (its contact causes swelling and fever). *Malt.* *asgalo* a caterpillar the touch of whose hair causes painful irritation. Cf. 43 *Ta.* *acai*. DED 49.

53 *Ka.* *ajja* time or circumstance favourable for the purpose, opportunity. *Te.* *ajja* opportunity. DED 275.

54 *Ta.* *añcal* relay, resting place on a journey, letter post; *añci* letter post. *Ma.* *añcal* id. *Ka.* *añce* a postal road, stage, relay, the post. *Tu.* *añcal* the post; *añcidaye* postman. *Te.* *ance*, *anciya* post, a relay of horses, palanquin-bearers, letter-carriers, etc. DED 50.

55 *Ta.* *añcu* (añci-) to fear, dread; *n.* fear, terror; *añcikkai* (*coll.*) fear; *añci* fear; *accu* id.; *accam* id., dread, terror. *Ma.* *añcuka* to fear, despair; *añcal*, *accam* awe, fear. *Ko.* *anj-* (anj-) to fear; *anjalk* fear; *anjrc-* (anjrc-) to terrify. *To.* *oz-* (oj-) to fear; *ozk*, *ojky* fear; *ojurt-* (ojurty-) to terrify (\**urt-* to cause to be, cf. 710 *Ta.* *uruttu*). *Ka.* *añju* to fear, be afraid; *añjike* fear; *añjisu* to frighten. *Tu.* *añjuni*, *añjiyuni* to fear; *añjikkē*, *añjigē* fear, alarm, fright. *Te.* *anju* to fear, be alarmed; *anjika* fear, apprehension. *Kui* *aja* (aji-) to fear; *n.* fear, dread; *aska* (aski-) *pl. action*; *aji* fear, terror; *ajanjāpa*, *ajansāpa* danger, peril, terror; *aspa* (ast-) to cause to fear. *Kuwi* (F.) *ajjali* to fear; *ajji* fear; (S.) *ajinai* to fear. Br. *hijing*, *hijēnging* to be scared, startled. DED 51.

56 *Ga.* (S.) *anj-* to climb. *Go.* (D. G. Mu.) *anj-* id., (Mu. also) to ride on shoulder; (Mu.)

*anjih-* to take on the shoulder (*Voc.* 23). DEDS 10.

57 *Ta.* *ansu* selvage, edge of a cloth (< *Te.*). *To.* *oc* edge, bank of river, border of thicket. *Ka.* *ancu* edge, brim, boundary, bank, shore, selvage, border, skirt. *Te.* *ancu* skirt, border or selvage of cloth, edge (of sword, etc.), shore, brim. /Cf. Skt. *añcala-* edge or border of a garment. DED 52.

58 *Ta.* *aññai* mother; *annai*, *tañnai* mother, elder sister; *emm-annai* our mother; *tamm-annai* mother. *Ma.* *anna* id. *Pa.* *añña* father's sister. /Cf. Pkt. (*DNM* 1.51) *appi-* father's sister. DED(S) 53.

59 *Ta.* *aṭaku* greens, edible leaves; *aṭai* leaf, betel leaf, greens. *Ma.* *aṭa* leaf, betel. *Kur.* *arxā* any leguminous plant or eatable greens; *arxā-cexel* the vegetable kingdom, plants in general (for *cexel*, see 2789). /Cf. Pkt. *dāga-*, *dāya-* edible green vegetables (A. Master, *P. K. Gode Commemorative Volume* 262). DED(S, N) 54.

60 *Ka.* *aḍagu*, *aḍabala* flesh, meat. *Malt.* *arage* curry made of meat, fish, or vegetable. DEDS 12.

61 *Tu.* *aḍakuni* to throw, cast out, discharge (as a gun). *Te.* *aḍarincu*, *aḍarucu* to discharge, shoot (as an arrow or other missile). DEDS 13.

62 *Ma.* *aṭakkā-mapiyan* *Sphaeranthus indicus* (mapiyan a kind of paddy). *Ka.* *aḍike-kasa* a low annual plant growing in ricefields. *S. indicus* Lin. (*kasa* weed); *aḍika-bāre-gida* a climbing herb, *Cucumis pubescens* Willd. *Tu.* *aḍake-bāre* *C. pubescens*. DED 55.

63 *Ta.* *aṭaṅku* (aṭaṅki-) to submit, be subdued, be compressed, cease, disappear, be comprised, settle, subside, sleep; *aṭakku* (aṭakki-) to control, repress, hide, conceal, bury; *aṭakkam* submission, patience, repose, etc. *Ma.* *aṭaṅhuka* to be pressed down, enclosed, contained, submit, yield, be allayed, calmed; *aṭakkuka* to press down, subdue, swallow, allay, quiet; *aṭakkam* being contained; all, whole; self-control, modesty, secrecy. *Ko.* *arg-* (argy-) to stop, be obedient; *arḱ-* (arḱy-) to cause to stop; *arḱaṭm* obedience; *arḱm* (*obl.* *arḱt-*) act of making submit, burial. *To.* *oḍg-* (oḍgy-) to be quiet, find sleeping accommodation in a crowded place; *orḱ-* (orḱy-) to subdue, give sleeping accommodation in a crowded place; *oḍkm* (*obl.* *oḍkt-*) submission, burial. *Ka.* *aḍaṅgu*, *aḍagu* to hide, be concealed, disappear, cease, be quenched, be appeased, be humbled, crouch, be contained in; *aḍaku* to press, press into narrower compass, pack, subdue, control; *aḍacu* to press down, pack, stuff in, be humble, silence, shut as the mouth; *aḍaka* pressing into narrow compass, contracting, shrinking, hiding oneself, hiding place, being comprehended or contained in, abridgement; *akku* to subdue, bring under control; *tāguḍi* an ambush, lurking or hiding place. *Koq.*

*aḍak-* (aḍaki-) to hold in closed hands; *aḍaka* act of bringing within a compass, thriftiness, restrictions at festivals. *Tu.* *aḍevuni*, *aḍeyuni* to be concealed, hide; *deṅguni* to be hidden, concealed, lie in ambush; (B-K) *aḍeṅgu*, *deṅgu* to hide; *aḍeka* small, narrow. *Te.* *aḍagu*, *aḍagu* to yield, submit, be humbled; *aḍacu*, *aḍacu* to suppress, humble, subject; *aḍakuva* humility, modesty, submissiveness; *dāgu*, *dāgu*, *dāgu* to lie hidden; *dācu*, *dācu*, *dācu* to hide, conceal; *dāgurincu* to conceal, deceive; *dāgurinta* concealment, deceit; *dāpana* hiding, concealment; *dāparamu* stealing; *dāparincu* to steal; *dāpariḍu* thief. *Kol.* *dāṅg-* (dāṅkt-) to hide (*intr.*); *dāp-* (dāpt-), *dāṅgip-* (dāṅgipt-) to hide (*tr.*). *Nk.* *dāṅg-* to hide (*intr.*), be hidden; *caus.* *dāṅgip-*; *dāṅp-* to cover, hide. *Konda* *dāṅ-* (-it-) to lie hidden, hide oneself; *dāp-* to hide, save (money). *Kui* *dāpa* (dāt-) to lie in wait for; *āpa* (ārt-), *āpa* (ārt-) to hide (*tr.*), conceal. *Kur.* *arḱnā* to knead, shampoo by squeezing from place to place. *Malt.* *arge*, *argese* to press down, close an opening by pressing a heavy object against; *arke* to thrust or wedge in. ? Cf. 83 *Ta.* *aṭai*. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 5574 \**dhakk-*, \**dhank-*, 5579 \**dhapp-*, \**dhamp-* to cover. DED(S, N) 56(a).

64 *Ta.* *aṭappam*, *aṭappam* betel pouch, barber's razor case. *Ma.* *aṭappam*, *aṭappam* betel purse, chunam pouch, barber's dressing case. *Ka.* *aḍapa*, *haḍapa* a small bag, used as a pouch for areca nut and betel leaves, and by barbers as a dressing case. *Tu.* *aḍapa*, *haḍapa* barber's dressing case. *Te.* *aḍapamu*, *haḍapamu* pouch for betel leaves and nuts, a barber's case for keeping razors, etc. ? Cf. *Ta.* *aṭai-ppai*, s.v. 88 *Ta.* *aṭaikkay*. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1948, Pkt. *haḍapp(h)a-* small case for holding ornaments, betel, or money, Omar. (Master) *haḍapu* preparation of betel; attendant. DED 57.

65 *Ta.* *aṭampu*, *aṭappaṅ-koṭi*, *aṭampu* hare-leaf, *Ipomoea biloba*. *Ma.* *aṭampu*, *aṭampu* *Convolvulus pes caprae*. *Ka.* *aḍumbu-balli* a creeping plant, *I. biloba* Forsk. *Tu.* *aḍumbu* the creeper *I. maritima*. [*I. biloba*/maritima = *C. pes caprae* Linn.]. DED 59.

66 *Ma.* *aṭaruka* to burst, crack, slit off, fly open; *aṭar* a splinter; *aṭarcca* splitting, a crack; *aṭarttuka*, *aṭattuka* to split, tear off, open (an oyster). *Tu.* *aḍaruni* to crack (*intr.*). DED 60.

67 *Ka.* (Hav.) *aḍaru* twig; (Bark.) *aḍiri* small and thin branch of a tree; (Gowda) *aḍari* small branches. *Tu.* *aḍaru* twig.

68 *Ta.* *aṭal* a kind of fish; *aṭalai* a marine fish. *Ma.* *aṭava* a kind of marine fish. *Tu.* *aḍaminu* a kind of fish; (B-K.) *aḍavu* id. DEDS 14.

69 *Pe.* *aṭavari* chin. *Manq.* *aṭavari* id. DEDS 15.

70 *Ta.* *aṭā* excl. addressed familiarly to an inferior or a child and in contempt to an

enemy; *aṭi* excl. used in addressing women in a familiar manner; *aṭe* excl. of calling. *Ma. aṭanna, fem. aṭi, hon. aṭo* interj. calling persons of lower rank. *Ka. aṭa aṭa* = *Ta. aṭa, aṭe*. Cf. 156(b) *Ta. appappa*. DED 61.

71 *Ta. aṭapiṭi* violence (*coll.*); *aṭavaṭi* outrage, violence; *aṭipiti* broil, fray, scuffle (*loc.*). *Ma. aṭapiṭi* violence, outrage, quarrel, uproar; *aṭipiti* quarrel, scuffle, affray. *Ka. aṭavuḍi* alarm, confusion, quarrel, riot, fright. *Te. (B)* *aṭavadi, aṭavudi* confusion, uproar, fright. DED 62.

72 *Ta. aṭi* foot, footprint, base, bottom, source, origin; *aṭimai* slavery, servitude, slave, servant, devotee; *aṭitti, aṭicci* maid-servant; *aṭiyavaṇ, aṭiyan, aṭiyōn* slave, devotee. *Ma. aṭi* sole of foot, footstep, measure of foot, bottom, base; *aṭima* slavery, slave, feudal dependency; *aṭiyan* slave, servant; *fem. aṭiyatti*. *Ko. aṭy* foot (measure); *ac* place below; *acgaṭ* place beneath an object, position after the first in a row; *ac mog* younger son. *To. oṭy* foot. *Ka. aṭi* foot, measure of foot, step, pace, base, bottom, under; *aṭime* slavery; *aṭiya* slave. *Koḍ. aṭi* place below, down. *Tu. aṭi* bottom, base; *kār aṭi* footsole, footstep; *aṭi kai* palm of the hand. *Te. aḍugu* foot, footstep, footprint, step, pace, measure of a foot, bottom, basis; *aḍime* slavery, slave, bondman; *aḍiyāḍu* slave, servant; *aḍi-gaṭṭa* sandal, wooden shoe. *Ga. (S.<sup>2</sup>) aḍugu* footstep (< *Te.*). *Go. (G.) aḍi* beneath; (*Mu.*) *aḍit* below; *aḍita* lower; *aṭke* below; (*Ma.*) *aḍita, aḍna* lower; (*M.*) *aḍ(d)i* below, low; (*L.*) *aḍi* down; (*Ko.*) *aṭgi* underneath; *aṭgita* lower (*Voc.* 33). *Koṇḍa aḍgi* below, underneath; *aḍgiR(i)* that which is underneath; *aḍgiRaṇḍ* from below, from the bottom. DED(S) 63.

73 *Ma. aṭi* sweeping the house; *aṭikka* to sweep the ground; *aṭippu* sweeping. *Tu. aṭipuni* to sweep; *aṭipu* sweeping. DED 64.

74 *Ta. aṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to flap, twitch, move spasmodically, blow (as the wind); *aṭuppu* fear. *Ka. aḍalu* to be shaken, tremble, be afraid; *n.* tremor, whirling confusion of mind, fear. *Te. aḍalu* to be afraid, (*K* also) tremble, shake; *n.* fear, alarm; *aḍalincu* to terrify, frighten; *aḍici-paḍu* to be in a hurry; *aḍici-paṭu* impatience, hurry, haste. *Koḷ. aḍg- (*aḍakt-*) (pulse, *na-di*) throbs. DED(S) 65.*

75 *Ka. (Gowda) aḍigera* a pot. *Tu. aḍḍyara* earthen jar or pot. *Te. aṭika* a small earthen pot with a large mouth. *Nk. (Ch.) aṭka* earthen pot. *Go. (Tr.) aṭka* earthen pot used for cooking; (*G. Mu. Ma. S.*) *aṭka* cooking pot; (*Pat.*) *aḍka* [i.e. *aṭka*] id. (*Voc.* 25). *Kur. aṭi* earthen waterpot. Cf. 76 *Ta. aṭu*. DEDS 16.

76 *Ta. aṭu* (*aṭuv-, aṭt-*) to cook, roast, fry, boil, melt (*tr.*); *aṭukkalaṭi* kitchen; *aṭicil, aṭucil* boiled rice; *aṭuppu* oven, fireplace for cooking, fire in the oven; *aṭil* kitchen, place for performing sacrificial ceremonies; *aṭṭu* a cake of coarse sugar; *aṭt-uppu* salt

produced by evaporation; *aṭu* cooking, boiling, distillation. *Ma. aṭuka* to cook; *aṭukkalaṭi* kitchen; *aṭuppu* fireplace, hearth, oven. *Ko. aṭ-* (*aṭ-*) to cook by boiling, bake (pots). *To. oṭ-* (*oṭ-*) to cook. *Ka. aḍu* (*aṭt-*) to cook, boil, dress, prepare a meal, mature (*tr.*); *n.* cooking; *aḍi, aḍe* cooking; *aḍike, aṭke, aḍige, aḍuge* cooking, boiling, etc.; *aṭṭu* to evaporate; dry up; *n.* the state of being free from moisture; *aṭṭisu* to cause to evaporate by boiling; *aṭt-uppu* salt produced by evaporation; *aṭṭarisu* to evaporate, as water by boiling; (*Hav.*) *aṭṭumbalaṭi* kitchen. *Koḍ. aḍigeka-rē* cook; *fem. aḍigekarati*. *Tu. aḍupini* to cook; *aḍi* cooked, dressed, prepared; *aḍigulu* a cook; *aḍige* cooking, distilling; *aḍkala* cooking shed, oven; *aṭṭilu* cooking, meal. *Te. aḍugaṇṭu* to dry up, become exhausted; *aṭt-uppu* a kind of salt; *aṭṭu* a flat thin cake roasted or baked on an iron pan; *aḍasalaṭi* kitchen, cook-room; *aṭṭamu* food, fuel. *Nk. (Ch.) aṭay-/aṭil-* to be dried up; *aṭap-* to dry up (water); *aṭ* bread. *Go. (Tr.) aṭṭānā* to cook by boiling; (*W.*) *aṭānā* to cook, boil; (*A. Y. G. Mu. Ma.*) *aṭt-*, (*M. S. Ko.*) *aṭ-* to cook (*Voc.* 26); (*Tr.*) *aṭyār* boiling water (*Voc.* 27); (*S-R.*) *aṭyal* cooking-pot; (*L.*) *aṭuval* a cook (*Voc.* 28). *Koṇḍa aṭk-* (*-t*) to burn (heaps of hacked forest-wood, before starting poṭu cultivation), set fire to. *Kui aṭa* (*aṭi-*) to heat or boil a liquid; *pl. action aṭka* (*aṭki-*). *Kuwi* (*Su. P.*) *aṭ-* to catch fire; *aṭi ki-* to set fire to. Cf. 75 *Ka. aḍigera*. /Cf. *Skt. aṭṭa-* dried, dry; *Pkt. aṭṭai* becomes dry; *Mar. aṭṭe* to dry up. DED(S) 66.

77 *Ta. aṭu* (*aṭuv-, aṭt-*) to pound (as rice), kill, destroy, conquer; *aṭu* killing, ruining, victory; *aṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to beat, strike, dash against, strike, defeat, overcome, slay, punish; *n.* blow, stroke; *aṭar* (-v-, -nt-) to beat, strike, mould by beating; (-pp-, -tt-) to attack, kill, destroy; *n.* troubling, oppressing; thin flat plate of metal, esp. gold; *aṭal* killing, murdering; *aṭalai* battle, trouble, distress; (*PR*) *aṭarppu* attack. *Ma. aṭi* blow, stroke; *aṭikka* to beat, strike; *aṭippu* printing, stamping, coining; *aṭiccal* beating; *aṭal* a fight; *aṭalar* enemies; *aṭar war*; *aṭanta* a mode of beating time in music. *Ko. aṭ-* (*aṭ-*) to strike (ball in game); *aṭḍary* act of quarrelling with blows; *aṭymury gey-* (*gec-*) to win over someone (*acc.*) in a fight (for *mury*, see 4922 *Ta. muṭi*). *Ka. aḍacu* to rap, cuff; *aḍar* to pounce upon, rush at (as dogs, etc., do); *aḍaru* an attack; *aḍi* beating, a blow; *aḍe* to strike or throw with finger; *aṭe* to strike, push, drive; to strike or propel with the fingers. *Koḍ. aḍi-* (*aḍip-, aḍic-*) (lightning) strikes (song word). *Tu. aḍikai* defeated, vanquished; *aṭepuni* to push, strike against; *darpuṇi* to thrash, beat, strike, break; *darteḷe, darpeḷe* a striker, breaker; *darteḷu* breakage, what is broken. *Te. aḍucu* to beat, strike, break, destroy; *aḍupu* a stroke, blow; *aḍaru* (*Tikkana*; comm. by Velcheru Narayana Rao and George L. Hart III) to fight, do battle,

kill; *aṭu* a blow; *dancu*, (*K.* also) *ḍancu* to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar; *ḍaṅgu*, (*K.* also) *ḍaṅgu* to be pounded or cleaned (as rice, etc.); *dampu* to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar; *n.* (also *dampuḍu*) pounding, etc.; *aḍukulu, aṭukulu* (*pl.*) rice wetted, parched and flattened, beaten rice. *Pa. aṭt-* to strike; *māva aṭt-* to harrow; *poṭkul aṭt-* to clap hands, snap fingers. *Ga. (Oil.) aṭ-* to strike, (rain) comes in torrents, (finger) to snap; (*S.*) *aṭt-* to strike, beat. *Koṇḍa aṭ-* (*-t*) to hit, as an arrow; *ḍak-* (*-t*) to beat, strike, beat (as a drum); *ḍaṅ-* (*-it-*) to be beaten (as a drum); to beat a drum; *das-* (*-t*) to pound (as paddy or any raw grain). *Kui ḍamba* (*ḍambi-*) to pound, crush by pounding; *n.* pounding, crushing. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *ḍamb-* (*-it-*) to be broken; *ḍap-* (*-h-*) to break. DED(S, N) 67.

78 *Ta. aṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be fit, becoming, deserving; *aṭaivu* fitness, propriety, order, manner, course; *aṭṭu* (*aṭṭi-*) to fit, be appropriate to. *Ma. aṭukka* to besem, become [i.e. be becoming to], be proportionate to; *aṭavu* regular custom, dexterity, perfection; *aṭavi* dexterity, cleverness. *Ka. aḍagu* the state of being fit, agreeableness, beauty; *aḍavu* suitability, properness, proper way, the state of being sufficient; *aṭṭu* fitting, being becoming or proper; ? (*Hav.*) *eḍi* to be able to do. *Te. aḍaru* to be fit or proper. *Koṇḍa aṭ-* (*-t*) to be able. *Pe. aḍ-* (*aṭ-*) id. *Maṇḍ. aḍ-id. Kui aḍa* (*aḍi-*) to be suitable, fitting, proper, convenient, excellent, good, handsome; to suit, fit, agree; *pl. action aṭka* (*aṭki-*). *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *aḍ-* (*-it-*), (*F.*) *aḍali*, (*S.*) *aḍ-*, (*Isr.*) *aḍ-* (*-it-*) to be able. *Malt. aṭye* to be fit, be enough. DED 68, DEDS 11.

79 *Ta. aṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be next, near, approach, come in contact with, seek protection; to join (*tr.*), join together; to happen, occur; *aṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to reach, arrive at, take refuge in, go to roost, sit on eggs as a hen, obtain, get, enjoy; (-pp-, -tt-) to lease, entrust, bestow; *n.* joining, delivering, conveying, resort, refuge, deposit, incubation; *aṭaippu* lease; *aṭaivu* pledge, help, aid, refuge, perching place for birds; *aṭaikkalam* refuge, shelter, deposit; *aṭaku, aṭaimānam* pledge, property mortgaged; *aṭaiyal* reaching; *aṭaiccu* (*aṭaicii-*) to put, place, insert (as flowers in the hair); *aṭaicu* (*aṭaici-*) to be joined, placed; *aṭṭu* (*aṭṭi-*) to put, place, put on. *Ma. aṭuka* (*aṭṭu*) to come into contact, come to be close upon; *aṭukka* to come nigh, approach, close; *aṭuppikka* to bring near; *aṭuppam, aṭuppu* nearness; *aṭaikkalam* shelter; *aṭayuka* to get into, come into possession, obtain; *aṭekka* to take in, receive, collect, pay in; *aṭakkam* possession, enjoyment; *aṭa* incubation; bail, pledge; shelter, refuge; *aṭavu* money that has come to hand; *aṭamānam* a pawn, mortgage. *Ko. aṭ-* (*aṭ-*) (something) happens to a person. *To. appin* dowry (of buffaloes given by girl's father); *appit* *ir* buffaloes of the dowry; *neṣoṭ-* (*neṣoty-*) to put to forehead in

salutation, put forehead to something (e.g. ground) ceremonially (*neṣn* ground, 3676); *teṣoṭ-* (*teṣoṭ-*) to place cover on oneself (or someone else) for sleeping (*tes*, cf. 3142 *tel-* [*teṭ-*] to wrap tightly [garment]). *Ka. aḍar* to be united or joined with, arise, come, appear; *aḍarcu* to bring together, set in readiness, prepare; *aḍasu* to join, be joined with, unite with, be near to, associate oneself to; *aḍe* to obtain, get; *n.* trust; *aḍavu, aḍapu* pawn, pledge, deposit, mortgage; *aṭṭu* to be within reach, keep close to, follow, run after, pursue; to put; *n.* closeness, pursuing, putting, placing. *Koḍ. aḍi-* (*aḍip-, aḍit-*) to approach. *Tu. aḍavu, aḍavu* mortgage, pledge; *aḍepuni, aḍevuni* to roost, perch; *aṭṭuni* to put. *Te. aḍaru* to arise, issue; *ḍayu, ḍayu, ḍaggaru, ḍaggaru* to approach (*intr., tr.*); *ḍāpu, ḍāpu, ḍaggaru, ḍaggaru* nearness; *ḍāparamu* getting, obtaining, coming or lighting upon; *ḍāparincu* to be obtained, happen, occur, fall to one's lot. *Kui aḍa* (*aḍi-*) to be associated with, joined to, united with, associate with, accompany, aid, assist, help; *n.* association, assistance, help; *aṭka* (*aṭki-*) *pl. action*; *aṭpa* (*aṭt-*) to join (*tr.*), unite, associate; *aṭse, aṭse* together, jointly; *aṭu* near, at a short distance; *aḍi miḍi* unity, association; *arṭa* (*aṭt-*) to mix, put together, unite (comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyan); *ṛāṇja* (*ṛāṇji-*) to be married; marry; *n.* marriage; *pl. action ṛāṇka* (*ṛāṇki-*); *ṛāṣpa* (*ṛāṣpi-*) to give in marriage; *n.* giving in marriage; *ṛāṇpa* (*ṛāṇt-*) to balance one word or phrase by another [echo-words, etc.]. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *ḍagre*, (*F.*) *ḍagira*, (*S.*) *ḍaggire* near. *Malt. aṭge, aṭgi* near, close; *aṭipāṭi* neighbourhood. DED(S, N) 69(a).

80 *Ta. aṭukku* (*aṭukki-*) to pile up one on top of another, heap up in order; *n.* pile, series, row, tier; *aṭukkam* pile, tier, range of mountains, mountain slope; *aṭukkal* series, mountain. *Ma. aṭukku* row, pile, layer; *aṭukkuka* to pile up; *aṭukkam* a plain, field. *Ko. aṭg-* (*aṭgy-*) to be piled up in order; *arḱ-* (*arḱy-*) to pile up in order; *arḱm* (*obl. arḱt-*) piling up in order. *To. oḍg-* (*oḍgy-*) to be piled up in order; *orḱ-* (*orḱy-*) to pile. *Ka. aḍaku, aḍuku* to pack, pile as pots, heap up; *aḍakil, aḍikil* piling up, a pile. *Koḍ. aḍang-* (*aḍangi-*) to be piled in order, filling space; *aḍak-* (*aḍaki-*) to heap in order, filling space, to arrange formally. *Te. aḍuku* to pile up, arrange in a set or series; *n.* a series or set of things, a compact pile of articles. ? Cf. 102 *Kur. aṭṭnā*. DED 70.

81 *Te. aḍugu* to ask, question, beg, solicit, request, demand. *Pa. aḍ-*, (*S.*) *aḍi-* to ask, request. *Kui jāpa* (*jāt-*) to request a favour, beg, ask, borrow, pray; *n.* request, entreaty, act of begging; (for \**t*: *Kui* j, see Burrow and Bhattacharya, *IJ* 5.122). ? *Ta. aḷavu* (*aḷavi-*) to inquire after one's health. ? *Tu. naṭṭuni* to beg, request, apply, beg; *caus. naṭṭavuni; naṭṭu, naṭṭā* begging, beggarly; *naṭṭā, naṭṭavu* a loan, lending. DED(N) 71.

82 *Ka.* aḍusu, aḍalu, aḍlu, haḍlu, aḍi, aḍe, aṭil, aṭlu mud, clay. *Te.* aḍusu mud, mire. DED 72.

83 *Ta.* aṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to shut, close, obstruct, block (as a passage), stop up, put in, pack, lock, fasten, imprison, conceal; to be obstructed (as the ear, throat); aṭaicu (aṭaici-) to shut, close; aṭaiṭṭu shutting, closing, fence, obstruction, plug; aṭṭam opposition, cross direction, enmity, rivalry; aṭṭi hindrance, obstacle, delay; aṭṭan-kāl, aṭṭanah-kāl, aṭṭanai-kāl folded legs in sitting cross-legged. *Ma.* aṭa a lock; aṭayuka to be shut, shut up, be enclosed; aṭavu stoppage, block, obstruction; aṭekka to shut, obstruct, block up, lock; to be shut, rendered impervious; aṭeppu, aṭappu obstruction, whatever covers or closes a hole, stopper; aṭappam, aṭappan a stopper, cork; aṭeppikka to cause to lock or shut; aṭṭam what is across, transverse, thwarting. *Ko.* arv- (ard-) to become blocked by an obstacle, (throat) becomes choked with tears; (art-) (door) shuts; to shut (door, hole), shut up (cattle); aḍ oblique, slanting, at right angles, crosswise; aḍ aḍ at full length, at right angles; aḍ vort rising or setting sun; aḍ mug- to bow to ground before god or godlike person (cf. 5123 *Ka.* moggu); aḍ gaṭ- to obstruct, stop. *To.* arf- (art-) to shut; miṭṭ arf- to spoil one's voice by shouting (lit. choke to the neck); oḍ crosswise, obstructing, prostrate, contour line round a hill; oḍ oḍ foṭ- to obstruct (lit. lie crosswise); oḍ fiḍḍ- to prostrate oneself (lit. fall horizontal); oḍ xoṭ- to obstruct; oḍty limit beyond which one must not go; oḍḍ awkward, ugly. *Ka.* aḍe to be enclosed, barred, shut up, choked; to shut, lock, obstruct, close up, enclose, confine, imprison, stop the passage; aḍavu an impediment, anything to obstruct; aḍa, aḍḍa, aḍḍa, aḍḍe state of being across, transverse, or in the way, state of being broadwise or horizontal, crosswise; obstructing, an obstruction; state of being contrary or perverse; aḍḍane, aḍane across, transversely; aḍḍayisu, aḍḍagisu, aḍḍaysu, aḍḍavisu to move obliquely or obstructingly, make opposition, obstruct, impede, intervene, conceal; aḍḍayisuha obstruction, opposition; aḍḍaysuha going transversely, concealment; aḍḍal crossing, obstructing, obstacle, across, sideways; aḍḍi an obstacle, opposition, delay; aḍḍana, aḍḍana a shield; aṭanka, aṭanka obstruction, obstacle, restraint. *Koḍ.* aḍe- (aḍev-, aḍand-) (gap) is stopped; aḍa- (aḍap-, aḍat-) to stop (gap, hole); aḍḍa crosswise; aḍḍa bu- to prostrate oneself (lit. fall horizontal). *Tu.* aḍepuni, aḍevuni, aḍeṅguni to shut, close; aḍepu act of shutting, closing, finishing; aḍaku, aḍaka, aḍeke, aṭaka, aṭakavu obstacle, hindrance; aḍḍa id., horizontal, intervening; across, athwart; after; aḍḍakaṭṭe a dam; aḍḍakaru the bent knee; aḍḍa boruni to prostrate, bow down; aḍḍa kaṭṭuni to dam up, shut in, hinder, prevent, screen; aḍḍi obstacle, opposition; aḍḍapa, aḍḍape, aḍḍana a shield; aṭakku, aṭakka hindrance, obstacle.

*Te.* aḍucu-konu to become obstructed or choked, be stopped, choke; aḍḍamu obstacle, hindrance, opposition, a screen, that which hides or separates; aḍi, cross, which is crosswise; aḍḍa-kaṭṭu, aḍḍagincu, aḍḍa-paḍu, aḍḍu to hinder, obstruct; aḍḍakarra, aḍḍaṅki, aḍḍu-gurra hindrance, obstruction; aḍḍakaṭṭa a dam or bank, embankment; aḍḍamuga crosswise, transversely; aḍḍu a screen, anything that affords concealment; aḍḍanamu a shield; aḍḍi hindrance, obstruction, delay; aṭankamu prevention, obstacle, hindrance, obstruction, resistance, an objection, a difficulty. *Nk.* (Ch.) aḍḍam obstruction. *Pa.* aḍḍom obstacle, obstruction; aḍḍom er- to obstruct. *Go.* (Ch.) aḍḍam, (Ma.) aḍam obstruction; (SR.) aḍḍam, (Tr.) aḍḍam shelter; (S.) aḍḍam obstacle; (W.) aḍḍam shade; (Ch.) aḍḍam, (Dawson) aḍḍam veil (*Voc.* 34). *Koḍa* ark- to conceal; aḍam across; aḍi- (-t-) to stop, intercept; aḍe bide all over (lit. crosswise); disorganizedly. *Pe.* aḍgel in the way, intervening, obstructing. *Kui* aḍa a screen, an intervening or intercepting object [said to be < Or.]; aḍa giva to screen, intervene, intercept; aḍakoli a hide shield. *Kuwi* (S.) aḍḍe aṇai to resist; aḍḍu aṇai/kinai to obviate; aḍḍunga across (in measuring). *Kur.* aḍḍa (aḍcas/aḍḍas) to furnish (a drum) with skin, cover it with leather, (birds or bees) construct a nest or honeycomb, stop stubbornly where one is (a naughty child, intrepid combatants, etc.); aḍḍe, arki, arē (? arē) oblique, across. *Malt.* arare to be hindered; aratre to hinder, check (? < IA). *Br.* aḍ sheltered; shelter, protection; aḍ kann- to halt, stop; ar obstacle, obstruction, entanglement; arī obstacle, obstruction; ar shelter (? < IA). ? Cf. 63 *Ta.* aṭanku and 122 *Ta.* aṇai. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 187-190 (also OMar. [Master] aḍap- to be obstructed). DED (S) 73.

84 *Ta.* aṭai (-v-, -nt-) to collect, gather (as dust), become close, compact, hard (as sand by rain); aṭai-maṇai continuous rain; aṭai-man silt, alluvium; aṭaicu (aṭaici-) to crowd, get close together, shower upon; aṭaical crowded condition, density; aṭar (-v-, -nt-) to be close together, thick, crowded; to press around, hem in; aṭarppam, aṭartti, (PR) aṭarcci closeness, crowdedness; aṭarvu thickness, denseness; aṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to be on the increase, abound; aṭikkaṭi frequently, often; aṭacu (aṭaci-) to be crowded. *Ma.* aṭa-maṇai incessant rain; aṭal incessant (of rain); aṭikkaṭi repeatedly; aṭṭi keṭṭuka, aṭṭikku iṭuka to pile up, ram, pack close. *To.* oḍyk often. *Ka.* aḍḍa abundance (used of rain); aḍar to appear in numbers, to amass (as clouds); aṭṭu state of being crowded or thronged, pressed or squeezed; aṭṭuṭi a crowd, multitude, state of being squeezed; aḍe a sticky, clotty mass, a lump (as of dates, tamarind, sugar, hair, etc.). *Tu.* aṭṭi a pile, heap of rice; aṭara widespread, as the branches of a tree; aḍaru corpse. *Te.* aḍaru to increase; n. increase, excess; aḍi-excessive, great; aḍa a lump, clot, mass; aṭṭamu excessiveness; (VPK) aṭṭadi, aṭṭava,

aṭṭam packs of cut or fencing branches/bushes collected and piled up on bullock carts. *Koḍa* (BB.) aḍar her/ of cows. *Pe.* aḍer id. DED (S) 74.

85 *Ta.* aṭai (-v-, -nt-) to be preserved (as pickles); aṭai-māṅkay mango pickles. *Ka.* aḍe to preserve, pickle, season fruits with salt. *Tu.* aḍah-gāyi a kind of pickle. DED 75.

86 *Ta.* aṭai prop. light support; aṭai-kal anvil. *Ma.* aṭa-kallu anvil of goldsmiths. *Ko.* ar gal small anvil. *Ka.* aḍe, aḍa, aḍi the piece of wood on which five artisans put the article which they happen to operate upon, a support; aḍegal, aḍgallu, aḍigallu anvil. *Tu.* aṭṭe a support, stand. *Te.* aḍ-kali, aḍ-kallu, aḍ-kali, aḍ-gali, aḍyi anvil. Cf. 3865 *Ta.* paṭṭaṭai. DED 76.

87 *Ta.* aṭai thin cake, wafer. *Ma.* aṭa a cake made of urunnu [*Phaseolus radiatus*]. *Ka.* aḍe a kind of thin bread or cake of rice flour. *Tu.* aḍḍe a cake, pudding. DED 77.

88 *Ta.* aṭaikkay areca-nut (betel-nut); aṭai-ppai betel pouch (cf. 64 *Ta.* aṭappam). *Ma.* aṭakka, aṭekka id. *Ko.* arky id. *To.* aḍky id. *Ka.* aḍake, aḍa, aḍike areca, areca palm, *Areca catechu* Lin., and its nut; aḍakottu, aḍagatti, aḍagartti scissors for cutting areca-nut. *Koḍ.* aḍake areca-nut. *Tu.* aḍḍa-katteri, iḍa-katteri betel-nut cracker. *Kor.* (T.) aḍḍake areca nut. *Te.* aḍa-kattu, iḍa-kottu, aḍḍa-kattera, (B. also) aḍa-katti nippers for cutting betel-nuts, betel-nut cracker; aḍapa, aḍapakatte lady in waiting, who carries her mistress's betel-nut pouch; aḍapakḍu servant who carries his master's betel-nut pouch. DED 78.

89 *Ta.* aṭaiyālam mark, symbol, emblem, seal. *Ma.* aṭayālam mark, sign. *To.* oḍyo-lm sign. *Ka.* aḍayāla mark, sign. *Te.* aḍiyālamu sign, token. DED 79.

90 *Ka.* aḍke-biḍuballi a woody climber, climbing and rooting on the stems of trees, *Pothos scandens* Lin. *Tu.* aḍike-buru, arke-buru a kind of creeper, *P. scandens*. DED 80.

91 *Kur.* arxā spleen. *Malt.* arḡu id. DED 81.

92 *Ko.* arḍn marm *Meliosma Wightii*; arḍn vap its fruit. *To.* oḍḍn sp. tree with edible berries. DED 82.

93 *Ta.* aṭṭam terraced roof, upper story. *Ma.* aṭṭam roof used as store-room, scaffold on four poles. *Ko.* aṭṭi loft, attic. *To.* oṭm (oḍl, oṭt-) place for firewood made of cords tied from side rafters to roof. *Ka.* aṭṭa upper loft in a house, apartment of roof, tower, buttress (one of the tatsamas). *Koḍ.* aṭṭa loft. *Tu.* aṭṭa upper loft, garret, upper room, ceiling; aṭṭalu an upstairs room; aṭṭoliḡe loft supported on posts, temporary gallery; kutt-aṭṭa, kutt-aṭṭe upper loft for storing rice. *Te.* aṭuka loft under the roof of a house; aṭṭadi, aṭṭamu fortified place in front of building, room or chamber built over gate of a fort; (VPK) aṭṭuka (aṭaka, aṭuka, aḍuku), aṭṭava

(aṭava, aṭṭam) attic; aṭṭava a supporting roof (pandal) for creepers. *Pa.* aṭu attic room; aṭṭa bamboo framework for roof. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) aṭṭe (pl. -ṇ) laths laid across rafters of roof; (Tr.) aṭṭe cross-bars of wood used in building the walls of a house (*Voc.* 29). *Pe.* aṭu attic (< Or.). *Kur.* aṭṭa raised platform, scaffold, loft in house. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 180; Burrow 1969:277 for uncertainty whether IA or Dr. in origin. DED (S) 83.

94 *Ta.* aṭṭaṭṭi, aṭṭaṭṭi, aṭṭaṭṭam, aṭṭaṭṭi perversity, abusive language. *Ka.* aḍḍaṭṭa, aḍḍaṭṭi, aḍḍaṭṭi, aḍḍaṭṭi, aḍḍaḍḍi awkwardness, perverseness, impropriety; awkwardly, etc. *Tu.* aḍḍaṭṭi awkward, clumsy, topsy-turvy. *Te.* aḍḍaṭṭi froward, perverse; (K. coll.) aḍḍaṭṭam zigzag. Cf. *Ka.* aḍḍa crosswise, etc.; s.v. 83 *Ta.* aṭai. DEL 84.

95 *Ta.* aṭṭikai closely fitting necklace of gold wires or of precious stones (< *Ka.*); aṭṭiyal closely fitting necklace. *Ma.* aṭṭika a closely fitting necklace; *Ka.* aḍḍike, aḍḍige one of the pieces of gold of which the necklace called aḍḍike is composed, a necklace composed of aḍḍikes. *Koḍ.* aḍḍige gold necklace. *Te.* aḍḍigalu (pl.) ornament worn round the neck by women. DED 85.

96 *Ta.* aṭṭu (aṭṭi-) to join, stick, paste (*tr.*); aṭṭai thing attached, annexed as a plug to stop a hole, patch. *Ma.* aṭṭuka to join, stick, adhere. *Ka.* aṭṭu to stick, adhere to; n. adhesion, that adheres, an impurity, that is sticky, gum, paste, that is viscous; aṭṭaru to stick to; aṅke, aṅpu act of smearing or anointing; aṭṭu state of being joined. *Tu.* aṭṭuni to adhere, stick; to paste (*tr.*), attract; aṭṭu gum, paste, adhesion; aṭṭuṭṭu adhesive, attractive; aṭṭavuni to paste; aṭṭu moss, lichen, mould, green stuff on stagnant water. *Te.* aṭṭu to stick or adhere to, smear or rub over; aṭṭincu to cause to adhere, attach, paste; aṭṭa leaves stitched together so as to serve as a platter for eating on; aṭṭa-gaṭṭu to join together, tie up; aṭṭasili to touch, meet; aṭṭinra burgrass. *Kol.* aṭ- (aṭt-) to stick (*intr.*), (child) attaches itself to breast; aṭṭ- (aṭṭi-) to stick (*tr.*), put (child) to breast; (SR) aṭṭ- to stick. *Nk.* aṭṭ- to stick to; aṭṭ- to stick (*tr.*). *Pe.* aṇḍ- (-t-) to stick to, adhere. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) aṭ- (-it-) to get stuck; (S.) aṭṭai to inhale; aṭṭi kinai to paste. Cf. 99 *Ta.* aṭṭai and 2942 *Pe.* aṇḍ- DED (S) 86.

97 *Ta.* aṭṭu (aṭṭi-) to be discharged as pus, flow as honey; to pour (*tr.*). *Ma.* aṭṭiyuka (eye) suffers from excessive secretion; aṭṭuka to pour, (Kaṭ.) discharge (urine). *Ko.* aṭ- (ac-) to pour; moḷ aṭ- to urinate; ? nar- (naṭ-) (sweat) streams (dative of person). *To.* oṭ- (oṭy-) to pour. *Tu.* aṭṭuni to urinate (with object pōsra). DED (S, N) 87.

98 *Ta.* aṭṭai sole of shoe, cardboard. *Ka.* aṭṭe sole (of leather), sandal, skin, bark. *Koḍ.* aṭṭe bark of tree. *Tu.* aṭṭe sole of shoe.

*Te. aṭṭa* sole of shoe or slipper, hide or leather, cardboard. *Ga. (S.) aṭṭa* cardboard. DED 88.

99 *Ta. aṭṭai* leech. *Ma. aṭṭa* id. *Ka. aṭṭe*, *aṭṭe* id. *Koḍ. aṭṭe* water leech. Cf. 96 *Ta. aṭṭu*. DED 89.

100 *Ta. aṭṭaiy-āṭal* hero's body continuing to manifest heroic deeds even after dismemberment. *Ka. aṭṭe* a headless trunk, esp. one retaining vitality. *Te. aṭṭa* a headless trunk. DED 90.

101 *Ko. aṭ* ditch, ravine; perpendicular cliff. *To. oṭ* cliff (song word; said to be < Badaga haṭṭu). DED 91.

102 *Kur. aṭṭā* to spread out upon the ground something folded or rolled up, dispose coins on the ground in close heaps (for counting or a big payment), construct, make. *Malt. aṭṭe* to spread (as bedding), create; *aṭṭo* bedding. ? Cf. 80 *Ta. aṭṭuku*. DED 92.

103 *Ko. aḍeylm, aḍi-lm* breadth, broad. *Tu. addagela* breadth, diameter (i.e. *adda* + *agela*, q.v. 83 *Ta. aṭai* and 8 *Ta. akai*). DED 93.

104 *Ko. aḍm (obl. aḍt-)* two-anna piece. *Ka. adda* two annas and four pays, seven duddus. *Te. adduga* two-anna piece, half of a fanam. / ? < Skt. *ardha*, Pali Pkt. *addha*, *addha*-half. DED 94.

105 *Te. adda* a dry measure. *Konḍa aḍa* a unit of one seer. *Kuwi (Isr.) aḍa* a unit of measure.

106 *Te. adda* the tree *Bauhinia racemosa*. *Konḍa aḍa* id. ? Cf. 3/2(a) *Ta. āṛ*. DEDS 17.

107 *Pa. aḍra* bad. *Go. (Tr.) aḍrai* id.; (Mu.) *aḍra* very bad (*Voc.* 36). *Kuī aḍre*, *aḍrene* useless, empty, idle; *aḍv.* without sense or reason, without benefit, without shelter or food, idly, in vain. ? *Ko. aḍavu* bad, mischievous; bad person. / Cf. Halbi *aḍra* bad. DEDS 18, and from DED 58.

108 *Kur. aḍrā* to twist back one's limbs or bend the body inward (as under threat of blow). *Malt. aḍre* to strut; *aḍro* a swagcerer. DEDS 19.

109 *Ka. nīr-aḍike, nīr-aṛke* thirst; *nīr-aḍisu* to be thirsty. *Te. dappi, dappi, dappika* thirst. *Ko. aḍḍ- (aṭṭ-)* to thirst for. *Nk. aḍ* thirst (ir *aḍ vattin* thirst has come). *Pa. and-* to be hungry or thirsty, (food or drink) is wanting, (hunger or thirst) is felt; *aṇḍkuḍ* (thirst. *Ga. (Oll.) and-*, (*S.*) *an- (aṇḍ-)* (hunger or thirst) is felt; (*P.*) *aṇḍkir* hunger. DED(S) 95.

110 *Ta. an* upper part; *ana* (-pp-, -nt-) to lift the head; *anar* (-v-, -nt-) to rise, move upwards; *anavu* (apavi-) to go upward, ascend; *anpal* greatness, exaltation, superiority, great man, king, god; *anpam* palate, roof of the mouth, uvula; *appa, appakku* uvula (*cpd.* with 36/33 *na, nakku*); *appa* (-pp-, -nt-) to

look upward, gape, hold the head erect; *annāvi* teacher, director of theatrical performances, master, one in authority. *Ma. anna* upwards, above; *annal* high, God, esp. Arhat; *annā* looking towards; *annāvi* teacher, head of a company of actors; *annan* royal predecessor, ancestor; *annam, annakku* uvula. *Ka. anne, anna, ana* excellence, purity; *annalige* uvula. *Tu. anāvuni, annāvuni* to look up, lift up the face, gaze. Cf. 131 *Ta. annan*. DED 96.

111 *Ka. anaka* mockery, derision, abuse; *anakisuvu* to mock, deride *anakisuvike* mocking. *Tu. anakasapaka* quarrelling. *Te. (SAN, VN) aḍakincu, anakincu* to ridicule; (*SAN*) *anaku* ridicule. *Malt. anare* to affront, mock. DEDS 20.

112 *Ta. anaku* (ananki-) to suffer, be distressed, be slain; to afflict; *n.* pain, affliction, killing; *anukku* (anukki-) to suffer pain, be in distress, fade, droop; *anukku* (anukki-) to distress, cause to suffer, ruin; *anukkam* suffering, distress, pain, weakness. *Ka. anaku* to press into a narrower compass, subdue, control; *anacu* to depress, humble; *anaka* closeness, compactness, firmness, state of being in good repair; *anakuve* humbleness, modesty; *anagu* to hide, disappear, be humbled, crouch; *anukku* to depress, humble, abate, ruin, destroy; *anungu* to be depressed, etc. *Tu. anaka* narrowness, closeness; narrow, small. *Te. anāgu* to yield, submit, be humbled; *aṇḍcu* to suppress, humble, subject; *aṇḍkuvu* humility, modesty, submissiveness. *Go. (Tr.) ancānā* to press (*Voc.* 21). DED(S) 56(b).

113 *Ta. anaku* young offspring. *Ka. anuga* son; *anugi* daughter. DEDS 21.

114 *Ta. anal* neck, side of the upper jaw, chin, throat, windpipe, beard, dewlap; *anar*, *anari* side of the upper jaw; *anar* neck. *Ma. ana* jaw, hinder part of jaw; *anapal* grinder, double tooth; *anal* jaw, hinder part of mouth; *anali* viper; *annāṭi* cheekbone; *anpi* inside of the cheek, joint of jaws. *Ko. anḡ* lower cheek; *anḡ val* molar teeth. *To. oṭ* molar tooth. *Ka. anal* under part of the mouth, the mouth. DED(S, N) 97.

115 *Ta. anāppu* (anāppi-) to deceive; *anāppi* a deceitful woman. *Ma. anāppu* deceit, trickery, fraud.

116 *Ta. ani* (-v-, -nt-) to be beautiful, be an ornament; to adorn, wear (as jewels), describe in embellished language; *n.* decoration, ornament, beauty; *aniyal* adorning, necklace; *anivu* wearing; *anikam* ornament; *anaku* beauty, form (or with 274 *Ta. aṛaku*). *Ma. ani* decoration; *aniyuka* to wear (jewels, arms), decorate oneself; *aniyikka* to dress, adorn. *Ka. ani* niceness, pleasantness, beauty; (*Hav.*) *ani* devil-dancer's headdress. *Koḍ. ani* (aniv-, aninj-) to wear, enjoy (jewels) (song word). *Tu. ani* a kind of mask or appendage worn by a devil-dancer, a peacock's tail when spread. DED(S) 98.

117 *Ta. ani* array of an army, order, regularity, row; (-v-, -nt-) to put in array (as an army); *aniyam* array of an army. *Ma. ani* row, line of soldiers. *Ka. ani* an array, body of soldiers, detachment. *Te. ani* battle, war. / ? < Skt. *anika*; Pkt. *aniya*. DED(S) 99.

118 *Ta. aniyam* forepart of a vessel, stem, prow. *Ma. aniyam* ship's head, prow. *Tu. anya* prow of a vessel. *Te. annemu* prow (comm. by Prof. K. S. R. Sharma, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). / ? < Skt. *anika*; Pkt. *aniya*; this meaning not recorded. DED(S) 100.

119 *Ka. anile, aḷale, aḷile, aḷule, aḷli, aḷle* a large tree furnishing Indian myrobalans or ink nuts, *Terminalia chebula* Roxb. *Tu. anile-kāyi* gall-nut, ink-nut; *anile-mara* ink-nut tree, *T. chebula*; *aḷde-kāyi* gall-nut, *T. c.* DED(S) 101.

120 *Ta. anai* (-v-, -nt-) to approach, come near, touch, come in contact with, copulate with; (-pp-, -tt-) to join, put close (as earth to a tree), embrace, hold, tie, fasten (as animals), tie up in a bunch; *n.* coition; a yoke of oxen; *anaippu* embracing; area that can be ploughed by two pairs of oxen in one day; *anmai, apumai, animai* nearness, proximity; *anavu* (anavi-) to go near, approach, come close to, embrace; *anavu* (anavi-) to approach; *ana* (-pp-, -nt-) to be joined, united; *anaku* (ananki-) id.; *ani* (-v-, -nt-) to join with (*tr.*); *adv.* near; *aniyan* who is near by; *anuku* (anuki-) to approach; *anukkam, anukku* nearness, proximity; *anukkan* one who is near, intimate; *fem. anukki, annu* (anpi-) to approach, draw near, join, unite with; *animai* nearness; *anpapi* in close proximity; *anmu* (anmi-), *annu* (anpi-) to approach; *aṇṭu* (aṇṭi-) to approach, take refuge in; *aṇṭai* nearness, vicinity. *Ma. anayuka* to approach, arrive; *anavu* arrival, closeness, love; *anekka* to bring into contact, embrace, hug; *ana* yoke, pair; *anukuka* to approach; *anaccal* embracing, drawing near; *anappu* embracing, an embrace; *anayam* vicinity, neighbourhood; (*Kauṭ.*) *anukkan* one who is near; intimate; *aṇṭa* nearness, proximity; *aṇṭuka, annuka, anuka* to approach. *Ko. aṇḍ- (aṇḍy-)* to be in same place with, approach, be in or move into place to seize prey; *aṇḍc- (aṇḍc-)* to set (a thing) in place. *To. opc* ferrule on stick or pounder. *Ka. ape, ani* to come near, come in contact, touch, embrace; *ape* approach; *ani* joining, fitness, order; *aniyara* fitness; *anasu* that holds firmly together, a ferrule; a throng; *anugu* nearness; *aṇṭu* to come or be in contact with, touch (*intr.*, *tr.*), embrace; *n.* menses (? < *Te.*); *aṇṭisu* to place in contact; *aṇḍisu* to go near, approach, resort to, come or go to for protection; *aṇḍu* going near, an approach, a resort; *aṇḍe* nearness, approach, side of anything. *Koḍ. aṇḍa* side. *Tu. anepuni* to come in contact, press; *anepini, anepuni* to touch, hug, embrace; *anasu* a handle, hilt.

*Te. anāgu* to mix or mingle freely; *anūgu* beloved, dear, desired, a friend; *aṇṭu* to touch; *n.* touch, uncleanness, defilement by touch, impurity, pollution; *aṇṭalu* (*pl.*) crowd, crowds; *aṇṭincu* to unite, join; *aṇṭagu* to be in menses, menstruate; *aṇḍa* nearness, support, assistance, protection, patronage. *Pa. (S)* *aṇḍ-* to attach string to bow. *Ga. (P.) aṇḍal* bowstring. *Kuwi (S.) andinai* to join, meet; (*Isr.*) *aṇḍ- (-it-)* to mix (*intr.*); (*F.*) *aṇḍatasi* partner; *andalai* to aid; *andivi aiyali* to be friendly; (*T.*) *aṇḍ- (-it-)* to join, unite with; (*Mah.*) *anp-* to agree; *anpu* agreement; (*Isr.*) *aṭ- (aṭh-)* to mix (*tr.*); (*S.*) *aṭhinai* to add; (*F.*) *aṭṭu* menses. *Kur. āṣṇā* to reach, arrive at, come, overtake, hear about; *āṣṇā* to be within reach; *āṣṭānā* to make reach, deliver, touch (with the help of some instrument), overtake; *āṣṭārnā* to be brought up to a certain place. *Malt. anṣe* to arrive; *anṣtre* to cause to arrive, convey. *Br. haninging* to copulate (of human beings). Cf. 3588 *Ta. nanpu*. DED(S, N) 69(b).

121 *Ta. anai* (-v-, -nt-) to be extinguished; (-pp-, -tt-) to quench, extinguish; *anaku* (ananki-) to die, be slain. *Ma. anayuka* to go out (as light); *anayakkuka* to extinguish, put out. *Ka. ane* to be extinguished or quenched, go out. DED 104.

122 *Ta. anai* embankment, dam, ridge for retaining water in a field, bank of river or sea; *aṇṭai* field bund, ridge of a field. *Ma. ana* dam; *aṇṭa* bund, ridge of field. *Ko. an* water channel brought to village from stream; *e-ṭ* an edge of bank or stream or tank (for *e-ṭ*, see 916, 5159). *To. ony* edge of swamp. *Ka. ane* dam, dike. *Koḍ. aṇḍa* bank or edge of river. *Te. ana* bank or dam. ? Cf. 83 *Ta. aṭai*. DED 102.

123 *Ta. anai* support, prop, protection, help; *aṇṭai* support. *Ma. ana* support, pillow. *Ko. anar* by the help of. *Ka. anḍe* support, prop. *Te. aṇḍa* support. DED 103.

124 *Ka. ane* interj. used in calling to women. *Tu. anē* oh! hey! DED 105.

125 *Ta. aṇṭar, iṇṭar* shepherds. *Ma. aṇṭar* id.

126 *Ta. aṇṭi-kkoṭṭai* cashew-nut. *Ma. aṇṭi* kernel, stone of mango, etc., nut, scrotum. *Koḍ. ma-nḡe a-ṇḍi* mango stone. *Tu. aṇḍi* kernel of mangoes, etc. *Kur. aṭṭu* mango stone. *Malt. aṭṭi* stone or seed of a fruit. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 955, Skt. *aṣṭi*-kernel, *aṣṭhi*-id. (*lex.*); there is possibly relationship with the IA forms with nasal, Pkt. *aṇṭhi* (Sheth quotes Bhāsa's *Cāradatta*), H. *āṭhi*, Beng. *āṭ(h)i*, etc., but the direction of possible borrowing is uncertain. *Kur. aṭṭu*, *Malt. aṭṭi* are borrowed from NIA. DED 106.

127 *Ka. aṇḍige* one pannier or pack, half a bullock load. *Te. aṇḍemu, aṇḍiyamu* id.; *aḍigamu* a sort of pannier. DED(S) 107.

128 *Ka. andipunāru-mara* an evergreen



tree, *Carallia integerrima* Merr. *Tu. ap̄dip̄ary*, *ap̄dip̄un̄ary C. integerrima*. DED 108.

129 *Ta. ap̄tu-tallukai* prolapsus ani; (Tinn.) *ap̄ti anus. Ka. ap̄du* a buttock, the buttocks, yoni of children, bottom of a vessel. *Tu. ap̄du* the buttocks. DED 109.

130 *Ta. ap̄tai* squirt for festival occasions, *Ko. ap̄dy* pot into which cow is milked; bamboo pot used formerly to carry broth to workers in the field. *To. ady* clay pot. *Ka. ap̄de* vessel made of a hollow bamboo, etc., generally with a handle. *Tu. ap̄de* vessel made of hollow bamboo or nutshell, vessel of a toddy-drawer for putting toddy in. DED 110.

131 *Ta. appan*, *appacci* elder brother; *app̄ar* id. (*hon. pl.*); *app̄a* elder brother, father; *app̄attai* elder brother (sometimes in contempt); *app̄ar̄vi* elder brother or cousin; *app̄i* elder brother's wife. *Ma. appan*, *appacci* elder brother. *Ko. ap̄* elder brother or male parallel cousin. *To. op̄*, *op̄on* id. *Ka. appa*, *apa* elder brother; respectful address to an older male, affectionate mode of addressing boys; *appi* affectionate mode of addressing females. *Koq̄. app̄e* elder brother or male parallel cousin; *tammapp̄e* younger brother. *Tu. app̄e* elder brother, maternal uncle, an elderly man. *Te. anna* elder brother; termination of names of men. *Kol. (Haig) ann̄ak* elder brother. *Go. (Tr.) tann̄al* elder brother; *tan̄har̄al* id. (respectful); (*Ph.*) *tann̄a*, *tann̄al*, *tannor*, (*Dri.*) *tann̄al* id. (*Voc.* 1652); (*Koya Su.*) *ann̄al* id. *Koṇḍa ana (pl. aneṅ/anar)* id.; father's father; *anasi* elder brother (with reference to 3rd person). ? Cf. 110 *Ta. ap̄*. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM* 1.51) *app̄i*. DED(S, N) 112.

132 *Ka. appu* a woman. *Te. annu* id. DED 113.

133 *Ta. atakku* (atakki-) to grind, rub in the hand, press softly as fruit, cram in the mouth as betel, subdue, subject, control; *atavu* to kill, attack; *atuṅku* (atuṅki-) to be forced out or in by pressure, be stuffed in, compressed; *atukku* (atukki-) to press with fingers (as a ripe fruit or boil), squeeze, pinch (as the stomach in grief), bite (as one's lips), chew, stuff into the mouth; *n.* state of being pressed in (as of parts of a vessel); *atukkam* reduced condition (as of a boil). *Ma. atakkuka* to cram down, turn betel in the mouth; *atukkuka* to squeeze. *Ka. adaku*, *adapu*, *adamu*, *adimu*, *adugu*, *adupu*, *adubu*, *adumu* to press, compress, squeeze, cram; to be depressed, bruised (as a metal vessel); *adakisu*, *adugisu*, *adumisu* to cause to press, etc.; *adaku* a bruise in a metal vessel; *adugu* to be mollified by being pressed with the fingers; *adugisu* to mollify by pressing. *Te. adumu* to press, squeeze, (*K.* also) subdue, reprove; *adumuḍu* pressing, squeezing, pressing. *Kol. adum-* (*adumt-*) to press. *Nk. adum-* to press. *Nk. (Ch.) adum-* to squeeze, press. *Pa. nyb* to press. *Ga. (P.) adb-* id. *Go. (W.)*

*adm̄an̄a*, (*Mu. Ko. S.*) *adm-*, (*M.*) *adm̄an̄a* id. (*Voc.* 50). DED(S) 114.

134 *Kur. adar* the waste of pounded rice, broken grains, etc. *Malt. adru* broken grain. DEDS 22.

135 *Ta. atali* noise, tumult. *Ma. atali* id. *Ka. atala*, *attala* tumult. *Te. atalakutalamu* disorderly confusion, disturbance; *adavadalu* confusion. Cf. 357 *Ta. atali*. DED(N) 115.

136 *Ta. atanam* excess (< *Te.*). *Te. adanamu* exceeding, much, great, excessive, too much. ? Cf. 140 *Ta. atai*. DED 116.

137 (a) *Ta. atir* (-v-, -nt-) to shake, quake, tremble (as by an earthquake, the fall of a tree, the rolling of chariots), be startled, alarmed, resound (as thunder), reverberate, sound (as a drum), roar (as beasts); (-pp-, -tt-) to alarm by shouting, intimidate, rebuke, thunder, roar (as the sea); *atircci* quaking, shaking, trembling, loud noise or report, roaring; *atirppu* trembling, echo; *atirvu* shaking, trembling, tremolo. *Ma. atiruka* to fear, tremble. *Ka. adir*, *adaru*, *aduru*, *adru* to tremble, shake, shiver, fear; *n.* trembling, tremor; *adirpu* trembling, fear; *adalu* = *adir vb.*; *adarisu*, *adalisu* to make tremble, shake; *adaḍu* to tremble, shake. *Tu. adyruni*, *adaruni*, *aduruni* to tremble, quake; *adyr̄avuni* to shake, agitate; *adyr̄aḥa* shaking, trembling; *adyr̄ypadyr̄y* shaking and trembling; *adarpuni* to cause to tremble, admonish, rebuke; *addalipuni* to rebuke, frighten. *Te. adaru* to tremble, shake, quake, shiver; *n.* trembling, shaking, tremor; *adalu* to start, be alarmed or afraid; *adalincu*, *adalucu*, *adalupu*, *adalpu* to frighten, rebuke, reproach; *adalupu*, *adalpu* frightening, rebuke; *adiri-paḍu* to start, be alarmed; *adiri-paḍu* a start, alarm; *adv.* suddenly, unexpectedly. *Ga. (S.) adrap-* to shake (*tr.*). *Malt. adyare* to be agitated. Cf. 37 *Ta. acan̄ku*.

(b) *Ta. ataf̄tu* (ataf̄ti-) to rebuke authoritatively, frighten with a vehement or sudden noise; *n.* rebuke, ranting; *atampu* (atampi-) to speak intemperately, rebuke; *atakaḍi* menace, threat, hectoring. *Ma. ataf̄tuka* to rebuke, reprimand, frighten with sudden noise. *Ka. adaḍu* to scold, reprimand, menace; *adapu* to speak intemperately, reprove. DED(S) 117.

138 *Ta. atiral* wild jasmine, *kāṭṭumallikai* (= *Jasminum angustifolium*). *Tu. edroḷi* the creeper *J. angustifolium*. DED 119.

139 *Ka. aduhu* to be perplexed, suffer doubt, become suspicious. *Kui adangi* surprise, astonishment, wonder, fear; *adj.* surprising, wonderful; *a. āva* to be surprised, astonished, wonder at, fear; *adlangi* bewildered. *Kuwi (F.) addajakka aiyali* to be surprised; *a. kiali* to surprise. DEDS 23.

140 *Ta. atai* (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, be puffed up, grow arrogant, become proud; *ataippu* swelling. *Ma. ataykkuka* to swell up, tumefy. *Ka. adaḍu* self-will, boldness, pride, heroism; *adaḍatana* state of being heroic; *adaḍa* a very

firm man, a mighty, powerful, or heroic man. *Te. adaḍu* pride, arrogance, presumption. Cf. 136 *Ta. atanam*. / Cf. *Mar. adaḍ* very brave. DED(S) 120.

141 *Kur. atxā* (so Hahn, Tiga, Bleses; Grignard's *atxā* is mistaken) leaf, blade, (Grignard also) plate made of sewn-up leaves. *Malt. átge* leaf, palm of the hand; *átgen ére* to divinè by looking at a leaf; *átgo* a diviner. ? Cf. 335 *Ka. āku*. DEN 2 (from DED 54).

142 *Ta. attan* father, elder, person of rank or eminence; *attai*, *attaiar* father's sister, mother-in-law, woman of rank or eminence; *attān* elder sister's husband; father's sister's son, maternal uncle's son when elder, wife's brother when elder; *attācci* elder brother's wife, husband's sister; *attimp̄er* elder sister's husband; father's sister's husband; *atti* elder sister; *attō* excl. of wonder; *tattai* elder sister. *Ma. atta* mother, mother's sister; *attan* father. *Ka. atte*, *atti* mother-in-law; *sōdar-atte*, *sōdar-atti* father's sister, mother's brother's wife; *attike* elder sister; *attige* elder brother's wife. *Tu. attē* mother-in-law, aunt; *attigē* elder brother's wife. *Te. atta* mother-in-law, father's sister, maternal uncle's wife. *Nk. atiak* (*pl. -ev*) father's sister. *Nk. (Ch.) ato* bāy id. *Ga. (Oll.) āta*, (*S.*) *atta* id. *Go. āti* father's sister (*Voc.* 127). *Kui ata*, *atali* grandmother. *Kuwi (S)* *atta* aunt; (*Isr.*) *atu* grandmother. / Cf. *Skt. attā-* mother, mother's sister, elder sister (*lex.*); *atti(kā-)*, *anti(kā-)*, *artikā-* elder sister (*lex.*); *Pkt. attā-* mother, mother-in-law; father's sister's husband; *Turner, CDIAL*, nos. 221, 222. DED(S) 121.

143 *Ta. attālam* supper; *attāram* evening. *Ma. attāram* supper. Cf. 4958 *Ta. muttālam*. DED 122.

144 *Ta. atti* country fig, *Ficus glomerata*; *ata*, *atam*, *atavam*, *atavu* id. *Ma. atti F. racemosa*; *attiñña*, *accin̄ña* green figs or plantains (cf. 1459 *Ta. kāy*). *Ko. aty F. religiosa*. *To. oty* sp. fig. *Ka. atti F. racemosa*. *Koq̄. atti* sp. fig. *Tu. arti F. racemosa*; *attasa F. religiosa*. *Te. atti F. glomerata*. / Cf. *Sgh. aṭṭikā*, *attikkā*. [*F. glomerata* Roxb. = *F. racemosa* Wall.] DED(S) 123.

145 *Ta. attu* (atti-) to unite (as two or more parts), make to fit in with one another, apply (as medicine); *n.* sewing. *Ka. atuku*, *atiku*, *aduku* to be joined, united, or soldered, cling together, agree with, be fit; to join, unite to, solder, cement. *Te. attu* to be attached or joined; *atuku*, *aduku* to join, unite, solder; to suit, be fitting; *n.* junction, union, joint, patch; *atikincu* to join, unite, cement, solder. *Ga. (S.) atkap-* to mend, join; *atku* a joint. *Go. (Ko.) adk-* to tie (knot, etc.) (*Voc.* 48). *Koṇḍa atki* (-t-) to attach, join (any broken part); to be joined, attached; *atku* a joint, patch. *Kur. attn̄ā* to clothe or dress oneself in, put on. *Malt. ate* to wear, put on. Cf. 149 *Ta. attu*. DED(S) 43 (b).

146 *Ta. attu* bark of common Cadamba, bark of sage-leaved Alangium, astringents, redness. ? *Ma. attu* Mimosa inga used in bathing. DED 124.

147 *Ta. attam* mirror (< *Te.*). *Te. addamu* mirror, pane of glass. *Ga. (S.) addam* mirror. *Go. (Ko.) addam* id. (*Voc.* 49). *Koṇḍa adam* id. *Kuwi (F.) ademi* id. / Cf. *Pkt. addaa* mirror. DED(S) 125.

148 *Ta. antaṇan* brahman; *antaṇmai*, *antaṇamai*, *antapattuvam* brahmanhood. *Ma. antaṇan* brahman. DED 126.

149 *Ta. attu* (atti-) to reach. *Ka. andu* to meet with or suffer, reach, get at, obtain, be within reach. *Te. andu* to reach at, take with the hand, obtain, gain, suffer, feel, be within reach; (*K.*) to hand in, hand over. *Koṇḍa and-* (*andit-/ant-*) to reach, be within reach. Cf. 145 *Ta. attu*. DED(S) 127.

150 *Ta. antu* a small grey-winged insect found in stored paddy. *Ka. andi*, *andihuḍa* a small grey and winged insect that infests grain, *Tinea oryzella* Kl. DED 128.

151 *Ka. andugu* clearing nut plant, *Strychnos potatorum*. *Te. andugu*, *indugu* id. *Kol. (Kin.) andg* sal tree; (*W.*) *a-anduk* (*pl. a-andugul*) id. (the recording uncertain). DED(S) 129.

152 *Ta. aparāñci* refined gold. *Ka. aparāñji* id. *Te. aparāñji* fine gold. DED 130.

153 *Pe. apka* only. *Kuwi (Isr.) apka* id.

154 *Ta. appa-kkoṭi* a common weed, *Ageratum conyzoides* (koṭi creeper). *Ma. appa* a common weed, *Ageratum*; *Ceanothus caerulea* Rh. DED 131.

155 *Ta. appam*, *āppam* round cake of rice flour and sugar fried in ghee, thin cake, wafer, bread; *appacci* sweetmeat (nursery). *Ma. appam*, *āppam* fried cake, wafer, bread. *Ko. ap gal* clay plate with 7 to 9 pits, about 3 inches across, for frying cake called piṭaṭ; (made of wheat flour and solution of jaggery, and apparently the *Ko.* equivalent of *Ta. appam*) (for *gal/kal*, see 1305 *Ta. kalam*). *Ka. appa* rice cake; *appacci* a cake (term used by children). *Tu. appa* a kind of cake fried or baked. *Te. appamu* a kind of sweet cake; *appaci*, *appacci* a cake. ? *Br. appā* children's food. / Cf. *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 491, *Skt. apūpā*. DED(S) 132.

156 (a) *Ta. appan*, *appu* father; term of endearment used to little children or inferiors; *appacci* father; *appattai* elder sister; *appi* mistress of house; elder sister. *Ma. appan* father; *appu* affectionate appellation of boys. *Ka. appa* father; frequently added to the proper names of men as a term of common respect; used endearingly to children by their elders; *apa* father; *appu* affectionate appellation of boys. *Koq̄. appē* father. *Tu. appa*, *appē* affix of respect added to proper names of men; *appē* mother; *appa* a mode of calling a mother. *Te. appa* father; mother; elder

sister; frequently added to names of men as a term of common respect. *Kol.* appa father's sister. *Nk.* appo/appok (pl. appokul) wife's younger brother. *Go.* (Tr.) āpōrāl father (*Voc.* 133); maipō my father; mi-āpō thy father; (Ma.) tape, (Ko.) tappe, (L.) tāpe father (*Voc.* 1656); (Koya Su.) tappe (his, her) father. *Konda* aposi father (with reference to 3rd person). *Kui* āpo (pl. āporu) boy, son; āpi girl, wife. *Kuwi* (S.) appa grandmother.

(b) *Ta.* appappa, appappā excl. of pity or surprise; appā excl. of surprise, grief, or pain; appāta excl. of surprise or relief. *Ma.* appā, appappā, appāta interj. of pain or surprise. *Ka.* apa, appā, appappā interj. denoting surprise, pain, or grief; appāda interj. of pain or surprise. *Tu.* appa interj. of surprise; appappā interj. of surprise or sorrow. *Te.* appa interj. expressing pain, grief, or admiration; appappa interj. of grief or pain. Cf. 70 *Ta.* aṭā. DED(S, N) 133.

157 *Ta.* appu (appi-) to stick with the hand (as sandal paste), plaster with a trowel (as mortar), apply repeatedly (as a fomentation), press against (as in wrestling), thrust in the mouth; appali (-pp-, -tt-) to remove unevenness in the wall by placing pieces of brick or tile with chunam when plastering. *Ma.* appi, appu plaster; appuka to stick to, attach to, press against (as plaster), press in. *Ko.* ap- (apy-) to throw (clay) into crevice to stop it, beat strongly with hand. *Ka.* appige, apige, appade, appuge act of joining, cementing, soldering, etc.; a patch; appajisu to strike against, stroke, flap, slap; apparisu to stroke. *Tu.* appalipuni to strike anything with the open hand, squash. *Te.* appalincu to slap, touch, tap, strike gently with the open hand, smear, apply; appalinta slapping, etc.; appalamu clapping, flapping, striking. Cf. 2335 *Ta.* cappāni. DED 1928(b).

158 *Ka.* appu, arpu to embrace; appu, alpu, alke, appuge an embrace; appay(i)su to embrace, clasp; appukai, appai folding the arms on the breast. DED(S) 134.

159 *Ta.* amañci, amiñci forced labour, unpaid labour. *Te.* (B) amanji, aminji, amiji unpaid labour, drudgery. DED 135.

160 *Ta.* amaṭṭu (amaṭṭi-) to hector, bully, intimidate; *n.* threat, menace. *Ma.* amaṭṭuka to repress, threaten; amaṭṭu a threat. *Ka.* amarisu to reprove. DED(S) 136.

161 *Ta.* amar (-v-, -nt-) to abide, remain, become tranquil, rest, be deposited (as a sediment), become close and hard (as sand by rain), be engaged (as a house), become established (as in a work); amartu (amartti-) to make quiet, restrain, engage (as a house, servant), establish (as one in life); amaru abode; amarikkai quietness, tranquillity; amai (-v-, -nt-) become still, quiet, subside, be satisfied, acquiesce, be settled, fixed up, abide, remain; (-pp-, -tt-) cause to be still, patient, control; amaiti calmness, humility;

amaivan a sage; amaiyu rest. *Ma.* amaruka to subside, settle, be seated, rest on, be allayed, calmed, quiet; amaral abating of wind or fire, peace; amarcca calmness, self-government; ameyuka to be subject, agree; amekka to subject, join, rule. *Tu.* amaruni to become quiet, calm; settle; amapuni to quiet. ? Cf. 169 *Ta.* amuhku. DED 137.

162 *Ta.* amar (-v-, -nt-) to get close to, resemble, be suitable, wish, desire, do, perform; amai (-v-, -nt-) to crowd together, be close, be attached, connected, joined, suffice, prepare (oneself), be suitable, appropriate, be complete, prepare; (-pp-, -tt-) to effect, accomplish, create, appoint, institute, bring together, prepare, get ready; *n.* fitness, beauty; amaiti being attached, joined, nature of a thing, abundance, occasion, opportunity, deed, action; amaippu structure, constitution, destiny, fate; amaiyu being acceptable, suitable, fitting. *To.* teṣamf- (teṣamt-) to perform ceremony of cutting child's hair and giving name (\*talay head, hair [3103] + \*amay- to prepare). *Ka.* amar (amard-) to be closely united, gather in a mass, be connected with, be produced, arise, appear, be fit or agreeable, be nice or becoming, be known or famous, fit, agree with, seize firmly, embrace; amarike, amarke fitness, agreeing with (as a ring with the size of the finger), state of being closely joined; amarisu, amarcu to cause (a person) to join or stick by, prepare, do fitly, make ready. *Tu.* amarige heap; amariyuni, amaryuni to cleave to; amaruni to seize, touch, hold; amāruni to suit, fit, embrace, hold, a plant to twine. *Te.* amayu to be useful or serviceable; amaraṅga, amara(n) properly, fitly, duly, agreeably; amarika fitness, suitability, appropriateness; amaru to suit, be fit, suitable, or agreeable, be prepared or ready; amarincu, amar(u)cu to prepare, make ready, adjust, arrange, provide. *Kuwi* (S.) ambrinai to suit. Cf. 2342 *Ta.* camai. DED(S) 1934(b).

163 *Ta.* amaram stern of a vessel, oar used to steer a boat. *Ma.* amaram stern of a vessel, elephant's hind part, abaft. *Te.* amaramu stern of a boat (comm. by Prof. K. S. R. Sharma, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). / ? < Skt. apara-. DED(S) 138.

164 *Ta.* amal (amalv-, amañr-) to be close, thickly grown; *n.* fullness; amalalai abundance, denseness; amai (-v-, -nt-) to crowd together, be close. *Ma.* amal fullness; amali Lakṣmī, abundance; amalikka to abound, remain in store. DEDS 24.

165 *Ta.* amalāi bed, mattress. *Ma.* amalāi bed. DED 139.

166 *Ta.* amalāi tumult, uproar, bustle, press of business; amalalai noise, din. *Ma.* amalāi tumult, affray, cry, wail; amalikka to be troubled; aviḷi tumult. *Ka.* amakkala tumult. DED(S) 140.

167 *Ta.* amiṛ (-v-, -nt-) to be immersed, plunged, sink; amiṛttu (amiṛtti-) to cause to

sink, immerse, engulf, drown, press down, cover (as eyelids the eyes); amiṛntu (amiṛnti-) to sink. *Ma.* amiruka to sink; amiṛttuka, amirṭttuka to fix, set. *Ka.* aguḷ to sink in water, be immersed, dive; agurcu to cause to sink in water, immerse. ? Cf. 169 *Ta.* amuhku. DED 141.

168 *Ta.* amukkirā, amukkiri Indian winter cherry, *Withania somnifera*. *Ma.* amukkiram a medicinal root, *Physalis flexuosa*. *Ka.* amakīre, amaṅgura a medicinal shrub [*P. flexuosa* Lin. = *W. somnifera* Dunal.]. DED 142.

169 *Ta.* amuhku (amuṅki-) to sink, be pressed down, crushed (as by a weight), mashed (as ripe fruit); amukku (amukki-) to crush, press, squeeze (as a fruit, a boil), press down, press in or under (as a vessel into water) overcome, repress; *n.* pressure (as in a nightmare), thing that compresses, incumbent weight; amukkan, amukki nightmare. *Ma.* amuhhuka to sink, settle, be squeezed (as hand in hand); amukkuka, amakkuka to press down, squeeze, knead, turn food in mouth; amahhuka to be pressed down; amukkam, amukkal, amukku, amakku the act of pressing down, squeezing, compressing; amarkka to press down, subdue; amarttu piṭikka to grasp tightly; amarcca subjection, severity; ampi-kkuka to press down; amukku to be pressed, subside. *Ko.* amg- (amgy-) to be pressed hard; amk- (amky-) to press hard, make to keep quiet; amk act of pressing; amc- (amc-) to press, throw (woman) on ground to rape. *To.* omx- (omxy-), omg- (omgy-) to be pressed down; omk- (omky-) to press down. *Ka.* amar to seize firmly, embrace; amugu, avugu to yield to pressure (as the surface of a ripe fruit or tumour); amuku, amiku, avuku, avuhku to press or hold firmly, squeeze, trouble; avuhku pressing or holding firmly; amucu, avucu, avucu to press, hold firmly, confine, embrace. *Tu.* amapuni to press down; amaruni to seize, hold; amaravuni to hold fast; amāruni to embrace, hold, plant to twine; amepuni, amatupattuni to press, hold in the arms, hug; avuhkuni, auhkuni to press down; avumpuni to press. *Te.* (K.) ancū to oppress, afflict; (K.) avukku to yield to pressure; *adj.* weak (of wall or soil). *Ga.* (P.) avs- to knead. ? Cf. 161 *Ta.* amar and 167 *Ta.* amiṛ. DED(S) 143.

170 *Ta.* amai bamboo, solid bamboo; āmal spiny bamboo; āmpal bamboo. *Ma.* ama a reed, *Saccharum sara*; a bamboo. ? *Ka.* (Bark.) teme a kind of bamboo. *Kor.* (M.) came tender bamboo. / ? Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) āmupa- the cane *Bambusa spinosa*. DED(S) 144.

171 *Ka.* (Gowda) amE purification after childbirth. *Tu.* amē ceremonial impurity or defilement in case of birth. *Kur.* emsnā to allow (oneself or one's food) to be defiled by someone of a different caste; emsnā to touch, come in contact with, defile (by touch, unlawful relations, etc.). DEDS 25.

172 *Ma.* amparakka to be confounded, perplexed; amparappu perplexity. *Ka.* (Hav.) amberpu hurry. *Tu.* ambarappu hurry, confusion, perplexity. DEDS 26.

173 *Ta.* ampalam open space for the use of the public, village assembly for transacting village affairs. *Ma.* ampalam place devoted for public use, assemblies, etc., a temple. *Ka.* ambala an open shed or hall where public affairs are discussed. *Koḷ.* ambila house on village green for meetings. *Tu.* ambila, ambela the place around or in front of a temple. DED 145.

174 *Ta.* ampali porridge, esp. of rāgi (< *Te.*); amalai boiled rice. *To.* obely watery mess of rice, rāgi, etc. *Ka.* ambali, ambakala, ambila, ambuli, amli pap or porridge made of jōla, rice, or rāgi, with buttermilk (also tamarind) generally added. *Tu.* ambuli pap or gruel of rāgi or rice. *Te.* ambali, ambakalamu porridge, pap. *Kol.* (Kin.) amba cooked rice; (Haig) ambāl food; (SR) vallambā rice (val rice). *Nk.* ambal boiled rice. *Go.* (Y.) ambil gruel, pēj (*Voc.* 65). *Konda* ambili porridge prepared with dēra (*Eleusina coracana*). *Kuwi* (Isr.) ambeli porridge prepared with rāgi flour. *Kur.* amṛi, amṛi, amṛi water in which rice has been cooked. / Cf. Mar. ābil gruel. DED(S) 146.

175 *Ka.* ambā, ambē, ambyā, amhā the cry of cow or calf. *Tu.* amba, ambā, ambē, ambo bellowing, lowing, a cry, noise. *Te.* ambē onom. word to represent the lowing of cows and calves; ambha the lowing of a cow. ? *Ma.* amaruka to low. / Cf. Skt. hambhā- lowing or bellowing of cattle. DED 147.

176 *Ka.* ambāre a kind of insect existing in dry wood; ambār-ūppi a tick infesting cattle; abukāra a kind of troublesome insect in the dust, esp. where people and cattle used to halt. *Te.* (B) ambāra-piṇju a tick which infests animals. DED(S) 148.

177 *Ta.* ampi small boat, raft, float, ship, suspended water-shovel. *Ma.* ampa-ppāṭṭu rower's song. *Ka.* ambi boat; ambiga, ambaga, ambuga, ambigāra man who rows a boat, boatman. *Tu.* ambigāre boatman. / Cf. Mar. ambī, ambekari a boatman (about Kolhapur and in Carnatic). DED 149.

178 *Ta.* ampu arrow; appu-kkaṭṭu a sheaf of arrows. *Ma.* ampu arrow, porcupine quill. *Ko.* amb, am arrow, flensing knife. *To.* ob id. *Ka.* ambu arrow. *Koḷ.* ambī id. *Tu.* ambu id.; ambige hunter. *Te.* ambu, ambakamu, ammu, ampa- (in cpds.) arrow; ampaṅa (pl.) arrows; ampakāḍu archer. *Pa.* ambu arrow. *Ga.* (Oll.) amb id. *Konda* am id. *Pe.* am (pl. apku) id. *Manḍ.* amb (pl. apke) id. *Kui* ambu (pl. apka) id., arrowhead; (Friend-Pereira) ambu (short a) arrow. *Kuwi* (F.) ambu (pl. apka) arrow-head; (Su. Isr.) ambu (pl. apka) arrow; (S.) ambu bow (*sic*). DED(S) 150.

179 *Ta.* ampuli moon; āmpal id. (*lex.*). *Ma.* ampili id. ? *Te.* jābil(i) id. DED(S, N) 151.

180 *Ka. ambegālu, ambagālu, ambugālu* the hands and knees placed on the ground for crawling; (Coorg) *ambālu* to crawl. *Tu. ambekāru* crawling on hands and feet. *Te. (Merolu)* ambādu to crawl. Cf. Kur. umbā-xārnā to walk on hands and knees. DEDS 27

181 *Ta. ammam* woman's breast, food of babies. *Ma. ammiññi* nipple. *Ka. ammi* the mother's breast (in the language of small children); *ammāppi* nipple, teat, breast. *Tu. amani, amani, umani* nipple. Cf. 183 *Ta. amma*. / Cf. Mar. amā the mother's breast (poetry and nursery). DED 152.

182 *Ta. ammanai, ammānai* girls' game of keeping a number of balls in the air, some rising while others are falling; balls used in the game. *Ma. ammāna, ammānam* game of throwing and catching handballs. *Ka. ammale* game of throwing handballs or stones in the air and catching them in the hand. *Te. ammanalu, ammanamulu* game in which a number of balls are thrown in the air, one being caught in the hand descending whilst others are rising. DED 153.

183 *Ta. amma, amma* mother, matron, lady; (also *amma, ammamma*) excl. of pity, surprise, joy; *ammāi* mother, name of various goddesses, grandmother; *ammānai* mother, lady; *ammān* goddess; *ammānē* excl. of surprise; *ammācci, ammāttal, ammay* maternal grandmother; *ammān* maternal uncle, wife's father, husband of father's sister; *ammāmmi* maternal uncle's wife, husband's mother; *ammānti* maternal uncle's wife; *ammāñci* son of a maternal uncle, fool; *ammañkār, ammañkal* daughter of a maternal uncle, wife of a Vaiṣṇava priest; *ammāni* term of respect used in referring to or calling a woman. *Ma. amma* mother, goddess (esp. *Kaḷi*); *interj.* (also *ammē, ammamma*); *ammamma* mother's mother; *ammān, ammāvan, ammāman, ammōn, ammōman* maternal uncle; *ammāyi, ammāvi* maternal aunt, uncle's wife, mother-in-law; *ammīni* affectionate appellation esp. of infants, sometimes of mother and wife. *Ir. amme* father. *Ko. amn, amno-r, amna-c* mother goddess of the Kota trinity. *Ka. amma, ama* mother, respectable woman, grandmother, village goddess; *interj.* denoting pain or weariness, grief, surprise (also *amama, ammamma*); *amba, ambe* mother. *Koḍ. amme* Amma Coorg (a brahminized subcaste of Coorgs, said to be descended from a Coorg man and a Brahman girl [their amma or mother] whose customs they observe); *fem. ammati. Tu. amma* mother, lady; *amme* father; *ammayya* *interj.* of sorrow or pain; *tammalē* maternal uncle, father-in-law. *Te. amma, ama* mother, matron; hon. title of woman; *interj.* expr. surprise; *ammāyi, ammi* girl. *Kol. amma (pl. ammanev)* mother; *avre ta-k ammaner* their parents (ta-k father). *Nk. amma* mother; *amma ta-k* parents. *Nk. (Ch.) ampo* elder brother's wife. *Ga. (S.<sup>2</sup>) ammi* younger sister. *Go. (S.) ammal (pl. ammahku)* mother's mother; (Ma.) *ammal*

(*pl. -or*), (M.) *amma* father (*Voc. 67, 68*). *Koṇḍa ama (pl. amek)* grandmother; used in addressing wife in a folktale. *Pe. ama* father's sister. *Maṇḍ. ama id. Kui ama, anali, amadi* father's sister, maternal uncle's wife, lady. *Kuwi (F.) amma* paternal aunt; (S.) *amma* aunt, mother-in-law. *Br. amma* mother, grandmother; respectful term of address to any woman. Cf. 181 *Ta. ammam*. / Cf. Skt. *ambā- (VS; Voc. amba RV), ambāḍa-, ambāḷa-, ambālika-, ambi-, ambikā-, ambayā-* mother; *amba interj.* Pkt. *ammo, ammahe interj.* of surprise (dramas). Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 574. DED(S) 154.

184 *Ta. ammi* horizontal stone for macerating spices for curry, grinding fine mortar, etc. *Ma. ammi* grinding stone. *Ka. ammi* a stone to grind or bruise things upon. DED(S) 155.

185 *Ta. ammu (ammi-)* to dissemble, act with reserve and duplicity; *ammu-kkallan* thievish person, dissembling rogue; *amukkan, amukkuṇi* dissembler. *Ma. amma-kkallam* sagacity and roguery; *amma-kkallan* deep fellow; *amukkan* a deep rogue. DED 156.

186 *Te. ammu* to sell, vend; *ammakamu, ammuḍu* sale, selling. *Go. (Tr.) mammānā, (Pat.) amāna, mamāna, (W) mamitānā, (L) momanā, (M) bamānā, (A. Y.) om-, (SR.) vom-*, (Ma. Ko.) *vam-* to sell (*Voc. 413*). DES(S) 157.

187 *Ta. am, am* water; *amm-eṇal* onom. expr. of filling or overflowing, as of water. *Kur. emnā* to take a bath (all over the body), be covered all over (with sweat, blood); *emta'ānā* to help one to bathe, bathe (a child, corpse); *amm* water, urine, dropsy. *Malt. amu* water; *am-amre* to water (as the mouth); *amsro* waterish; *amye* to bathe (oneself); *amte* to bathe (another). / ? Cf. Skt. *ambu-*. DED(S) 158.

188 *Ta. ayam* water, spring, tank, pond. *Ma. ayam* pool, tank.

189 *Ta. ayal, acal* neighbourhood, adjacent place, being foreign or alien; *acalar* neighbours, strangers. *Ma. ayal* neighbourhood. DED(S) 159.

190 *Ta. ayir (-pp-, -tt-)* to suspect; *n.* doubt, suspicion; *ayirppu* doubt, suspicion; *aiyam* doubt, uncertainty, scepticism. *Ma. ayyam* doubt. *Ka. (Gul.) ayy id., suspicion; ? (Kitt.) naccu, nasa* doubt. ? *Malt. asr-asr āne* to hesitate. Cf. 898 *Ta. emam*. DED(S, N) 778.

191 *Ta. ayirai, acarai, acalai* loach, sandy colour, *Cobitis thormalis*; *ayilai* a kind of fish. *Ma. ayala* a fish, mackerel, scomber; *ayila, ayila* a fish; *ayira* a kind of small fish, loach. DED(S) 160.

192 *Ta. ayil* iron. *Ma. ayir, ayiram* any ore. *Ka. aduru* native metal. *Tu. ajirda* karba very hard iron. DED(S) 161.

193 *Ta. ayil* javelin, lance, surgical knife,

*lancet. Ma. ayil* javelin, lance; *ayiri* surgical knife, lancet.

194 *Kol. ayk- (ayakt-)* to sweep away; *ayak (obl. ayk-)* rubbish. *Nk. ayk-* to sweep. *Nk. (Ch.) ay-* id. *Pa. ayp- (ayt-) id. Ga. (Oll.) ays-, (S.) ayk- (ayt-) id.; (S.<sup>3</sup>) ayp-* to clean, wipe. DED(S) 162.

195 *Pa. (S.) ayk* a kind of grain called in Halbi kang [i.e. *Panicum italicum*; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2605]. *Ga. (S.<sup>2</sup>) aykil* a kind of millet called in Te. korralu [i.e. *Setaria italica*]. [*Setaria italica* Beauv. = *Panicum italicum* Linn.] DEDS 28.

196 (a) *Ta. ayyan, aiyān* father, sage, priest, teacher, brahman, superior person, master, king; *ayyā* father, respectable man; *aiyār* men worthy of respect, sages, brahmans, title of smārta brahmans, etc.; *tam-aiyan* elder brother or parallel male cousin; *numaiyan* your elder brother; *ai* lord, master, husband, king, guru, priest, teacher, father. *Ma. ayyan* father, lord; *tamayan* elder brother. *Ko. ayp* father, father's brother or parallel male cousin, mother's sister's husband. *To. in, eyi- (voc. eya-)* id. *Ka. ayya, aya* father, grandfather, master, lord, teacher. *Koḍ. ayyē* father's brother or parallel male cousin, mother's sister's husband; *tammayya-n* younger brother (*voc.*). *Tu. ayye* priest, minister, teacher, master; *tammaiya* an affectionate form of addressing a younger brother. *Te. ayya, aya* father. *Kol. (SR) ayyā* mother's father; *ayyak* god. *Go. (Koya Su.) ēyāl* father. Cf. 920 *Ta. aiyam*. / ? Cf. Skt. *ārya-*; Pali *ayya-*. DED(N) 163.

(b) *Ta. aiya* excl. of wonder; excl. of pity, concern; *aiyakō* excl. of pity, sorrow; *ai* wonder, astonishment; *aiy-eṇal* uttering *ai* expressive of wonder, of distress or mental suffering, of assent; *aiyaiyō* excl. of pity or grief; *aiyō* excl. of wonder; excl. of pity, concern; excl. of poignant grief. *Ma. ayyā* *interj.* of derision; *ayyō, ayyayyō* *interj.* of pain, grief. *Ko. aya-* excl. of surprise or grief; *aya-ava-* excl. of grief. *To. eya-* excl. of surprise. *Ka. ayyō, ayyayyō, ayyayyē* *interj.* expr. grief; *interj.* expr. astonishment; *interj.* expr. compassion. *Tu. ayyō, ayyayyō* *interj.* of grief, annoyance, pain. *Te. ayyo, ayyō, ayyayō, ayyayyō, ayayō* *interj.* denoting sorrow, lamentation, pity, pain, etc. *Kui aige, aigo, aigōna, aike, aiko, aikōna* *interj.* indicating annoyance, impatience, or disgust. *Kuwi (S.) iyaliyō, iyalesa alas!* *Kur. ayō, ayō* ge excl. of pain or surprise. *Malt. aya, ayyi, ayyu* O my! (wonder, joy, woe); *ay(y)oke, ay(y)okabo* alas! Cf. 364 *Ta. ay*. / Cf. Skt. *aye* excl. of surprise, recollection, fear (esp. used in dramas). DED 780.

197 *Go. (Koya Su.) ērg-* to lay eggs (as a hen). *Koṇḍa ar- (-t) id. Pe. ar- (-t) id. Maṇḍ. er- (-t) id.* DEDS(N) 29.

198 *Ta. araka* a plough with bullocks, etc. complete. *Malt. are* a plough. DEDS 30.

199 *Ta. arakku* lac, sealing-wax, shellac, or resin melted with turpentine; *arakkam* shellac. *Ma. arakku* gumlac, sealing-wax. *Ka. aragu* id. *Tu. araku, aragu* id. / Cf. Skt. *lakṣa- (Mbh.); rakṣa- (lex.)* lac. Cf. also Skt. *alakta(ka)-*. DED 164.

200 *Kol. aragdi*, (Pat., p. 27) *argli* chest of body. *Nk. aragli* id. *Nk. (Ch.) argil* id. *Ga. (Oll.) argil* id. *Go. (M.) arayul, (A.) aril, (G.) arūli, (Ma. Ko.) ariyul* id.; (Tr. W.) *aril* udder (*Voc. 76*). DED(S) 165.

201 *Ta. aracan, araiacan, araiyan* king, sovereign, prince; *araci* queen; *aracu, araicu* kingliness, king, kingdom, government; *arai* politics; *ara-mañai* king's palace (also *aran-mañai* royal place, mansion, with *aran* defence, fortress, castle, < Skt. *arāṇa-*). *Ma. aracan, arasan, arayan* king; *aracam, aracu* royalty, constitution; *ara-mana* king's house, palace, court. *Ko. arc* official of Mohammedan government of Mysore; *arman* palace. *To. ars* king; European man; *arman* palace. *Ka. arasa (in cpds. ara-), arasu* king, lord; *arasi, arasati* queen; *ara-mane* royal dwelling, palace, court, government. *Koḍ. aramane* palace. *Tu. arasu, arase* king, monarch; *aramane, arantadē* palace, royal residence. *Te. arusu* king. / < Skt. *rājan-*. A form in an unknown, but presumably SDR., language is *arahapasha, gen. sg. of arahana-* (cf. *Ta. aracan*), in a 'Dravidian Prakrit' legend on a Sātavāhana coin (2nd cent. A.D.); D. C. Sircar, *Epigraphia Indica* 35.247-52 (1961). DED 167.

202 *Ta. aracu, araca-maram* pipal, *Ficus religiosa*; *arai* a tree, prob. pipal (Tolk.). *Ma. arayāl, aracu, arasāl, arasu* *F. religiosa*. *Ka. arase, arise, arali, arale, alali, alle* id.; *ravi* id. (< *Te.*). *Koḍ. arali-mara* id. *Te. ravi, rāgi* id. *Kol. ra-vi* id. *Koṇḍa rāyi maran* id. DED(N) 168.

203 *Ka. arapa* a nuptial present. *Te. arapamu* a gift of money to a daughter and son-in-law at the time of marriage. ? Cf. 227 *Ta. arul* (Kitt.). DED 169.

204 *Ta. arapai* typical lizard, Lacertidae; smooth streaked lizard, *Lacerta interpunctula*. *Ma. arapa* green house lizard, *L. interpunctula*. *Ka. arape, rāpe, rāpi* greenish kind of lizard which is said to poison by licking, *L. interpunctula*. *Tu. arape* id. DED 170.

205 *Te. arañti, arāṭi, (coll.) arati, (K.) anañti, anāṭi, anṭi* plaintain tree, banana tree. *Go. (S.) arti, (Pat.) arti* [i.e. *arṭi*] banana (*Voc. 80*; < *Te.*). DEDS(N) 31.

206 *Ta. arattai* galangal, *Alpinia. Ma. aratta* *Alpinia galanga*. DEDS 32.

207 *Ta. aril* interlacing as of bamboo stalks growing together, low jungle, thicket, dense bush, bamboo. *Te. aralu* (K.), *allu* to spread (as a creeper), creep. *Ga. (S.) all-* to spread as a creeper. DED(S) 171.

208 *Ta. (DCV) arāntal* tender wild jack [i.e. tree or fruit]. *Ma. (DCV) arāntal* id. DEDS 33.

209 *Ta. aralai* stone broken for roads; ar pebbles or gems or pieces of metal put into women's anklets to make them tinkle; aril gravel, small sharp pebble. *To. arl* jackstraws, pebbles used for counters. Cf. 3959 *Ta. paral*. DED(S) 172.

210 *Ta. arālī, alārī, (PPTI) aralai* oleander, *Nerium odoratum*; *arālī* fetid tree, *Sterculia foetida*. *Ma. arālī, alārī Nerium odoratum*; *Plumeria acuminata*. DED 173.

211 *Ta. arai* trunk of tree. *Ka. arale* post, pillar, statue. *Te. rādu* post, pillar. *Kol. (SR.) rād, rāl* peg (Kamaleswaran). *Go. (Ma.) rāyi* post (Voc. 3026); (LuS.) rayee wooden post. DED(S, N) 174.

212 *Ta. ari* (-v-, -nt-) to cut off, nip off; (-pp-, -tt-) to gnaw as white ants; *n.* cutting; *ari vāl* billhook, sickle, garden knife; *arivi* reaped corn, handful of reaped grain; *aruvu* stubble of Indian millet; *araku* (arakki-) to clip off, prune, cut, sever. *Ma. ariyuka* to reap corn, cut grass, cut very small, hack to pieces; *ari vāl* sickle, reaping hook; *arikka* to gnaw as vermin; *arakkuka* to cut, chop off, sever; *arānhuka* to cut or chop off (the branches of trees or plants). *Ko. ayr* small heap of grain stalks made of one handful in reaping. *To. ark-* (arky-) to chip, cut square (end of plank or post). *Ka. ari* (arid-) to cut or lop off; *n.* cutting off, gnawing as vermin, a handful or more of corn cut at one stroke; *arisu* to cause to cut off; *arivāl, aruvāl* sickle. *Kol. ark-* (arakt-) to harvest (or with 315 *Ta. aru*). *Nk. ark-* to cut, reap (as for *Kol.*). *Nk. (Ch.) ark-* to cut paddy, harvest; *arup-/arp-* to cut. *Pe. raz-* (rast-) to cut (e.g. with saw). *Kui raspa* (rast-) to cut across, cut crosswise; *n.* a cross cut. *Kuwi* (Su.) rat- (h-) to cut; (S.; BB 1963, p. 269) ratpinal to haggle (i.e. to hack; *pl. action*). DED(S) 175.

213 *Ta. ari* (-pp-, -tt-) to sift, separate larger from smaller bodies, separate by washing; *n.* sifting, separating; *arippu* sifting, separating; *arippan* sifter, one who sifts. *Ma. arikka* to sift, cleanse rice by washing, filter; *arippu* sifting, gold wash. *Ka. ari* to clear of dregs and impurities, settle (*tr.*) as turbid water; *araka* the act of cleansing rice from dust and stones by washing; (Bark.) *arpi-* to filter; *arppe* a kind of filter. *Koḍ. ari-* (ariv, arinj-) (liquid) is strained; (Kar. also) (toddy) seeps from tree; (*arip-*, *aric-*) to strain (liquid). *Tu. aripuni* to sift, strain, filter; *aripe* sieve, colander, strainer. Cf. 219 *Ta. ari*. DED(N) 176.

214 *Ta. ari* (-pp-, -tt-) to have an acute itching sensation; *arippu* itching. *Ma. arikka* to itch. *Ko. ayr-* (arc-) (mouth) burns; ? *ari* fever (or with 276 *Ta. aḡal*). *To. ary-* (arc-) (woman) desires sexual intercourse. DED 177.

215 *Ta. ari* rice, paddy, ear of paddy; *arici* rice without husk, any husked grain. *Ma. ari* grain of rice freed from chaff, seed, grain; (Kaut.) *arici* rice. *Ko. aky* grain of any grain food when husked. *To. ašky* rice; *nešišky* id. (cf. s.v. 3753 *Ta. nel*). *Ka. akki* rice deprived of its husk, grain that resembles rice. *Koḍ. akki* husked rice. *Tu. ari* rice freed from husk, any small grain; *akki* rice, corn (only in cpds.). *Bel. (LSB 2.2)* *argi* rice. ? *Te. (B, K)* arise a sweetmeat made of rice, flour, and jaggery. Cf. 3829 *Ko. pace-k*, *To. počišky*. DED(S, N) 178.

216 *Ta. ari* tax, duty; *appu* loan, debt (< *Te.*). *Ka. accu* to pay unjustly, as rent for land on which the crop has failed; make a payment which is not properly due and on account of which one suffers loss; *accike* paying unjustly. *Te. ari* tax, tribute; *aruvu* to pay as taxes; *n.* a loan of grain, etc., purchase or sale on credit; *accu* to be in debt, owe, incur or suffer loss; *accu-konu* to pay, pay what one is not bound to pay; *accu-dala* debt; *accika* deficiency, want, defect; *appu* loan. *Kuwi* (F.) *arvu*, (S.) *aruvu* loan (< *Te.*). Cf. 223 *Ta. arukku*. DED(S) 179.

217 *Ta. ari* beauty; *arivai* woman between the age of 20 and 25, woman, lady. *Ma. aruva* fine woman. ? *Tu. aragiṇi* a neat or tidy woman. DED 180.

218 *Ta. ari* lines in the white of the eye; ? *alari* id. *Ka. ari* a disease of the eye. DED 181.

219 *Ta. ari* fermented liquor, toddy; *ariyal*, *aruttu*, *aruppam* toddy. *Ma. ariyuka* to tap a toddy palm. Cf. 213 *Ta. ari*. DED 182.

220 *Ta. aricanam* turmeric. *Ko. arcn* saffron (i.e. turmeric). *To. arsn* saffron, yellow. *Ka. arisina, arisiṇa, arasina, arasiṇa*, *arsiṇa* turmeric, *Curcuma longa* Lin. DED 183.

221 *Ta. aru* (arum, ār) rare, difficult, etc.; *aritu* that which is difficult, rare, precious; *ariya* difficult; *arumai* rareness, smallness; difficulty; *arumanta* rare, precious; *aruku* (aruki-) to become scarce, diminished, be reduced, happen rarely, disappear; *arukku* (arukki-) to make scarce, reduce, put a stop to, destroy; regard as precious; *n.* scarceness; *arukkam* smallness, brevity; *arukkāpi* rareness, preciousness; *arūnku, aruntal, aruvam* rareness; *aruppam* difficulty, fort; (*PPTI*) *aruppu* the natural protection of a forest; *araku* (arakki-) to cause to diminish; *ārī* difficulty; *ārīya* little, delicate. *Ma. aru* rare, unusual, impossible; *ariya* rare, uncommon; *aruma*, *arima* superiority, importance; difficulty; *arippam* difficulty; *arutu* what ought not to be, impossibility; *arukuka* to diminish. *Ko. arg-* (argy-) to be reduced (water by evaporation), (swelling) goes down, become reformed in character, be depressed (because of poverty); *ark-* (arky-) to use up extravagantly. *To. arx-* (arxy-) to be subdued; *ark-* (arky-) to subdue; *arkm* state of being subdued. *Ka.*

*aradu, aridu, arudu* that is impossible, wonderful, great or important. *Tu. arkuni* to become less, be humbled, depressed. *Te. arudu* rare, scarce, excellent; *n.* rarity, marvel, surprise; *arudandu, arudu-paḍu* to wonder; *aridi* rare, uncommon, difficult, impossible, wonder, surprise, astonishment. DED(S) 184.

222 *Ta. aruku* (aruki-) to approach; *n.* nearness, vicinity, neighbourhood, place, border, edge; *arukar, arukal* nearness; *aruvu* (aruvi-) to approach. *Ma. aru, aruvu* brim, edge, margin; *ariku* border, edge, brink, neighbourhood, side, adjacent place; *arikattu, arike, arikil* near; *arika-vaṇi* way close by. *Ka. aragu, arigu, arugu* vicinity, border, edge, margin. *Tu. aru, arugu* brim, edge, margin, border. *Te. arugu* to go, pass (of time), come, proceed, walk, (K. also) approach; *aru* nearness; *aruta(n), aruta(n)* near, close by; *arudencu* to come, go. *Go. (Tr.) araluk* *walānā* to follow persistently, closely (Voc. 75). *Kur. arbar-parbar* neighbours. DED(S, N) 185.

223 *Ta. arukku* (arukki-) to show disinclination in a bargain; *arukkāpi* reluctance to accommodate, closeness in a bargain. *Ko. ark-* (arky-) (father) refuses to repay daughter's bride-price. Cf. 216 *Ta. ari*. DED 186.

224 *Ta. arumpu* (arumpi-) to bud, sprout, spring forth; *n.* bud, soft sprouting hair, young beard or moustache; *arumpi* (-pp-, -tt-) to bud, sprout, rise; *arumpar* bud; *aruppam* germ of a grain of paddy, first sprouting of a moustache. *Ma. arimpu* flower bud, first appearance of fruit. *Ka. arumbu* flower bud. DED 187.

225 *Ta. aruvi* river's mouth. *Tu. aruve* mouth of a river, seaport. ? Cf. 278 *Ta. aḡi*. DED 188.

226 *Ta. aruvu* (aruvi-) to spring out and gently flow down; *aruvu* waterfall, spring at the foot of a hill. *Ma. aruvuka* to spring out and flow down gently; *aruvu, arivi* waterfall, cascade. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11)* *ebbi* waterfall. *Ka. arbi* a torrent that has ceased from flowing or is checked in its course; (PBh.) *arvi* constant descent of water, waterfall; (Ilav.) *abbi* a tiny waterfall. *Tu. arbi* water collected in an elevated place; *arbi* kituni water to fall in broken streams over a small height; (B-K.) *arabi, arbi* waterfall. *Kor. (O.) arbili* water particles drifting in when it rains. DED(N) 189.

227 *Ta. aruḷ* (aruḷi-) to be gracious to, favour, speak graciously, command, grant, bestow; *n.* grace, mercy, favour, benevolence, good deeds, order, command; *aruḷal* liberality, generosity, munificence; *aruḷon* gracious person. *Ma. aruḷ* grace, favour, deigning, command; *aruḷuka* to deign, vouchsafe, grant, command. *Ko. arl* voice of god spoken through diviner. *Te. arulu* tenderness, affection, fondness. Cf. 381 *Ta. arvam*. ? Cf. 203 *Ka. arapa*. DED 190.

228 (a) *Ta. arai* (-v-, -nt-) to become macerated, worn out; (-pp-, -tt-) to grind, pulverize, destroy by rubbing, mash, destroy, clear of seeds, gin; *araippu* grinding, pulverizing; *aravu* (aravi-) to torment (cf. *Tu.*); *araku* (arakki-) to rub with the palm of hand or the sole of foot, ruin, cause trouble to; *arānku* (arānki-) to suffer, be destroyed; *arantai* affliction, trouble; *aruvu* (aruvi-) to wear away (as a flood erodes a river's banks), afflict. *Ma. arayuka* to be bruised; *aravu* grinding; *arekka* to grind to powder; *arappu* powdering; *arānhuka, arakkuka* bruising gently to remove the husk by rubbing. *Ir. re-* (ret-) to grind. *Ko. arv-* (art-) to grind (chilies). *To. arḡ-* (arḡy-) to sharpen. *Ka. are* (arad-) to grind, pulverize, crush; *n.* state of being ground, etc.; *arayisu, arisu* to cause to grind, etc.; *arata* act of grinding; *ari* to grind on a slab, rub cotton with the feet in cleaning it; (Hav.) *araccu* to crush; (Hav.) *arappu* coconut paste. *Koḍ. ara-* (arap-, arat-) to grind with roller stone, mix up in a paste in preparing curry spices. *Tu. arepuni, arepini, areyuni, arevuni* to pulverize by pounding or grinding, oppress; *arepāvuni* to cause to grind; *arepu, arepeli* act of grinding, that which is ground for condiment; *areñcuni* to rub off, peel, skin; *araḡuni* to rub. *Te. rāyu* to be rubbed; *rācu, rācu* to rub, grind, smear; *rāp-āḍu* to rub against each other; *rāpiḍi, rāpu, rāpu, rāpuḍu* rubbing, friction, filing; *rā-pōḍi* filings; *rāyidi* rubbing, friction; *āku-rāyi* file (*āku* leaf, filament); ? *ragulu, ravulu* to be kindled, take fire, burn, flame; ? *rāju* id., (K. also) (smoke) comes out as an indication of the forming of fire, grieve; *aravaralu, aravaralu* bits, fragments; *aravuḍa* a bit, fragment. *Kol. (SR.) rāk-* to rub teeth, wash. *Go. (Ma.) ars-* to wipe (nose) (Voc. 89); (Ko.) *rāy-* to rub (Voc. 3024). *Koṇḍa rās-* (-t-) to plaster (walls), anoint (body or body parts), clean (teeth, etc.); *rāsay ā-* to apply oil, turmeric, etc., to one's own body; *rāspis-* to cause to apply oil, plaster; *rēs-* (-t-) to stir and mix, plate (metals). *Pe. rec-* (-c-) to scrape (tongue with toothstick), sharpen (pencil). *Kui rāga* (rāgi-) to be rubbed, worn by friction, be chafed; *n.* friction, abrasion, attrition; *rāpka* (< *rāk-p-*; *rākt-*) to cause to rub together, wear by friction; *rēsa* (rēsi-) to rub, chafe; *n.* act of rubbing; (K.) *rēc-* to rub, smear. *Kuwi* (S.) *rāca* *tuh'nai/mlekhnai* to rub; (Su.) *rāc-* to wash (clothes); (F.) *rācali* to clean; (S.) *rājinai* to launder; (T. Isr.) *rāk-* to rub.

(b) *Ta. aram* file, rasp; *arāvu* (arāvi-), *irāvu* (irāvi-) to file, polish, rub, grate. *Ma. aram* file; *irāvuka, rākuka* to file. *Ko. arm* (obl. art-) file. *Ka. ara, arna* id. *Tu. ara* id. DED(S, N) 191.

229 *Ta. arai* half. *Ma. ara* id. *Ko. ar* id. *To. ar* id. *Ka. ara* id.; *are* id., a little; *arake* state of being half, incomplete or too little; *arame* state of being a moiety or a little; *arebar* a few. *Tu. are* half; *arake, areke* half-filled;



arālu a person doing half a day's work. *Te.* ara half, a moiety, incomplete, not full; ara half, a moiety. *Nk. (Ch.)* ar half, in: ar sōla a measure. DED(S, N) 192.

230 *Ta.* arai waist, loins, stomach. *Ma.* ara middle of the body, loins, waist. *To.* ar nip silver waist-string. *Koq.* are waist. DED 193.

231 *Kur.* argnā (argyas) to climb, mount an animal, rise (as sun, moon, stars), rise in pitch (as a drum), get puffed up, (eyes) are turned up before death; (argas) to make climb, lift, haul up, take upon one's shoulders, lay a burden on, begin, raise, increase; argta'ānā, arga'ānā to make climb, lift up, etc. *Malt.* arge to climb; argtre to lift, raise. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) arumbu to climb. DED(N) 195.

232 *Ko.* arb extreme happiness (at getting a good meal, finding money, escaping death, etc.). *To.* arb good life (with nothing to do but eat). *Te.* abbu to be acquired, gained, come into one's enjoyment, possession, or reach. *Kuwi* (S.) abbinai to prosper. DED 196.

233 *Te.* rālu to fall or drop down (of leaves, tears, etc.); rāl(u)cu, rāl(u)pu to cause to fall or drop down, knock off or down; rāl(u)pu falling or dropping down, causing to fall or drop down. *Kōl.* (SR. Kin.) rāl- (rāl-) to fall; (SR.) rāp- to fell. *Nk.* rāl- (rāl-) to fall out; rālpu to make to fall out. *Go.* (A. G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) ar-, (Tr. W. Ph.) arrānā to fall; *caus.* (Tr.) arhuttānā, (Ph.) arahānā, arsahtānā, (Mu.) arih-/arh-, (S.) arah-, (S-R.) aruānā to cause to fall (Voc. 72); (Ko.) rāl- to fall (Voc. 3027; < *Te.*). *Kondā* ar- id.; arap- to fell, make to fall. *Pe.* ar- (-t-) to fall; vēra arbond setting of the sun, west; rat- (-t-) to let fall, drop; *motion* ratka-; *intens.* ratpa-. *Manq.* re- (-t-) to fall, descend, (sun) to set; ret- to let fall, drop. *Kuwi* (F.) riali, (S.) ri'nai, (Isr.) ri- to fall. DED(S, N) 197.

234 *Ta.* al- (1 sg. allēn, 1 pl. allēm, 2 sg. allai, 2 pl. allir, 3 sg. m. allān, 3 pl. m. allar, 3 sg. f. allal, 3 sg. neut. anru, 3 pl. neut. alla; *alla* is used in mod. *Ta.* for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; allatu evil, sin; or, if not, or else; allavai sin, evil, uselessness; allāta which is not, different from; allāmal, allāl, anri, anriyil except, besides; anmai negation of identity, reciprocal negation; *evil.* *Ma.* *alla* is not that, not thus; allātē else, otherwise, except; allāykil if not. *Ko.* ala- (for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; ala-d which is not so-and-so; bad; except, besides, not only but also; ala-vo-r bad men; ala-tme-l if/since it is not so. *To.* alosy except (lit. not being); *Ka.* *alla* (for all persons and numbers; also 3 sg. neut. alladu, altu) to be not so-and-so, be not fit or proper; allada being not so or that, being not proper. *Koq.* *alla* (for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; allate not only but also. *Go.* (Tr.) hal, hallē, haillē not (see 2559 *Ta.* il). *Malt.* -l- negative morpheme. *Br.* all-, base of past neg. tenses of anning to be;

ala, alavā certainly not, not a bit of it. DED(S) 198.

235 *Ta.* al night, darkness, evening; alku night, afternoon; alkal night; el, ellī id; (*lex.*) yālam id. *Ma.* al, allu darkness, night. *Kur.* ellnā to be night-blind, (Hahn also) to be very dark. ? Cf. 3613 *Ta.* nallam. DED(S) 199.

236 *Ta.* ala (-pp-, -nt-) to suffer, be in distress, suffer privation, be in want; alam distress, pain, misery; alappu confusion of mind; alantalai distress, vexation, confusion; alantai trouble; alantōn one who is in distress; alati-kulati disorder, confusion; alaṅku (alaṅki-) to be agitated in mind, troubled; alacu (alaci-) to suffer, be distressed, be exhausted, become weary; alamaru (alamari-) to be agitated, distressed; alamala (-pp-, -nt-) to be confused, dazed, be anxious; alampal vexation, trouble; alavu (alavi-) to be troubled in mind; n. confusion, perturbation; alavalai hasty action, confusion of mind, distress; alu (-pp-, -tt-) to be weary, tired by overwork or care; aluppu weariness, exhaustion; aluval business, affair; alai (-v-, -nt-) to be harassed, wander in weariness (cf. 240 *Ta.* alaṅku), (-pp-, -tt-) to harass, vex, afflict, annoy; n. oppression; alaicu (alaici-) to be lazy; alaical weariness, vexation; alaippu disturbance, distress, trouble; alaiyu mental agitation, trouble, distress; allal affliction, distress; alla (-pp-, -nt-) to suffer, be in distress; n. distress; allāṭu (allāṭi-) to suffer. *Ma.* ala lamentation; alaṅṅhuka, alukka to be worn out, grow lean; aluppu weariness; alampal having enough of it, vexation; alayuka to be wearied; alacal vexation, mourning; alasal, alaśal agitation, fatigue, disappointment; alasuka to be tired; alati troublesome; alappu confusion, stir, fright; alampu trouble; alam-puka to be agitated, tired; aluval bustle, business; allal sorrow, grief; alla tumult, disturbance. *Ko.* alv- (ald-) to become wearied by walking or searching; (alt-) to cause to become wearied, etc.; alvi state of being busy, trouble. *Ka.* ala, alapu, alavu, alavike, alasike fatigue, weariness, trouble; alapaṭe, lampaṭe, alasaṭe exhaustion, weariness, harassment; alasu to become weary, be tired, vexed, disgusted, loiter; n. weariness; ale to annoy, slight, disgrace; allari state of being troubled, disturbed, harassed. *Koq.* ala- (alap-, aland-) to crave; alambali hurry; ? alas- (alasi-) (curry, rice) becomes spoiled. *Tu.* alasuni, alajuni to be fatigued, vexed, suffer gripping pain; alepuni, aleyuni, alavuni to be fatigued; alepāvuni to cause to tire, fatigue; alumbē suffering; alubaṅga vexation, trouble; albe thin, weak, lean. *Te.* alayu to be tired, be disgusted; alayincu to weary (tr.), overwork, disgust; alāgu to be displeased, take offence, grieve; alācu to tease, harass; alāṭa fatigue, exhaustion, grief, pain; alāduru to grieve; n. grief, sorrow; alakuva, alapu, alayika fatigue; alajadi sorrow, affliction, grief, calamity; alamaru to grieve, sorrow, (K also) be tired; alamaṭa grief, sorrow, affliction; alamaṭincu

to grieve, sorrow; alasaṭa weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; alipiri lean, thin, weak; allari tumult, confusion, quarrel; lampaṭa trouble, (B also) pain, weariness; lampaṭṭidu one who is attached to or fond of, a libertine (< Skt.). *Kol.* alay- (alayt-) to become tired; alp- (alapt-) to make to become tired. *Pa.* alac illness. *Kui* alāṭi fatigue, distress from fatigue, exhaustion; laha langour, laziness; lazy. *Kur.* algā sluggish, without energy; layākoyā *adj.* moving or walking listlessly (as though the limbs had no strength); laikoyōrnā to move the limbs in a negligent, languid fashion as though deficient in strength or manliness. ? *Malt.* alesī sweat, heat. These etyma and those s.v. 240 *Ta.* alaṅku seem to have started from two roots with different basic meanings: suffer and move, shake. There has, however, been so much convergence in the range of mental meanings (suffer → be mentally agitated ← move) that it is difficult to separate all the items cleanly. / > Skt. alasa- lazy, tired, faint. Are Skt. lampaṭa- desirous (Kāv., Pur.), Pkt. lampaṭa- covetous, from *Te.* lampaṭa, *Ka.* lampaṭe (cf. *Koq.* ala-)? DED(S) 200.

237 *Ta.* alaku blade of a weapon, or instrument, head of an arrow, weaver's stay or staff to adjust a warp; alakku roof laths, a pole with an iron hook to pluck fruits or leaves. *Ma.* alaku lath, splint, palm or bamboo leaf, weaver's staff, blade of sword, knife, or spear. *Ka.* alagu, alugu blade of a knife, sword, etc. *Te.* alḡu tip of an arrow, sword. DED 201.

238 *Ta.* alaku number, calculation, cowries (as signs of number in reckoning). ? *Koq.* (Mercara) alu cowrie. DED 202.

239 *Ta.* alaku, (Tinn.) alavu jaw, mandibles, bird's beak. *Ma.* alaku, alavu upper portion of the jawbone. *Ka.* halaku the lower part of the cheek. DEDS 34.

240 *Ta.* alaṅku (alaṅki-) to move, shake, swing, dangle, be in motion; alaṅkal wreath, waving ear of corn; alakku (alakki-) to cause to move, shake; alacu (alaci-) to shake, be agitated; alamaru to whirl; alampu (alampt-) to move, wobble (as water in a vessel not full), swerve from a proper line of conduct, fluctuate, wander; cause to wander on account of panic; alaṅku (alaṅki-) to shake (intr.) slightly; alukku (alukki-) to shake (tr.) slightly; strut, swagger; alai (-v-, -nt-) to wave, shake, move (as a reflection in water), go to and fro for an object, roam, wander (cf. 236 *Ta.* ala), stagger, totter; (-pp- -tt-) to move (tr.), shake, cause to wander back and forth; n. wave, billow, ripple; alaical, alaical wandering; alaicu (alaici-) to shake (tr.), agitate; alaippu moving, shaking; alaiyal wandering, waving; alaiyu moving, shaking, waving; allāṭu (allāṭi-) to wander from place to place. *Ma.* ala wave; alukka, alaṅṅhuka to shake; alaṅṅhal commotion; aluṅṅhal stir; alukkuka to agitate; alayuka to fluctuate, be tossed, roam; alekkuka

to beat against (as waves on a shore); ana ṅṅhuka to move, shake; anakkuka to shake fan, excite; anakkam moving, shaking. *h* le- (lend-) to roam, wander. *Ko.* alg- (algy-) to shake (intr.), swagger; alk- (alky-) to shake (tr.), shake down (e.g. fruit); alv- (ald-) to wander aimlessly (cf. 236 *Ta.* ala). *To.* alv (alky-) to shake (intr.); alk- (alky-) to shake (tr.). *Ka.* alaku, aluku, aluku, alugu, aluṅgu alaku, aluku, alku to move about, shake, be shaky, tremble; alacu, alasu, alagisu, alugisu to shake (tr.); ale to move about, move to and fro, shake, dangle, wander; shake (tr.) n. wave, billow; aleṭa act of wandering, etc. allāḡu to be agitated, shake, move, swing. *Tu.* alaṅkuni, alaṅguni to shake (tr.), agitate wave, move; be agitated; alaṅkāvuni to cause to shake, perturb, confuse; alambuni to shake be agitated as water; alagu, alagu tremulousness of the voice in singing; alaguni to shake (intr.); alacuni to move (intr.), shake; alasuni alajuni to agitate (tr.), shake; alajāvuni to shake (tr.); aluguni to move; alejuni, alejūn to be agitated, disturbed; alejāvuni to cause to shake; aleyuni, alavuni to wander; landuni to lead a vagabond's life; landele a vagabond vagrant. *Te.* ala a wave, surge, billow, ripple allāḡu, allāḡu, allāḡu to move, shake, tremble; allārucu to shake (tr.), move, wave agitate. *Pe.* lem- (-t-) to shake, tremble. *Ku* lānga (lāngi-) to be fickle, changeable, be changed from good to bad; lāpka (< lāpk-lakt-) to change a person's character, cause a person to change for the worse. *Kur.* alra'ān to clean grains from minor rubbish by shaking gently with the hand; alrāṅṅā (grains mixed with straw bits, etc.) undergo the process of cleaning; to be restless, agitated, fret, behave feverishly. Cf. 236 *Ta.* ala and 241 *Ta.* alaṅkōlam. / ? Cf. Skt. alaka- lock, curl. DED(S, N) 203.

241 *Ta.* alaṅkōlam disorder, slovenliness; *Ma.* alaṅkōlam confusion, slovenliness. *Ka.* allakallōla, allōlakallōla great agitation (as of water), confusion (of the mind), tumult disorder, disturbance. *Tu.* allambra agitation alarm. *Te.* allakallōlam confusion, disorder turmoil, hubbub. Cf. 240 *Ta.* alaṅku. / Cf. Skt. kallōla- wave. DED 204.

242 *Ma.* alaśaṇṭa *Dolichos catjang*; alaśān dram a kind of pulse. *Ka.* alasandi, alasande halasandi, halasande a generally cultivated pulse, *Vigna catjang* [= *Dolichos catjang* Lin.]; alasandige a kind of pulse. *D. biflorus* *Tu.* (BRR) (brahmin dial.) alaśandē, (nor brahmin dial., also Männer) lattane, lattand a kind of pulse, (Männer) *Dolichos catjang* (B-K.) alataṇḡe = alaśandē. *Te.* alacandalu alasandelu, alasandiyalu a kind of pulse. *D. sinensis*. / Cf. Pkt. ālisampdaga, ālisampdaya a kind of corn; Mar. alaśudā a creeper bearing a kind of bean. DED(S) 205.

243 *Ta.* alaṭṭu (alaṭṭi-) to tease, annoy pester, bluster, be boisterous; n. trouble annoyance, importunity; raving, delirium

alaṭṭi bully, blusterer. *Ma.* alaṭṭuka to importune. DED 206.

244 *Ka.* alabu, alubu name applied to different species of *Alysicarpus* and other leguminous plants; (UNR) alubu weeds. *Te.* alamu id. *Go.* (S.) allam id. (*Voc.* 98; < *Te.*) DED(S) 207.

245 *Ta.* allappan a chatterer; alappu (alappi-) to chatter, prattle, talk nonsense; alampu (alampi-) to sound, tinkle; alampal a loud noise; alavalai babbler; alavalaimai babbling; alavai woman that chatters ceaselessly; alar idle talk, gossip; alaru (alari-) to roar, bellow, bleat, weep aloud, sorrow; alaral loud cry, great sound; alarru (alarri-) to talk unceasingly and irregularly. *Ma.* alappan chatterer, prattler; alappu chattering, confused noise; alavan loquacious babbler; alaruka to roar, bellow, cry (as elephant, tiger, woman in labour); alarcca roaring, etc.; alavan boaster, exaggerator (or cf. 296 *Ta.* ala). *Jr.* lā-ru to shout, roar, (woman) gossips. *Ka.* (PBh.) alaru to cry aloud. *Te.* alikiḍi noise, sound, disturbance; alabalamu outcry, noise, uproar. DED(S) 211.

246 *Ta.* alampu (alampi-) to wash, rinse; alacu (alaci-) to rinse; alaicu (alaici-) to wash, rinse; (RS, p. 128, item 47) alaittal to wash clothes by moving them about in water. *Ma.* alakkuka to wash clothes by beating; alakku washing; alampuka to shake clothes in water. *To.* asp- (aspy-) to clean. *Ka.* alambu, alumbu, alabu, alubu to rinse, wash; ale to wash; alasu to shake or agitate in water (as a cloth, vegetables, etc., for cleansing). *Tu.* alambuni to wash; alumbuni, lumbuni to plunge, wash, rinse. *Te.* alamu to smear, (B) wash; alādu to smear, daub, apply; aluku to smear the floor of a house or a mud wall, etc. with macerated cowdung. *Kui.* akali rinsing. DED(N) 208.

247 *Ta.* alar (-v-, -nt-) to blossom, open up, spread (as rays of the sun, water), increase in size, manifest itself; *n.* full-blown flower; alartti process of blooming; alarttu (alartti-) to cause to blossom; alari flower. *Ma.* alar a blossom, opening flower. alari a flower; alaruka to open (as flowers), be hot and dry; alarcca heat, lust. *Ka.* alar, aral, aral, arlu to spread, become distended, open, blossom; alar, aral, aral, alal a flower; alarika blossoming; alarisu, alarcu to cause to spread, blossom, etc.; aral-uni, alar-uni the large black humble bee, *Bombinatrix glabra*. *Tu.* alaruni, araluni, araluni to open, expand, bloom, blossom; aral-uni the black bee. *Te.* alaru to open as a flower, expand, shine, glitter, rejoice; *n.* a flower, blossom, (K. also) splendour, joy; splendid; (K.) alarcu to blossom. ? Cf. 248 *Ta.* alari. / Cf. *Mar.* aral a flower; O*Mar.* (Master) arala id. DED(S) 209.

248 *Ta.* alari beauty. *Ka.* alampu, lampu beauty, ornament, pleasure, magnificence. *Te.* alarāru to shine, glitter; suit well, be

proper, fit; rejoice, be pleased; alarincu to please, gratify. ? Cf. 247 *Ta.* alar. DED(S) 210.

249 *Ta.* alavāṭṭu custom, practice (< *Te.*). *Te.* ala-vaḍu to be accustomed, be practised in; become a habit; ala-varincu to practise, learn; habituate, teach; ala-vaṛucu to habituate, teach; ala-vaṭu habit, custom, practice; habitual. DED 212.

250 *Ma.* aliyuka to melt, dissolve (as salt, heart); alikka, aliyikka to melt (*tr.*); alical, alivu melting, compassion; ali-ppuppu foul ulcer. *Koḍ.* ali- (aliv-, aliñ-) to dissolve (*intr.*); (alip-, alic-) to dissolve (*tr.*). *Tu.* aliyuni to dissolve, decay; ? eliyuni, ēluni to melt (*intr.*; as any soft substance, butter, lead, etc.); elipuni, elpuni, elāvuni id. (*tr.*). DED 213.

251 *Ka.* ale interj. used in calling to woman. *Pa.* ale exclamation used as voc. (a form also with the termination of the 2nd pl. is also recorded). *Koṇḍa* ale, ale ale term of endearment used in addressing a familiar person. *Pe.* ale particle used with vocative. *Kui* ale term of affection addressed to a child. *Malt.* ale O! employed to a plurality of persons. DEDS 35.

252 *Ta.* alku (alki-) to shrink, diminish, lessen; alkal deficiency, poverty; akku (akki-) to be reduced, shrink, be dejected, become closed (as a flower); nalkūr (-v-, -nt-) to be poor, indigent, destitute; *n.* poverty. *Ka.* akkuḍisu to become small, wane. DED 2.

253 *Ta.* alku side, waist, pudendum muliebri. *Ma.* alkīṭam vulva. *Ko.* algalv hindquarters (of person or animal), loins. *To.* agelf buttocks and thighs. / ? Cf. *Skt.* alga- the groin (VS, MS). DED 214.

254 *Kur.* alkhānā to laugh, laugh at, mock, seduce; alkhānakhrnā to laugh together, have unlawful intercourse; alkhābanā joking relations. *Malt.* alqe to laugh; alqro person addicted to laughter. DED 215.

255 *Ta.* alaku grains of paddy, ear of paddy or other grain. *Kui* algu rice obtained from paddy without boiling it. *Kur.* alkhā parched rice (H. cyūrā); the paddy is first steeped in tepid water, then parched, finally unhusked by means of a wooden pedal and winnowed). DED(S) 216.

256 *Ta.* alli waterlily, *Nymphaea lotus*, inner flower petals as opposed to pulli filament of stamen. *Ma.* alli pericarp of lotus with the surrounding filaments, anthers, stamen, lotus. *Tu.* alli, allige waterlily, flower of *N. speciosum*. *Te.* alli the water plant called *N. alba*. DED 217.

257 *Ta.* alli iron-wood tree, *Memecylon edule*. *Ka.* alamar, (Lush.) alle a sp. of *Memecylon*. *Koḍ.* uḍit-ale *M. edule*. *Tu.* alimaru, alimāru *Memecylon*. *Te.* (B., quoting Roxb.) alli *M. edule*. DED 218.

258 *Ta.* alliyān stray elephant separated from the fold; alliyam Kṛṣṇa's dance when he broke the tusk of the elephant that was set upon him by Kamsa. *Ma.* alliyān female elephant. DED(N) 219.

259 *Te.* alliya, ale bow-string. *Pa.* alka id. Cf. 260 *Ta.* allu. DED 220.

260 *Ta.* allu (alli-) to knit, build, weave; to interlace closely (*intr.*). *Ka.* allu to join, connect, knit nets, etc., plait, braid, wattle together. *Te.* allu to plait, braid, weave, wattle, intertwine, compose, fabricate; alluḍu plaiting, braiding, netting. *Koḷ.* al- (alt-) to weave; (SR) all- id., dress (hair). *Nk.* all- to weave, plait. *Pa.* alc- to wind round (as snake or creeper round tree); alt- to be twined around; alṭayp- (alṭayt-) to wind round (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S) all- to twine. *Go.* (Ko.) all- to weave, plait (*Voc.* 97). *Koṇḍa* al- (aṭ-, an-) to twine, twist, plait; alpa- (-t-) to twist or twine, plait or weave a cot, weave a garland; apa- (-t-) to spread as a creeper; alṭay ā- to be interwoven, grow thickly and densely as a creeper; (BB) ar-, (aṭ-, an-) to plait, weave. *Kui* alpa (alt-) to weave sticks together into fence, interlace, plait, intertwine. *Kuwi* (S) allinai to intertangle, plait; (Su.) al- (-it-) to plait (hair). ? *Br.* alli needlework pattern. Cf. 259 *Te.* alliya. DED(S) 221.

261 *Kur.* allnā to become clear (of liquids left undisturbed). *Malt.* āle to get clear (as water when left undisturbed). ? *Kui* alga tidy, clear; alga āva to be tidy, clear, be delivered of a child. DED 222.

262 *Ka.* (Gowda) avḍu ankle of an animal (*sic*) (avaḍu is given as 'standard Ka.'). *Tu.* abaḍu, avayḍu hoof.

263 *Ta.* avanam, amānam a measure = 20,000 areca-nuts; ampanam a grain measure. *Ma.* avanam a weight or measure, a mason's rule or level. / ? Cf. *Pali* ambana-, ampana- a measure of capacity; *Skt.* armaṇa- a measure of one drop; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 688. DED 223.

264 *Ta.* avarai field-bean, *Dolichus lablab*. *Ma.* avara, avarakka, amara, amarakka country bean. *Ko.* avr bean. *To.* efir id. *Ka.* avare, avari, āvare, amare pulse called *D. lablab*. *Tu.* abare, avare a common country bean, *Lablab vulgaris*; abadē, avadē, āvadē a kind of bean. DED 224.

265 *Ta.* avalam suffering, pain, distress, poverty, want, sorrowing, care, anxiety, fault, sickness, disease; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to suffer, be distressed, lament, weep, be flurried; avalai pain; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to weep, cry, lament, grieve; avālāti complaint, grievance. *Ma.* āval sorrow, pain; avālāti vexation, grumbling, complaint. *Ka.* havalai trouble, annoyance. *Tu.* havalai trouble; difficulty, evil. *Te.* āvali trouble; āvadi id., danger, calamity. *Br.* avalēngi to become confused, feel embarrassed. DED(S) 225.

266 *Ta.* (DCV) avai jungle-cork tree; [*Ta.* Lex. cowhage]. *Ma.* (DCV) aval jungle cork tree. DEDS 36.

267 *Ta.* avi (-v-, -nt-) to become repressed subdued, cease, desist from action, become extinguished, fail, diminish, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to suppress, repress, subdue, extinguish, destroy; avivu extinction, annihilation; nav- (-pp-, -tt-), navig (-pp-, -tt-) to extinguish. *Ma.* avikka, amikka to destroy. *To.* ofy- (ofs-) to calm down (*intr.*), cease talking; (ofc-) to calm (*tr.*), make to cease talking. *Ka.* avi to go out, be extinguished, perish. *Te.* aviyu to be destroyed. *Go.* (SR.) aviyānā to be tired (M.) avkānā to tire; (Ko.) ayy- to be tired exhausted (*Voc.* 101). ? *Koṇḍa* namb- (fire) to cool down, (lamp) to be put out; nap- to extinguish. Cf. 2341 *Ta.* avi and 2343 *Ta.* camai. DED(S) 226.

268 *Ta.* avi (-v-, -nt-) to be boiled, cooked by boiling or steaming, swelter; (-pp-, -tt-) to boil in a liquid, cook by boiling or by steaming; *n.* boiled rice, food; aviyal boiling cooking, food, swelter, sultriness; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to cook, boil; avig boiled rice; (Tinn.) aviyalu a kind of vegetable curry. *Ma.* aviyuku to boil on fire, be digested; avikka, amikka to boil, digest; aviyal a kind of vegetable curry boiling, cooking. DED 227.

269 *Ta.* aviri, avuri indigo plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*. *Ma.* amari, avari id. *Te.* aviri id. DED 228.

270 *Ta.* avig single grain of boiled rice. *Ka.* avuḍu a grain of anything; agaḷu, aguḷu grain of boiled rice, a small lump of rice kneaded into a ball. *Kor.* (O.) avri cooked rice. DED 229.

271 *Ta.* avucu neatness, trimness. *Ka.* avusi properness, neatness. Cf. 2342 *Ta.* camai esp. *Ka.* savaṛu, savasu. DED 230.

272 *Ta.* avuliya pomfret, *Stromatens*. *Ma.* avōli, avēli, ākōli *Stromatens*. DED 231.

273 *Ta.* avvai mother, old woman, woman ascetic; tavvai mother, elder sister, goddess of misfortune as the older sister of Lakṣmī; evvai our younger sister. *Ko.* av mother's sister or female parallel cousin. *To.* af, afuf id. *Ka.* avve, avva mother (used as title of respect and love), grandmother, an elderly woman; abbe mother. *Koḍ.* avv mother, mother's sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu.* abbē an elderly woman, matron. *Te.* avva mother, grandmother, an old woman. *Pa.* avva father's mother. *Ga.* (S.) avve of woman. *Go.* (Ma.) avva, (L.) avā mother- (Tr.) avval (pl. avvāḥk) mother, dam of man or beast; (Ph.) avval, (Ma.) avval (pl. avvasku), (S.) avai (pl. avahku), (L.) avai mother; (Tr.) maiwai my mother (lit. mother of mother); miwai your mother (lit. mother of you plural); (Tr.) awhāri mother, dam of man or beast; (W.) awhāri, (Ph.) avhāri, (G.) avhari mother (for -hari, see 2357) (*Voc.* 102

(Koya Su.) yavva mother. *Konda* ave (pl. avek) id. *Mand.* ava elder brother's wife. *Kui* (K.) ava id. *Kuwi* (D.) ava id.; (F.) ava sister-in-law. / Cf. Pkt. avvā- mother, Mar. avā, avāji term of courtesy in addressing a Sudra woman; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 904. DED(S, N) 232.

274 *Ta.* araku beauty, happiness, excellence; arakan, arakiyan, arakiyan handsome man; fem. araki; anañku beauty, form (or with 116 *Ta.* ani). *Ma.* araku beauty; arakan handsome man; fem. araki; arakiya fair. DED(S) 233.

275 *Pa.* (S.) aranga (pl. 'gel) bellows. *Go.* (Ma.) arnga (pl. -ñ) id. (*Voc.* 87). DEDS 37.

276 *Ta.* aral (aralv-, arangr-) to burn, glow, shine, be acrid, become angry, envy; *n.* fire, flame, heat, pungency, rage; (Koll.) anal warmth; aralavan, aralon Agni, sun; arali fire; aralikkai burning smart; ararci burning sensation, pungency, rage, envy, inflammation in cattle; araru (ararri-) to burn (tr.), heat, cause smarting (as a burn, caustic, poison), irritate; ararri that which causes burning; aranam heat, fire; arukku envy; arukkuru (arukkari-) to be envious; arukkuru envy; aruñku (aruñki-) to suffer, be in distress, anguish, grieve, sorrow, regret; aruñkal affliction, compassion, pity; arukkam care, anxiety, concern; aralai trouble, distress (prob. < *Te.*). *Ma.* aral heat, fire, heat of pepper, brightness, inflammation, grief; araluka to burn (as a wound, the eye from pepper), be chafed, burn from grief, envy, or lust; aralca excessive heat, inflammation; araruka to burn as with pepper, afflict. *Ko.* ar- (ar-) (flame) shoots up; to make (flame) shoot up; arl fever (or with 214 *Ta.* ari). *To.* aš heat of sun or fire. *Ka.* aral (arald-), adalu (< *Te.*) to grieve, be afflicted; *n.* grief; aratu to be in anguish (as the sick in a violent fever); aralike state of being afflicted; aralcu to make sorrowful, harass; arakaja, akkaja envy, jealousy; (PBh.) arv- to burn. *Tu.* arluni to burn, blaze, smart; aratè, aradè heat, burning, impetuosity; (B-K.) areggalo hot season, summer. *Te.* adalu to grieve, be sorry; *n.* grief, misery; adaru grief; (B, K.) to burn, shine. ? *Go.* (A. Y. S.) erki, (M. Ko.) erk, (Tr.) arki, (W. Ph.) arki fever (*Voc.* 362; the vowel is difficult). *Konda* rimbu (pl. rimpu) piece of burning coal, ember. *Kuwi* (Su.) rinj- (-it-) to blaze; (Isr.) riñ- (-t-) to make fire burn, light fire. *Kur.* (Hahn) aṅṅā to feel pain in the soles of the feet from walking on a rough road (cf. *Ta.* aruñku; Pfeiffer). Cf. 281 *Ma.* arivu. Possibly to be connected with 3115 *Ta.* taral, etc. on the assumption of original initial \*c-: \*t-. DED(S, N) 234.

277 *Ta.* ari (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be ruined, decay, be mutilated, fail, be defeated, suffer, be used up; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, spend, ruin, damage, efface, bring to a close; *n.* ruin, destruction; aripu, arippu destruction; arimpu

evil deed; arimpan one who does evil; arivatu harm; arivu destruction, loss, immoral action, expenditure, defeat, distress; aran, aranam corpse (or with 284 *Ta.* aruñku). *Ma.* ariyuka to be destroyed, spent, sold, become loose, untied; arikka to loose, waste, spend; arl, arivu, arical expense; arayuka to slacken (*intr.*); arekka to loosen, slacken. *Ko.* al- (alc-) to be erased; erase; alv destruction. *To.* ody- (ods-) (money) is spent; (odc-) (stones of ruinous building) slip down; to spend, expend (property at funeral), overcome (in contest). *Ka.* ari to be ruined, be destroyed, perish, decay, disappear, die; to ruin, destroy, etc.; *n.* ruin, waste, damage, loss; aripu, aravu, arivu, arusu, arivisu, arisu, aricu, arupu to destroy; aripu, arivu, arihu, arupu, aruvu, aruhu, arvu ruin, destruction, death; arika destroyer; arikisu to efface, erase; (PBh.) arkadu to be consumed, finished; alaru to be destroyed. *Tu.* arpuni to efface, waste, obliterate; alipuni, aliyuni, alipuni to perish, die, be destroyed, be ruined; aliyuni to perish, die, become extinct; alivu, alikattu, aliyantara extinction, ruin; areduni to spoil, corrupt, mar, destroy, ruin. *Te.* adiy-asa vain hopes; aduva, (coll.) adava old, damaged (as goods); dakkā damage, harm, injury, loss; dappi destruction, ruin; (inscr.) raccu to destroy; rassi infringing; arisina which destroys; aripuṇa *n.* causing destruction. *Pa.* andkip- (andkit-), (S.) nandkip- (nandkit-) to destroy, kill; (or with 309 *Kol.* alng-). *Go.* (S.) anukci key- to kill; (S.<sup>2</sup>) anuyk- to kill, destroy; (S.<sup>3</sup>) anuyyp- to kill; (or with 309 *Kol.* alng-). *Go.* (Mu.) arih- to destroy (*Voc.* 85). *Kui* ari āva to die. DED(S, N) 235.

278 *Ta.* ari place where the lagoon joins the sea; ari-vāy sandbank at the mouth of a river or harbour; arivi inlet to a backwater, mouth of a river; arivu mouth of a river. *Ma.* ari bar, rivermouth. *Ka.* arave mouth of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows, bar. *Tu.* aluve mouth of a river, harbour; (B-K.) āna the entrance to a harbour. *Kor.* (M.) alubagalu the mouth of a river. ? Cf. 225 *Ta.* aruvi. DED(N) 236.

279 *Ta.* ari, ali lattice. *Ma.* ari, ali bars of bamboo, lattice, trellis. DED 237.

280 *Ta.* ariñcil, ariñcu, ariñcil sage-leaved alangium, *Alangium lamarkii*. *Ma.* ariññil *A. decapetalum*; araññil the buttress tree (? = ariññil). / Cf. Skt. añkoṭa-, añkoṭha-, añkola-, añkollā-, añkolaka- *A. hexapetalum*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 113. DED(S) 238.

281 *Ma.* arivu tenderness, love. *Ko.* akm affection. *To.* arkyn passionate woman. *Ka.* (K.<sup>2</sup>) aripu desire, affection; (Kitt.) arugu, arkar to love; arti, arti love, desire, a pleasant object; arkar, akkare, akkara, akkaru, akkasa love, affection. *Tu.* arkame strong desire, eagerness; (B-K.) akkare affection, fondness; (Manner) arti amusement, fun, curiosity,

fondness (or with 381 *Ta.* arvam). *Te.* akkara desire. Cf. 276 *Ta.* aral. DED(S) 239.

282 *Ta.* aru (-v-, -t-) to cry, weep, lament; arai (-pp-, -tt-) to call, cry out, summon; *n.* crying, weeping; arukuni tearful person, one who is always crying; arukai pathetic sentiment; aruñku (aruñki-) to weep; aruñkal loud noise, uproar. *Ma.* aruka to weep, cry; araykkuka to shout, cry out. *Ko.* ag- (art-) to weep, cry; agl, akl act of lamenting; arg- (argy-) (cattle) bellow in protest at ill-treatment. *To.* or- (ory-) (child) weeps. *Ka.* ar, aru (art-, att-) to weep, cry; ar, aru, ara, arke, arke, akke weeping, lamenting; arasu, arisu to make to cry; aruvike crying; arukuñi an easily crying or fretful person. *Tu.* arpini to weep, cry; arpāṭa lamentation; arpele one easily moved to tears, a fretful person; leppuni to call, invite; leppu, lavu a cry. ? *Te.* educu to cry, weep, lament, shed tears; edupu weeping, crying, lamentation. *Kol.* ar- (art-) to weep, (crow) caws, (peacock) screams, (tiger) roars. *Nk.* ar- to weep, cry. *Nk.* (Ch.) al- to weep; caus. alup-. *Pa.* ar- to weep, cry (of various animals); artip- (artit-) to cause to weep or cry. *Go.* (Oll.) ar- to weep, cry (of various animals); arup- (arut-) to make to cry; (S.) ad- to weep; (S.<sup>3</sup>) ad- (at-) id., cry like an animal. *Go.* (A. Y. W. Ma. S.) ar-, (Ph.) ar-, (Tr.) āraṇā to weep, cry; caus. (S-R.) adusānā, (S.) arah- (*Voc.* 84). *Konda* arba- to weep, cry. *Pe.* ar- (art-) to weep, cry (of animals); intens. arba-; caus. rat-; intens. of caus. ratpa-. *Mand.* ri- to cry. *Kui* riva (rit-) to weep, cry, lament, howl, utter a sound (bark, song of birds, etc.); *n.* weeping, wailing, lament, cry; (P.) rika to weep, cry. *Kuwi* (F.) riali to cry; (S.) linai, (Su.) ri- (-t-) to weep; (Isr.) ri- (-t-) to cry; rit- (-h-) to make cry. / Cf. OMar. (Master) āli- to weep. DED(S, N) 240.

283 *Ta.* arukku dirt, stain, excrement, impurity of mind or soul, discharges after confinement. *Ma.* arukku, aruñhu, arukkal dirt, filth. *To.* ošk dirty. *Tu.* adaka, adka, adukajagu an unclean place, a burying place. DED 241.

284 *Ta.* aruñku (aruñki-) to be spoiled, injured, disfigured; aruñkal ruin; aruku (aruki-) to rot, decompose, putrefy; arukal rotten fruit, putrefied matter, uncleanness; aran, aranam corpse (or with 277 *Ta.* ari). *Ma.* arukuka to rot, decay; arukkuka to putrefy. ? *To.* olg far articles (par) in the outer room or outer section of the room of ti. dairy (i.e. more exposed to pollution than those of the inner section; cf. *Ta.* arukal uncleanness). *Ka.* arugu to decay, rot, spoil by being overboiled; arkame state of being decayed, dissolved, digested; arku to be worn out, decayed, digested; arkisu, akkisu to digest; argu to be dissolved, decay. DED(S, N) 242.

285 *Ta.* aruttu (arutti-) to press down, press hard, make firm, compact, insist on,

plunge, immerse; *n.* pressure, imprint; aruttan hardness (as of wood), closeness of texture of cloth, durability, emphasis, profoundness in one's mental application; aruntu (arunti-) to become pressed, be impressed, become firm, compact, persist, be immersed. *Ma.* aruttu strong texture, pregnant speech, full of dregs; aruttuka to fix, set; aruntuka to be immersed, plunge, sink. *Ko.* aj- (aj-) to dip into liquid, dip rice into broth and remove at once before it is soaked, dunk. *Ka.* ardu, addu, aju, eddu to immerse, dip, dye; sink in a fluid; addayisu to immerse, put into; addike, adduge immersion. *Tu.* arduni to wash or bleach clothes. *Te.* addu to dip, dye, print with colours; (B also) to press gently, blot (ink); addakamu chintz-printing, dying with colour; addincu to get or have dyed. *Go.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) addap- to blot. ? Cf. 396 *Ta.* āg. DED 244.

286 *Ta.* aruvam fortress. *Ma.* aru, aruku high wall of irregular stones around an orchard, mud wall. DED 245.

287 *Ta.* aruvam greatness, abundance, excellence, expanse. *Ka.* alumba excess, greatness, excellence, further, etc. DED 246.

288 *Pa.* arj- (flavour of something) is perceived (particularly salt, cup arjoto); arcip- (arjit-) to add as flavouring. *Konda* al- (at-, an-) (tongue) to get the taste of. *Pe.* and- (-t-) (taste) comes out, is perceived. *Mand.* and- (taste, e.g. of salt) to pervade food, be present, be perceived. *Kur.* andnā to spread throughout, pervade, be felt, tasted in every portion of the mass prepared (of spices and ferments; e.g. salt, bēk andcā). DED(S, N) 247.

289 *Pa.* arñ- to cross; arñip- (arñit-) to make to cross. *Go.* (SR. W. Ph.) ahkānā, (Tr.) ahkānā to cross, pass over; (Mu.) ahk garṇ on the other side (*Voc.* 112). DEN 3.

290 *Ta.* al handful, anything contained within the hollow of the hand; alju (alji-) to take up in the hollow of the hand; *n.* handful of grain given on the threshing floor or in the bazaar as perquisite. *Ma.* aluka to take up with the hollow of the hand. *Kur.* (Hahn) lapnā to measure with the hollow of the hand; lapp a handful; (Gr.) laph the quantity of grains, etc. that one can hold upon the flat of the hand, the fingers being very slightly curved upward. *Malt.* lāpe a measure, as much as is contained in two hands put together; lāppe to measure out with two hands put together. DEDS 38.

291 *Ta.* al strength, firmness. *Ka.* ala, alavi, alavu, alavu power, strength, force, ability, possibility, practicability. *Te.* alavi power, ability, possibility, practicability; alavu power, ability, strength, exertion; lavu strength, power, ability, bigness, fatness, corpulence, robustness; *adj.* big, large, stout, corpulent, robust. *Kol.* la-v fat. *Pa.* lav strength. *Go.* lav (Mu. Ko.) strength, (M.) force (*Voc.*

3112). *Konda* alvi energy, stamina; *āl* id., endurance; *lāvu* much. Cf. 399 Ta. *āl*. DED(S) 248.

292 Ta. *āl* closeness, thickness; *allal* crowdedness, closeness; *allātu* (*allāti*-) to be close; *allu* (*allī*-) to be dense, thickly interwoven; *alam* density, closeness. *Ma.* *āl* narrowness. DED 249.

293 Ta. *āl*, *alam* sharpness, keenness of edge. *Ma.* *āl* sharpness; *allay-āyi-pōka* to become very thin and sharp. DED 250.

294 Ta. *allai* side of the body. *Ko.* *alk a-r* (-a-c) to shake (*intr.*), walk in tired fashion; *alk a-t* (-a-c-) to shake (*tr.*), wag; *āl* belly (*āl a-r* belly shakes, i.e. fear comes); *alkaṭ* waist on either side of belly. *Ka.* *āl*, *allu* shaking, rising, and falling with alternate motions, heaving of the *āl*'s; *alle* that portion of the abdomen of man which is immediately below the costal margin, is regarded as a very tender spot, and heaves in quick breathing; the weak spot, tenderness, weakness; the flank of an animal; (*Hav.*) *alaṇcu* to agitate (liquid). *Tu.* *alaṇṭuni* to shake, move; *alle*, *alle* the side, groin, hip. DED(S) 251.

295 Ta. *ala* (-pp-, -nt-) to measure, limit, define; *alapu*, *alappam* measurement; *alappu* id., bounds, limit; *alavu* measure, extent, size, number; *alavi* limit; *alavai* measure, bounds, limit; *alavan* one who measures the grain. *Ma.* *alakka* to measure; *alavu* measure, capacity, measure of time; *alattam* measurement; *alavan* measurer. *Ko.* *alv* (-ald-) to measure; *alv* limit. *To.* *āl* (-alḥ-) to measure; *alt* (-obl.) measure. *Ka.* *ale* (*alad*-, *aled*-) to measure; *n.* measure; *alate*, *alte* measure, extent, measurement; *alavu*, *alabu* measure. *Koḍ.* *ala* (-alap-, *aland*-) to measure; *alate* act of measuring. *Tu.* *ala* measure, capacity; *alaka* large basket for measuring rice; *alake*, *alate* measurement; *alapuni* to measure; *lakkē* measure, mark; *lappu* measuring, measurement; *lappuni* to measure; *lappāvuni* to cause to measure. *Te.* *alavi* measure, extent; *lāvu* dimensions, magnitude. *Pe.* *lāc* (-c-) to measure. *Manḍ.* *lec* id. *Kui* *dāsa* (*dāsi*-) id.; *n.* act of measuring; (*K.*) *dāc* to measure. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *lācali*, (*S.*) *lācinai*, (*Su.*) *lāc* (-it-) id.; (*Isr.*) *lāsk* (-it-) id. (presumably *pl. action*). DED(S) 252.

296 Ta. *ala* (-pp-, -nt-) to mingle, blend, talk together, hold converse, gossip; *alappu* chatter; *alapp-ala* to chatter; *alavu* (*alavi*-) to blend, mingle, mix; *alav-alāvu* to hold intimate intercourse, live socially, converse freely; *n.* intimacy; *alāvu* (*alāvi*-) to mingle, converse, hold social-intercourse; *str* (*tr.*); *āl* (-v-, -nt-) to mix, mingle; *alai* (-v-, -nt-) to be mixed, mingled; to mix up (*tr.*), mingle. *Ma.* *alāvuka* to mix up, mingle. *Ka.* *ala*, *alavu*, *alavi* joining, contact, contiguity, nearness. *Tu.* *alāvuni* to mix; *alamuni* to mix with the hand; *alāvuni* to mix, temper; *alavu* steel;

*allāvuni* to mix; *alejuni*, *alejjuni* to mix, mingle, be united; *alejāvuni* to cause to mingle. *Te.* (*B., K.*) *lāyu* to approach; *alamu* to seize, lay hold of, take; (*K.* also) mix with, be one with. *Konda* *lap* (-t-) to join two pieces together, fit one into or on another. *Pe.* *lab* (-lapt-) to fit into (*intr.*); *lap* (-t-) to insert, fit into (*tr.*). *Br.* *halling* (*present half*-, *imper. halh*-, *past halk*-) to seize, hold, buy, overtake, detect, tack together (a tear); get caught, stick; *ha*- in *hatining*, etc., *s.v.* 3098 (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 253.

297 *Go.* (*Elwin*) *lākāna*, *lākānj* the sacrifice after a successful hunt (*Voc.* 3103). *Pe.* *rāk* (-t-) to offer worship, sacrifice; *intens.* *rāga*-, *rākel jāni* priest who offers sacrifice. *Manḍ.* *rāk* to offer worship, sacrifice. *Kui* *lāka* (*lāki*-) id.; *n.* a sacrifice, worship; *lāka sōka* a sacrifice, worship. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *lāk* to sacrifice; *lākinai* to praise; *lākinwai* to invoke; (*Mah.*) *lāgu* offering to a deity; (*T. Isr.*) *rāk* (-it-) to sacrifice. *Br.* *alej* sacrifice (in which the patient witnesses the slaughter smeared with the blood). DED(S) 846.

298 Ta. *alakam* water. *Ka.* *alaka*, *allaka* neither thick nor thin, as applied to fluids. *Te.* *anuku* semiliquid, semifluid (? < *\*apuku*: *\*aluku*). DED(S) 254.

299 Ta. *alam* saltpan, maritime tract, saline soil, sea; *alakkar* sea, ocean, saltpan; *alattī* woman of maritime tracts; *alavar* persons belonging to the caste of salt manufacturers; *alar* saltishness, brackishness; *upp-alam* saltpan, saline land; *ump-alam* saltpan. *Ma.* *alam* salt marsh, saltpan; *alakkar* sea; *upp-alam* salt marsh; *alavan* a member of the caste of salt manufacturers. *Te.* *upp-alamu* saltpan, salt-works. DED 255.

300 Ta. *āmpi*, (*PPTI*) *ampi* common mushroom. *Ma.* (*Tiyya*) *ālambu* a variety of mushroom. *Ka.* *anabe*, *anambe*, *alambe*, *ālambe* mushroom. *Tu.* *lāmbu*, *nāmbu* mushroom, toadstool, fungus; (*B-K.*) *alambu*, *alambu* mushroom. *Kor.* (*T.*) *armbi* id. / Cf. *Mar.* *alābē*, *alābhē* mushroom; *Pkt.* (*DNM*) *ālamba* id.; *Turner*, *CDIAL*, no. 1365. DED(N) 305.

301 Ta. *āl* (-v-, -nt-) to be attached; (-pp-, -tt-) to protect, nourish, be gracious, show favour, create desire; *n.* love, grace, desire; *alittu*, *alitu* that which deserves pity; *alintār* loving persons; *aliyan* one who has great love, gracious benefactor; one who deserves protection. *Ma.* *āl* love, affection; *alikkuka* to grant, bestow, protect; *aliyan* one who is kind and affectionate. *Ko.* *ayl* mog twin children. *Ka.* *alipu*, *alupu* to be addicted to, long for; *n.* hankering after, desire, love; *alāviga* friend. *Te.* (*B., K.*) *lācu* to long for, desire. DED 256.

302 Ta. *āl* (-v-, -nt-) to become mellow, be over-boiled; *alāvu* becoming soft as rice by over-cooking. *Ma.* *alāvuka* to be over-

ripe, decay; *alical* mellowness, decay. *Tu.* *alānguni* to be soft (as a ripe fruit) DED 257.

303 *Ka.* *alige*, *alāge* a capacious earthen vessel to hold water or grain. *Te.* *alaki* an earthen pot. DEDS 39.

304 *Ka.* *alaku*, *aluku* to prick, throb (as a thorn in the flesh); *n.* the pricking of a thorn, state of being pricked as with a thorn, state of being distressed or annoyed. *Te.* *alugu*, *aluvu* to be angry or displeased, take offence; *aluka*, *alukuva* anger, displeasure. DEDS 40.

305 *Te.* (*K.*) *aluku* to sprinkle, scatter (rice, etc., in a net to lure birds). *Kol.* (*SR*) *alk* to sprinkle. *Nk.* *alk* id. *Pa.* *alk* id. *Manḍ.* *raṇj* to bail out (water) by sprinkling. *Kui* *lānja* (*lānji*-) to sprinkle, scatter around; *n.* sprinkling; (*K.*) *lanj* to bail water with hands. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *raṇj* to bail out (pool, by sprinkling action); (*F.*) *rānjali* to bail out; (*S.*) *lanjinai* to scatter, speckle. ? *Ta.* *alavu* (*alavi*-) to spill. Cf. note on 3790 Ta. *noḷ*. DED(S) 258.

306 Ta. *alukku* (*alukki*-) to be perturbed, frightened. *Ma.* *alukkuka* to start, shrink, cramp of limbs; *alukkam* awe, fear; *alarkka* to lament, cry; *alarka* bellowing; *alappu* shriek. *Ka.* *alar*, *alaku*, *aliku*, *aluku*, *aluku*, *alaku* to fear; *alarisu*, *alakisu*, *alikusu* to frighten; *alar*, *alaku*, *aliku*, *alapu* fear, anguish; *alasu* sound in *coitu*. *Tu.* *alkuni*, *alkuni* to be afraid, start, shudder; *alku* timidity; timid, frightened. *Te.* *aluku* to be afraid; *n.* fear, dread; *aluku* = *aluku n.*; *alukari* coward. DED 259.

307 *Ka.* *alūr* to enclose, cover, overspread, prevail, fall upon; *vb.n.* *alūrke*. *Te.* *alamu* to spread, extend, (*K.* also) overspread (of smoke over sky), prevail intensely (of passions); *lāncu* to spread (*intr.*); *n.* *lāpu*. *Konda* *almi* (-t-) to level, spread out (as pieces of wood after the forest is felled, in order to let them dry). DED(S, N) 260.

308 Ta. *alāi* anthill, hole in the ground, hollow in tree, cave. *Ma.* *ala* hole in trees, in the ground; *allāppu* hollow, hole. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) *alē* hole. *Ko.* *āl* cave. *To.* *olb* animal's den, cave. *Te.* *lāga* hole, burrow. *Kur.* *alāp* hollow place underground, cavern; *lātā* hole, cavity, den. DED(S, N) 261.

309 *Kol.* *alng* (*alāṅkt*-) to kill. *Nk.* *alaṅ* id. Or both with 277 Ta. *ari*, where see possible etyma in *Pa. Ga.* DEDS 41.

310 Ta. *araṅ-kai* palm of the hand. *Te.* *ara-čeyi* id.; *ara-kālu* sole of the foot. *Kol.* (*SR.*) *ārankei* (*n.*, not *ṇ*), (*Hisplo*) *ārunkei* palm of the hand; (*Kamaleswaran*). DED(S, N) 42.

311 Ta. *aram* moral or religious duty, virtue, dharma, Yama; *aravan* one who is

virtuous, god, Buddha, ascetic, etc.; *ara* virtue, that which is holy, female ascetic; *araviya* virtuous; *araviyāṇ* virtuous man; *araṇ* sacrificer. *Ma.* *aram* law, dharma. *K.* *ara*, *aru* virtue, charity, alms, law, dharm Yama. ? Cf. 405 Ta. *aru*. DED 262.

312 Ta. *aral* black sand found on the seashore, water. *Ma.* *aral* black sand. *K.* *aril*, *aral*, *arulu*, *arila*, *arlu* mud, clay. DE 263.

313 Ta. *aruvā*, *aruvā-nāṭu* [one of the 1. region[s] where a vulgar dialect of Tamil was spoken, possibly a large portion of south Arcot district; *aruvār*, *aravar* the Tamils. *K.* *arava*, *aravu*, *aruvu*, *arva* Tamil; *aravagiti* *araviti* a Tamil woman. *Tu.* *arava* Tamil. *T.* *aravamu* Tamil language; *aravālu* Tamiliar. DED 264.

314 Ta. *ari* (-v-, -nt-) to know, understand, perceive, ascertain; *n.* knowledge; *arikk* notice; *arivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to make known; announce; *arivu* knowledge, intelligence; perception; *arivan* wise man; *arivai* wisdom; *aruku* (*aruki*-) to know. *Ma.* *ariyuka* know, understand; be known; *arivu* knowledge, understanding; *ariyikka*, *ariyikka* make known; *ariyippu* notice; *arivippiki* to inform. *Ko.* *ayr* (-arc-) to know; *arv* sense; wisdom; *arkym* information given, royal proclamation. *To.* *ars* (-ars-) to know; *ary* bet- ("bety-"), *arybet* ("bety-") to be insane mad (see 5511 Ta. *verj*; 'to be deranged, understanding'). *Ka.* *ari* (*arid*-, *arit*-) to know; *arike* knowledge, information; *arita*, *ariv* *aravu*, *aruvu* knowledge, perception; *arip* *arupu*, *arivu* to make known, communicate; reveal; *arime*, *ariha* knowledge; (*K.*) *ariy* mike ignorance; *arake* searching, inquiring; *arasu* to inquire after, seek, search; *n.* search, inquiry. *Koḍ.* *ari* (*ariv*-, *arinj*-) find out; *arip* (*aripi*-) to inform, tell; *ari* knowledge. *Tu.* *arupu*, *aruhu* knowledge; understanding, perception; *arike* confession, request; *a. maipuni* to reveal, confess, inform, represent, request. *K.* (*T.*) *ade* to search. *Te.* *erūgu* to know, understand, perceive; *eruka*, *erukuva* knowledge; understanding; *eruku* gypsy, fortune-teller. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) *erka* knowledge (< *Te.*). *I.* *harriṅgu* to inquire, ask. DED(S, N) 265.

315 Ta. *aru* (*aruv*-, *arr*-(*mod.*) *arunt*-) be severed, break as a rope, cease, become extinct, perish, be decided, settled; (-pp-, -tt-) to break off, cut, part asunder, sever, cleave, exterminate, determine, resolve; a becoming detached by cutting; *aruti* er close, termination, limit, destruction; *arup* harvest, reaping the crop, piece, section; *arumpu* dearth, famine; *arumai* stability, transcendence; *arainan* one who reaps; *aruvātai* harvest; *aram* destruction, ruin, destitution. *Ma.* *aruka* to be severed, cut off, break, cease; *arukka* to sever, cut off, decide; *aru* severing, cutting; *aruti* end, limit; *arup*



severing, sawing, harvest; *arumpu* dearth; *arām* extremity, end. *Ko.* arv- (art-) to cut (meat) into small pieces for broth; *arṁbar-* (arṁbat-) to starve; ? *arvanga-* place where no one has lived (for *ka-* wilderness, see 1438); *arvay* n. pr. Badaga village (the Badaga name is *Araṭṭi*; probably < *arv-paṭy* 'Badaga village in distant, lonely place'). *To.* arf- (art-) to cut, reap. *Ka.* aru to be severed or disjoined, be cut asunder, cease, end; *araka* state of being broken or injured as a tile, ball, etc.; *arake* fragment, piece. *Koḍ.* ara- (arap-, arat-) to cut. *Tu.* arpuni to efface, obliterate. *Te.* aru to be destroyed, decrease; *ara* defect, incompleteness; *aragora* defect, deficiency; *rakku*, (K. also) *rakku* to scratch; *n.* scratching. *Kol.* ark- (arakt-) to harvest grain by cutting (or with 175 *Ta.* *ari*). *Nk.* ark- to cut, reap (as for *Kol.*). *Kuwi* *arna* (Isr.) crop, harvest, (Su.) crop, cultivation, (S.) corn, grain. *Br.* harring to tear, rend asunder. Cf. 3625 *Ta.* *narukku*. DED(S, N) 266.

316 (a) *Ta.* aru (-pp-, -tt-) to digest. *Ka.* aragu to decay, be digested; *arave* state of being worn out, decayed, or digested, digestion; *arambe*, *arabe*, *arame* digestion. *Tu.* reñjuni to dissolve, decay; (B-K.) *aragu* to agree with the stomach or system; *akku* to digest. *Te.* arugu to digest or undergo digestion, wear away, waste away, decrease; *arupu-konu* to digest. *Ga.* (S.) arg-er- to be digested. ? *Go.* (Tr.) *rokkana*, (A.) *rokk-* id. *Konḍa* *argi-* (-t-) (food) to be digested, be worn out. *Kui* *ārgagāṭi* giva to assimilate one's food. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *arg-* (-it-) to be digested.

(b) *Ka.* *arave*, *arive* indigestion attended with purging; *arāme* indigestion. *Tu.* *arkame* id., flatulency. *Te.* *arākamū*, *arūkuva* indigestion. DED(S, N) 267.

317 *Ta.* aru (*aruv-*, *ar-*/*arunt-*) to abide, dwell; *arai* place of encampment, camp; (Annamalai, p. 875) *aruppu* fort; ? *alku*, *arku* to abide, dwell. *Te.* *arupu* to keep, preserve, secure. DED(S, N) 43.

318 *Ta.* *aruvai* cloth, garment; *arai* curtain. *Ka.* *ara*, *arave*, *arive*, *aruve* cloth. *Tu.* *arve* n. cloth, old rag. *Te.* *ara* rag. Cf. 5163 *Ta.* (*i*)*ravikkai*. DED(S) 268.

319 *Ta.* *arai* (-v-, -nt-) to speak, sound; *n.* sound, word, reply. *Ka.* *aracu*, *aricu*, *arucu*, *arcu* to cry out aloud, clamour, scream; *racce* crying aloud, noisy and abusive clamour. *Tu.* *areduni* to low. *Kor.* (T.) *ajike* speech. *Te.* *aracu* to cry or cry out, shout, clamour, shriek, bark, bray, crow, bellow; *arapu* a cry, shriek, yell, shout, clamour; *raṅke* roar, cry; *raṅtu* noise; *raju* useless talk; (B) *vb.* to be talkative, prattle; *n.* boast. *Kol.* *raz-* (rast-) to say, speak, talk nonsense. *Nk.* (Ch.) *arap-* to crowd. *Ga.* (Oll.) *arg-* (cow) to bellow. ? *Go.* (SR. Tr. W. Y. Mu.) *rāṅ(g)-* to abuse (Voc. 3015). *Kui* *raspa* (rast-) to ring, make a reverberating sound. DED(S) 269.

320 *Ta.* *arai* (-v-, -nt-) to slap, beat (as a drum), hammer, cut in pieces, hack, beat upon (as wind, waves); *n.* slap, blow, dashing as of waves, wave, cutting, chopping; (Koll.) areccal a blow. *Ma.* *ara* a blow; *arayuka* to beat hard, (rain) pelt, beat drums. *Ka.* *are* to strike, slap, beat; *n.* a slap, stroke. *Kur.* *assnā* to beat, play on or sound (any stringed or percussion instrument). Cf. 2421 *Te.* *caracu*. DED 270.

321 *Ta.* *arai* rock, ledge, grinding stone. *Ko.* *ar* flat rock. *To.* *ar* id. *Ka.* *are* stone, rock, slab; *rāyi* stone (< *Te.*). *Te.* *rāyi*, *rāyi* (stem *rā-*, *rā-*) stone, rock; *rappa* a small stone. DED(N) 271.

322 *Ta.* *arai* room, apartment, chamber, cell, drawer, compartment, square on a chess-board. *Ma.* *ara* partition, room, magazine, treasury. *Tu.* *adē* inner room, small room. *Te.* *ara*, *arra* room, chamber, partition or division. *Go.* (SR.) *arra* part of the room; (Pat.) *arra* a room (Voc. 83); (Mu.) *ahpi* room of a house (Voc. 114). DED(S, N) 272.

323 *Ta.* *aruvaru* (-pp-, -tt-) to loathe, abhor, feel disgusted with; *aruvaruppu* disgust, loathing, abhorrence. *Ma.* *arekka* to loathe, dislike; *areppu* qualm, aversion; *areppikka* to make to loathe. *Tu.* *argiliyuni*, *argilyuni* to loathe, be disgusted; *argule* loathsomeness, disgust, aversion. DED(S) 273.

324 *Ta.* *arāciram*, *arācirai*, *acciram* early dewy season, first half of the dewy season. *Ka.* *aykil* cold, cold dew, frost, snow, cold season. DED 274.

325 *Go.* (Mu.) *arr-* to be correct, be satisfactory; (Elwin) *arro* taboo, used chiefly of food (3sg. *neg.* = it is not correct); (L.) *aror* enemy (Voc. 82). *Kui* *abga* (< *ag-b-*; *agd-*) to be seemly, be proper, be fitting, be suitable, suit, fit, agree, fulfil, *n.* suitability. DEDS 44.

326 *Ta.* *anantar* sleep, drowsiness, stupor, loss of consciousness, inebriety, confusion of mind; *anantal* sleep, drowsiness, stupor. *Ma.* *anantal* light sleep. DED 276.

327 *Ta.* *anal* fire, heat (as of fever), warmth, glow, thunderbolt; (*anālv-*, *anālv-*) to burn, glow, blaze, be hot, cause heat (as the sun, fire, fever); *anāli* fire, sun; *anākal* flint; *anāru* (*anāri-*) to heat, make hot, burn, affect with colic pains, be angry with; groan with pain. *Ma.* *anal*, *anāla*, *anacca*, *anappu* fire, heat; *analuka* to become hot; *anākkuka* to be hot, be warm; *anattuka* to make warm or hot. *Ka.* *analu* heat. / Cf. Skt. *anala-*. DED 277.

328 *Ko.* *anv* fertility of ground. *Ka.* *anu*, *anuvu*, *anavu* fitness, propriety, nicety, loveliness, that is pleasing, charming or beautiful, worth, merit, readiness, success, proper or correct way, scheme, device,

circumstance, opportunity. *Tu.* *anutana* fitness, opportunity. *Te.* *anuvu* fitness, convenience, means, contrivance; suitable, fit, convenient. ? *Ta.* *a*, *am* beautiful pretty; *ammai* beauty, prettiness. Cf. 2423 *Ka.* *cannu*. DED 1999(b).

329 *Ta.* *anuppu* (*anuppi-*) to send, accompany one a little way out of respect; *ampakam* leave, permission (< *Te.*) *Ma.* *anupuka* to send, *Ka.* *ampaka* sending, dispatching, entertainment given to friends at their departure. *Te.* *anucu*, *ancu*, *anupu*, *ampu* to send; *ampakamu* sending away, dismissal, permission to go or leave. *Ga.* (P.) *anisp-* (*anist-*) to load on cart. *Kur.* *ambnā* to let go, set free, send away, give up, pardon, leave a place; *ambā* (*imper.*) don't! *Malt.* *ambe* to leave off, forsake; *amba* don't! *Br.*

332 *Ta.* *ā* interj. expr. pity, regret; wonder, admiration; contempt. *Ma.* *ā* ah! *Ka.* *āh* interj. expr. astonishment or admiration, (also *akh*) contempt or unconcern; *ā*, *āh* interj. of surprise or pain. *Tu.* *ah*, *aha* ah! eh! DED 281.

333 *Ta.* *ā* (*ān-*, *āyi-*), *āku* (*āki-*) to come into existence, happen, be, be fit, agreeable, be like, equal; *ā* becoming; *ā* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause, bring about; *āku* (*ākki-*) to effect, make, cause to be, create, arrange; *n.* creation; *ākkam* creation, increase, prosperity; *ākkaṇ* that which is artificial; *ākkiyōṇ* creator, author of a book; *ākkum* perhaps, indeed; *āka* completely, in that fashion; adverbial suffix; *ām* yes, so, expressing assent, recollection (< *ākum*); *ākātu* no. *Ma.* *ākuka* to be that, become that, be what it ought to be, be right, be possible; *ākkuka* to make to be that; place, put, employ; *ākkikka* to cause to make; *ākkam* what one puts, contentment, strength, continuance; *āka* altogether, being, so as to be; *ākam* it will be thus, just so; *ām* id., interj. of agreeing. *Ko.* *a-g* (*a-y/-a-n-*); some forms from *a-*; *gerunds* *a-iy*, *a-ty* to become; *a-k-* (*a-yk-*) to make to become, construct (plough); *a-kc-* (*a-kc-*) to make to become, prepare. *To.* *o-x* (irregular with stems *o-y*, *o-n*, *o-*) to become, be agreeable, be of use, menstruate; *o-k-* (*o-ky-*) to place; *q*, *q*, *q*, *q*-*h* yes. *Ka.* *āgu* (*ān-*, *āy-*, etc.), *āgu* (rare) to come into existence, happen, become, prove to be, be, etc.; *n.* becoming, coming to pass; *āgiṣu* to cause to become, bring about, perform; *āguvike*, *āguha* becoming, happening, etc.; *āgi* adverbial suffix; *ām* interj. of assent of recollection. *Koḍ.* *a-g* (irregular with stems *a-y*, *a-n*, *a-*) to become; *a-ku* yes, all right; *a-k-* (*a-ki-*) to make to stay in a place; *ayni* (? *a-yni*) genuine, true; *ayni mane* central house of family. *Tu.* *āpini* (irregular forms, including 2 sg. neut. past *āṇḍu*) to be, become, grow, happen, occur,

hamping to load up, load up and go, start depart, be wiped out; *hampifing* to make to load, make to start off, help to load; *hamp* start, starting (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 278.

330 *Ta.* *anpu* love, attachment, friendship benevolence, devotion, piety; *anpan* friend husband, lover, devotee; ? *anī* love; *anpan* love, friendship, affection; *ānu* attachment affection. *Ma.* *anpu*, *ampu* love, affection trust, devotion; *anpan* lover, friend, husband *anpuka* to be fond of, connected with. *Ka.* *appu*, *appita* relationship, friendship; *amm* to be willing, wish, desire; *n.* desire. DED 279.

331 *Ta.* *anṇil* a bird (= Skt. *cakravāka*) *Ma.* *annal* a bird of stately walk. DED 280

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fit, suit, be possible, be related to; *āvu* it may be or may happen; yes. *Te.* *āgu*, *āvu* (ay having become; allomorph *kā-*) to be, become prove to be, be done, be fit, be agreeable *adj.* which is; *ayite* possible, which may be or can be done, convenient; *n.* possibility convenience; *ayina* which is or has become agreeable, suitable; *avunu* yes; *kāni* bad wrong; *kādu* no; *-gā* adverbial suffix; *kāvin-* to do, make, perform, produce, cause to be done. *Kol.* *an-* (irregular; *past* *and-*; *imper.* *a-n*) to be in a place, be so-and-so; *a-* allomorph of *er-* (*edd-*) to become; *a-p-* (*a-pt-*) to keep in a place, entrust. *Nk.* *and-* to be *āp-* to keep; *akk-* to make, do. *Nk.* (Ch.) *ar* (*and-*) to be. *Go.* (Tr.) *aiānā* (irregular; 3 sg. *impf.* *ān-*; some forms from stem *ā-*), (most dialects) *ā-* to be (Voc. 115). *Konḍa* *ā-* (*āt-* *ān-*) to be, become. *Pe.* *ā-* (*āt-*) id. *Manḍ.* *ā* (*āt-*) id. *Kui* *āva* (*āt-*) to become, be, happen be sufficient, finished; *n.* being, becoming accomplishment, sufficiency; *āpka* (*āpki-* *pl. action*; *ā*, *āngo* yes; *āē* [*āē*] no; (K.) *a'* is not. *Kuwi* (F.) *aiyali* to be, become; (S.) *anai* to occur; (Su. P. Isr.) *ā-* (*āt-*) to become be; reciprocal auxiliary (also in F.); (F.) *a'* no. *Br.* *anning* (stems *an-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *a-*) to be All the languages use this verb as an auxiliary, except *Kui-Kuwi* and *Br.* Cf. 339 *Go.* *āitānā* / Cf. Skt. (Pāṇini) *ām* yes, *Pali* *Pkt.* *āma*, etc. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1235; *Parpola* 1977-78 pp. 251-2. DED(S) 282.

334 *Ta.* *ā*, *ān* female of ox, sambur, antelope; *āy* the cowherd caste; *āyan* herdman; *fem.* *āyiti*; *āyam* a herd of cows; *āp-* crowding. *Ma.* *ā*, *ān* cow; *āyan* cowherd *fem.* *āyi*, *ācci*. *Ko.* *a-v* cow. *To.* -of suffix in some names of female buffaloes (MBE 1979 p. 226). *Ka.* *ā* (*pl.* *ākal*), *āvu* cow; *ākal*, *ākal* a cow. *Koḍ.* *atta* (*pl.*) cattle. *Tu.* *ambi* cow dung. *Te.* *āvu* (old *pl.* *ālu*) cow; *ā-dōka* the shape of a cow's tail, a tapering form; *āha-*

cow; ā-bōtu bull; modavu milch cow (Su. 1973, p. 141). *Kui* ānga gaṭaṇṇu a herdsman. *Kur.* ōy cow. *Malt.* ōyu cow, ox. DED(S) 283.

335 *Ka.* āku leaf, young rice not yet transplanted, young sprouts of corn, any filament. *Te.* āku leaf, petal; (*VPK* also) seedlings of paddy for transplantation. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) ākupacan green (see 3821). *Go.* (many dialects) ākī, (Ko.) āk leaf (*Voc.* 117). *Konda* āku id. *Pe.* āki id. *Manḍ.* āki id. *Kui* āku id. *Kuwi* (F.) ākkū, (S.) āku id. Cf. 15 *Ta.* akai; ? cf. 141 *Kur.* atkā. DED(S) 284.

336 *Ko.* a-k swamp; a-(k) ka-ṛ swampy land. *Koḍ.* a-ka biggest flat land of a man's holdings. DED 285.

337 *Ta.* ākūḷi a kind of small drum. *Ma.* ākūḷi, ākati id.

338 *Go.* (SR.) ākōnā-kuthul, (Tr.) ākōnā-kuttul a thorny plant (*Voc.* 5). *Kui* ākoṛi, ākonī a species of thorn tree. DEDS 45.

339 *Go.* (Tr.) āittānā to ripen (of makka, juar, gram); (Ph.) āittānā to ripen (of corn); āiyānā to be ripe; *caus.* āisahtānā (*Voc.* 116). *Kui* āga (āgi-) to bear fruit, yield a harvest. *Kuwi* (F.) āiyali (āt-) to yield crops. *Malt.* āge to ripen, become mature. Cf. 333 *Ta.* ā. DEDS 46.

340 *Ta.* āppu wedge used in splitting wood, peg, stake. *Ma.* āppu wedge, plug, what stops a crevice; āppu, āppam wad of gum. *Ko.* a-p wedge, peg, stake. *Ka.* āpu restraint, stoppage; āhke an order, command, control, restraint; (PBh.) āhke opposition; (Hav.) āpu a peg. *Tu.* āhke force, compulsion, power, control, support. *Te.* āka order, command, prevention, custody; ākaṭṭu to check, prevent; āgu to stop, stay, be suppressed or stopped, refrain; prevent, stop, prohibit, (B also) keep, tend, guard, gather as a flock; āgincu to check, hinder; ācu to check, hinder, prevent, subdue, keep under control; āpu to hold back, restrain, stop, prevent; *n.* stoppage, cessation; āhkiḷi obstacle, impediment. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) āgūlp- to obstruct. *Go.* (Koya T., p. 79) āng- to stop (*intr.*); āp- to make stop; (Koya Su.) āh- to stop (*intr.*); āp- id. (*tr.*); (ASu.) āg- to stop, stand. *Manḍ.* ēng- to intercept, hold back, hold up. *Kui* ānga (āngi-) to intercept, hinder, prevent, ward off, defend, herd; *n.* interception, prevention, defence, herding; āngeni, āngēri a fence. *Kuwi* (F.) āngali to check; (S.) ānginal, ānga tuh'nai to prevent, defend; (Isr.) āhḡ- (it-) to stop one from going; (S.) āshinai to impede; (Mah.) āngeni lane, alley. DED(S, N) 286.

341 *Ta.* ācu minuteness, fineness, acuteness, trifle, anything small or mean; āy (-v-, -nt-) to diminish, be reduced; *n.* fineness, minuteness, smallness; āyppu being reduced in circumstances, power, energies; āyvu diminution; ācai (-v-, -nt-) to be slender, flexible, diminish; āccam thinness; ai minuteness, subtleness; ayir subtlety, fineness, fine

sand, candied sugar; ? atar fine sand, dust. *Ma.* āsu thin, slender; ayir, ayiram iron dust. *Ka.* asi, asa thinness, leanness, slenderness, minuteness, weakness; asidane thinly, minutely, nicely; (PBh.) asidu that which is thin; asiyaN he who is thin; asiyaṛ they who are weak; asiyaḷ slender woman. *Te.* asadu small, slender; asi slight; asi-gāyamu a slight or superficial wound; asf-bōvu to glance off, pass without striking or wounding; (B.) asi-vāru a gentle walk, stroll; (*VPK*) asi-mēpu, asinamaru, asi-mēta cattle-disease symptom: eating small quantities of grass. *Kur.* ācā thin, attenuated, reduced in strength, slender, slim; ācnā to turn out thin, grow thinner. DED(S) 287, and from DED 307.

342 *Ta.* ācu hilt. *Ka.* āyuga handle of a sword. DEDS 48.

343 *Ta.* āccā sāḷ, *Shorea robusta.* *Ka.* āsu, āca, āsse the sal tree, *S. robusta* Roxb. DED 288.

344 *Kui* āspa (āst-) to reply, resound, echo; *n.* an answer, echo. *Kuwi* (S.) āh'nai (āst-) to resound; āstanasi a listener; (Isr.) āh- (āst-) to speak up to, give answers; āspa-gaṭasi one who speaks up to, responds; āspa gro'li echo; āspi- (t-) to call one at a distance by shouting. DEDS 49.

345 *Kui* ānja (ānji-) to agree, assent, admit, confess, promise; *n.* agreement, etc. *Kuwi* (S.) ānjinaī to claim, consent, undertake, vow; āsinai to undertake. DEDS 50.

346 *Ta.* āṭṭōṭai Malabar-nut, *Justicia adhatoda.* *Ma.* āṭṭōṭakam *J. adhatoda* or *bivalvis.* *Ka.* ādasōge, āḍusōge *J. adhatoda.* *Tu.* āḍalōdu id.; (B-K.) āḍasōge a plant whose leaves are so bitter that even goats avoid it. *Te.* āḍasaramu a medicinal shrub, *Adhatoda vasica.* / Cf. Skt. āṭarūṣa, āṭarūṣa, āṭarūṣaka-*J. adhatoda*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 176. DED 289.

347 *Ta.* āṭu (āṭi-) to move (*intr.*), wave, swing, shake, dance, act a part or play, play, sport, cohabit, fight, go, wander about; say, do, enjoy; āṭal shaking, moving, dancing, trouble, doing, play, coition, saying, fight; āṭi dancer; āṭicci a woman of the acrobat community; āṭṭu (āṭṭi-) to move (*tr.*), wave, swing, shake, drive away, harass, conquer, cause to dance; *n.* dancing, play; āṭṭam motion, vibration, swinging, play, game, one's turn in a game, dance, moving about; āṭṭai turn in a game; āṭṭi one who makes to dance (in cpds., e.g. pāmp-āṭṭi); āṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to dance. *Ma.* āṭuka to wave, swing, rock, shake, totter, dance; āṭikka to make to dance (e.g. a snake); āṭal shaking, trembling, agitation, grief, dancing; āṭṭuka to press oil, hunt, drive away; āṭṭam play, dance; āṭṭu swinging, dance, play, hunting. *Ko.* a-ṛ (-a-c-) to move, move violently, dance, play, speak, have sexual intercourse; a-ṛc- (a-ṛc-) to make to move violently, stir, sprinkle, disturb; a-ṛ- (a-c-) to give birth to (child); a-ṛ dance, game; a-ṭm one's turn in game;

a-ṭl song of grief (with verb a-ṛ- or 5156 et-). *To.* o-ḍ- (o-ḍy-) to move violently, dance; o-ḍc- (o-ḍc-) to make to dance, drive (buffaloes) around in pen at funeral; o-ṭ- (o-ṭy-) to shake violently, weep, embroider. *Ka.* āḍu, āṭu to be in motion, move about, wag, wave, swing, shake, play, dance, act on stage, speak, sound (as a musical instrument), abuse; *n.* motion, playing, etc.; āḍisu to cause to move, set in motion, cause to play, cause to dance or act, cause to speak; āṭisu to set (the mind) in motion, long for, hanker after; (PBh.) āṭar (āṭand-) to fall upon; āḍi that moves, plays, performs, speaks; āḍike, āṭike motion, play, talk; āḍiga one who moves about, etc., actor; āḍitana, āḍuviḷe, āḍuha, āṭalu, āṭale, āṭlu, āṭle moving, playing, etc.; āḍisuvike causing to move, etc.; āṭa, āṭu motion, play, dance, gambling, speaking; āṭaka sport, amusement; āṭavika, āṭi player, actor, gamester; āṭa(h)gūḷi player, gambler, dancer; āḍukūḷi, āḍuḡgūḷi person addicted to play. *Koḍ.* a-d- (a-di-) to move violently, dance; a-ṭ- (a-ṭi-) to make to move violently, drive (cattle); a-ḍi a dance. *Tu.* āḍuni to move (*intr.*, *tr.*), swing, shake; āḍavuni to agitate, shake; āḍēvuni to be moving, vibrating; āḍele an unsteady man, a vagabond; āṭa amusement, sport, game, a play. *Te.* āḍu to play, sport, act on the stage, dance, move, shake, totter, vibrate, throb, play, work, speak, abuse; āḍincu to amuse, cause to play, cause to move, shake; āḍika evil talk, scandal; āṭa play, game, dancing, acting on the stage, jest, gambling; ārcu to shake (*tr.*), move, (K. also) cause to say. *Koḷ.* a-d- (a-ḍt-) to play; a-ḍp- (a-ḍapt-) to make to play, fondle (a child). *Nk.* ā- to play. *Nk.* (Ch.) ā- (ā-) to play; *caus.* ārup-/ārp-. *Go.* (S.) āṭa play, dance (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 125). DED(S) 290.

348 *Ta.* āṭu (āṭi-) to rub, besmear (as sandal paste). *Malt.* āḍe to bedaub, deface. DEN 5.

349 (a) *Ka.* āḍelu night hawk, screech owl; *Turdus ginginianus.* *Te.* āḍelu night hawk; āḍelu id., (B also) *T. ginginianus*; ? *Ta.* āṇṭalai fabulous bird of prey with a head like a man's. / Cf. Skt. āṭi- āṭi- *T. ginginianus* (to be separated from āṭi- an aquatic bird). DED 291.

(b) *Konda* (BB 1972) lēṛ hawk. *Pe.* lēṛ, lēḷ kite. *Kuwi* (Su.) lēṛu, (F.) lēṛu (pl. lēṛka) hawk; (S.) lēḍu kite. (? āḍelu > lēṛ > lēṛ.)

350 *Pa.* (p. 32) āṭa oil, stale, worn out (only of things). *Ga.* (Old.) ēṭ old. DEDS 51.

351 *Ta.* āpakam, ālakam, ānakam calabash. *Te.* ānugamu, ānugu, ānapakāya the creeper *Cucurbita lagenaria*, the bottle-gourd creeper; (*VPK*) ānaga, ānuga, ānigem, āngem, āngepukāya, ānaba = ānugamu. DED(S) 292.

352 *Ta.* ānam broth, soup, vegetable relish in soup. *Ma.* ānam broth, soup, DED 293.

353 *Ma.* ānam kīruka a field to burst [i.e. crack] by the heat of the sun. *Ka.* āne crack; āne biḍu to crack or burst; ānisu crack or burst under the influence of the sun's heat (esp. wood). DED 294.

354 *Ta.* āni excellence, superiority; āṇppon gold of the finest quality; āni-muttī pearl of the finest quality. *Ma.* ānikkaraḷ the choicest of any thing; āni-pponnu fine gold. *Ka.* āni excellence, superiority, preciousness; āni-pon gold of the first quality. DED(S) 296.

355 *Ko.* a-n-gal hail. *Ka.* āni-kallu, āṇkallu, āni-kal, āne-kallu, āne-gallu hailstone. *Tu.* āne-kallu id. Cf. 378 *Ka.* āri, 384 *Ta.* āi and 406 *Pa.* ēḍir. DED 297.

356 *Ta.* āṇṭi a class of non-brahman Śaiva non-brahman Śaiva mendicant, usually dressed in yellow cloth. *Ma.* āṇṭi religious mendicant worshipper of Subrahmanya, a Paṇḍāram [i.e. Śaiva mendicant]. *To.* o-ḍy, in song-uni o-ḍy fodaṇṇu to one who comes begging. *Ka.* āṇḍi a religious mendicant of the Śaiva *Te.* (Inscr.) āṇḍarulu religious mendicants of the Śaiva sect. Cf. 5157 *Ta.* āḷ to rule. DED(S) 298.

357 *Ta.* āṭāḷi noise, bustle, roar, agitation, boasting. *Ma.* āṭāḷi noise, bustle, uproar. *Ṭuḷi* noise, buzz. Cf. 135 *Ta.* atāḷi. DED(N) 299.

358 *Ta.* āṭtai, āṭṭai, āṭṭā mother; āṭtai excl. expr. surprise, fright, or pity; āṭṭā excl. expr. wonder, of restfulness after toilsome work. *Ma.* āṭṭōḷ, āṭṭōḷ Nambutiri wife. DED 300.

359 *Ta.* āntai owl; spotted owl, *Athena brahma.* *Ma.* ānta a poisonous or unlucky animal. *Ka.* āndega night hawk, screech owl. DED 301.

360 *Ta.* āmaṇṭam, āmaṇṭalam, āmaṇakḷi āṭam, āṭalai castor-oil plant. *Ma.* āmaṇakḷi id. *Ko.* a-maṇḍ id. *To.* o-mulḡ id. *Ka.* āmaṇḍa, āvuḍala, āvuḍla, āvuṇḍla, āḍalu id. *Koḍ.* a-naḷe mara id.; a-naḷ-ēṇṇe castor-oil. *Tu.* alumbūḍa, alumbūde castor-oil plant. *Te.* amudamu id. *Koḷ.* (SR) āmeddā, (Kin) āmeda id. / Cf. Skt. āmaṇḍa(ka), āmaṇḍa maṇḍa-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1240. DED(S) 302.

361 *Ko.* a-mi-r giṛ *Gaultheria fragrantissima*, winter-green (bright blue, edible berries. *To.* e-mir id. DED 303.

362 *Ta.* āmpal water lily, *Nymphaea lotus.* *Ma.* āmpal a water lily which opens after sunset. *Ka.* ābal, āval, āla red waterlily. *Tu.* āmbalu a water-lily which opens after sunrise. DED 304.

363 *Ta.* āy (-v-, -nt-) to search, examine, select, pluck, gather; āymai spirit of investigation; āyntōr wise men, brahmins; āy, investigation, research. *Ma.* āyka to select, cull, gather, array. *Ko.* a-y- (a-c-) to pick up;

pluck. *Ka. āy* (āy-d), āyi to collect, gather, select, cull; *n.* collecting, etc.; āykuḷi, āyikuḷi a collector (of alms), beggar; choosing, selecting, picking up. *Koḍ. a-y-* (a-yuv-, a-ñj-) to choose; (Shanmugam) a-yv choosing, research. *Tu. āyuni* to select, choose, gather, pick up; āyavuni to winnow; ājapuni to select, choose; ājappu selection. *Kol. (Pat., p. 147) āseng* to sort, (p. 171) to choose; (p. 163) āseng (? āseng) to clean grain. *Nk. (Ch.) āy-* to winnow with sideways motion. *Pa. āc-* to choose, select. *Ga. (P.) ayl-* to sift; (S.) ās- to choose. *Go. (Tr. S-R. Mu. Ma.) āc-* to choose, select; (Mu.) *caus. āch-ācih-* (*Voc.* 119). *Koṇḍa* (BB) ās-, (K.) āski- to choose, select, (K. also) clean impurities from rice, sift. *Kui āska* (āski-) to separate from, choose, weed out, select; *n.* selection, choice, separation, weeding; (K.) āci ki- to choose. *Kuwi* (F.) ācali to sort out; (P.) āc- (it-) to choose; (Isr.) āc- (it-) id. select. ? *Kur. ādnā* to recognize by feeling with the fingers, know by touch. ? *Malt. āde* to select, discriminate, judge. Cf. 377 *Ta. āray*. DED(S) 306.

364 *Ta. āy*, āyi, yāy, nāy mother; āycci, āci mother, grandmother; ācaḷ mother; āyāl mother, grandmother, old woman; (yāy my mother, nāy thy mother; *Kurunt* 40); tāy mother; tāycci wet nurse, pregnant woman; tāyār mother, Lakṣmī; tāymai motherhood. *Ma. āci* mother, grandmother; tāyi mother. *To.* to-y id. (in songs). *Ka. āyi*, tāy, tāyi, tāye id. *Koḍ. ta-yi* grandmother. *Tu. tāyi* mother. *Te. tāyi* id. *Kol. ay* (? a-y) id. *Nk. ayma* woman; *ayka* (pl. -šikul) husband's elder sister. *Pa. ayal* (pl. aycil) woman, wife; *iya* (pl. iyov) mother. *Ga. (Oll.) āya* id.; *ayal* woman, wife; *asmal* woman; (S) *āya* mother; *ayāl* wife; *asmal* woman. *Go. (Tr.) yāyāl*, (M) yāyo, (Mu.) ayal, (G.) iyāl mother; (Ma.) miyāl your mother; (Ch.) māyo mother; (W.) māi female; māju wife; (Mand.) māyi wife, woman (*Voc.* 69, 180, 2796, 2854, 3007). *Koṇḍa āya* (pl. ayeck) mother; *ayma* woman, wife; *ayli* daughter, girl; *yāya* mother (related to 1st or 2nd person); *aysi* id. (related to 3rd person). *Pe. āya*, *īya* mother; *āya-tari* woman; *teya* female of animal; *teyhi* mother (related to 3rd person). *Mand. āya* mother; *taya* female of animal. *Kui āia*, āiali, āja, ia, ija, ijali mother, woman. *Kuwi* (F.) *īya* mother (māiya my mother, māya your mother); *āiya* woman; (S) *īya* mother, woman (māiya my, our mother, miya your mother); (Su. P.) *āya* (pl. -ska) woman; (Su.) *īya* (pl. -ska) id., mother; *miya* your mother; (Isr.) *āya* (pl. -ska/-sika) woman, wife. *Kur. ayang* mother (without explicit reference to the children); *ayō* mother (ingyō, ninyō, tangyō my, thy, [his, her, their] mother). *Malt. ayya* my mother; *ijjo* thy or your mother; *teho* his, her, or their mother. Cf. 196(b) *Ta. āiya*. / Cf. Pkt. *ijja*-mother. Cf. Ass. *āi* mother, Beng. *āi* mother's mother or aunt, Or. *āi* id., Si. *āi* mother, aunt, Guj. *āi* mother, grandmother, Mar. *āi* mother; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 997. DED(S) 308.

365 *Ta. āyini*, ācini bread-fruit tree, *Artocarpus incisa*; āncali jungle jack, *A. hirsuta*. *Ma. āyini*, āññali, āññili *A. pubescens* or *hirsuta*; *ayani*, *ayani*, *ayini*, āññipi, āmini, āyani, āvani, āvini *A. hirsuta*. DED(S) 310.

366 *Ta. āyvu* width, breadth; *āyakkattu* the entire extent of land irrigated by a tank, measurement of land determining the boundaries of a village; deceitful fabrication, false statement. *Ka. āya* measure, extent, rule, standard, propriety, fitness; craftiness, deceit; *āyata*, *āyatta* fitness, proper way, readiness; *āyakaṭṭugāra* a man who does his work properly; *āyagāra* a clever man; *fem. āyagārti*. *Tu. āya* measure, proportion; *āyatta* readiness; *āyakaṭṭu*, *āyikaṭṭu* fixing the limits of a field, etc., regulation, arrangement. *Te. āyitamu*, *āyittamu* readiness, preparation; ready; *āyatte* boundary, limit; *āyakaṭṭu* rate, standard. DED 311.

367 *Ta. ār* (-pp-, -tt-) to shout, roar, bellow; slander, vilify; *ārppu* loud, tumultuous noise, laughter, joy; *ārāvāram* loud noise, shouting, roaring, bustle; *ārāvāri* (-pp-, -tt-) to roar, shout; *āri* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound; *ārppātam* uproar, loud, cry, boisterous behaviour; *araru* (ararri-) to lament, cry, bewail, shout with excitement, sound; *n.* lamentation; *araral* twang of the string of a lute. *Ma. ārkukka* (ārttu) to cry aloud, roar, shout; *ārppikka* to make to shout; *ārppu* shout, noise, cry, roaring; *ārāvāram* clamorous multitude. *Ko. a-r* (a-t-) to call. *To. o-št-* (o-št-) to dance (of Todas; really, to shout o-hau hau while dancing); a-for- (a-fo-) to talk (in general, to one another, a language). *Ka. ār* (ārd-), ārcu, ācu to cry aloud; *ārāra* publicity, report, infamy, scandal; *ārāvāra* a great outcry, bawling; *ārba*, *ārpu*, *ārubu*, *ārūha*, *ārbaṭa*, *ārbaṭa* crying aloud, etc.; *ārbaṭisu*, *arbisu* to cry aloud, roar; *arbu* crying; *abbara*, *abbarāne* a loud cry, noise, sound; *abbarisu* to cry aloud, whoop, bark, howl. *Koḍ. āra* (arap-, arand-) to make loud hoarse noise, moo. *Tu. ārkuni* to cry out, shout; *ārbaṭa*, *arbaṭa*, *ārbaṭe* fearful noise, uproar, a joyful cry, triumph; *arabāyi*, *arabai* violent clamour, crying aloud, lamentation; *arajuni* to make a grating noise, interrupt, blab; *ara-gini* a talking parrot; *abbara*, *abbarāne* sound, noise, cry. *Te. ārcu*, *ārcu* to cry aloud, shout, roar; *ārpu* a cry; *ārbaṭamu*, *ārbaṭi* cry, roar, yell, uproar. *Pa. ār* to sound (as bell, etc.). *Ga. (Oll.) arg-* to bellow. *Koṇḍa ārpa* (-t-) to shout, howl. *Kui ārpa* (ārt-) to call. *Kuwi* (S.) ārain id.; ārainai to call (? pl. action or habitual; BB 1963, p. 269); ārh'nai to invite; (Mah.) rāt- to cry out; rātū din, noise, uproar. / Cf. Mar. ārñē to utter its cry, crow (like cock) (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1310). ? > Skt. rā- to howl, roar, yell, etc. (ibid., no. 10590). DED(S) 312.

368 *Ta. ār* (-v-, -nt-) to become full, spread over, be satisfied, eat, drink; *n.* fullness, completeness; *ārttu* (ārtti-) to fill, complete, feed; *ārvu* fullness, abundance, eating and

drinking; *āra* fully, abundantly; *aruntu* (arunti-) to eat, drink, experience; *aruttu* (arutti-) to feed, cause to experience; *ari* (-pp-, -tt-) to feed, browse, eat away. *Ma. āruka*, chiefly the inf. āra richly, satisfactorily. *Ka. ār* to be united, abound, be filled, teem; *āra* to the full of; *ārū* fullness, abundance; to the full of, fully. *Tu. āruni* to distend, grow stout; *ārūpe* contentment, satisfaction. *Te. āru* to become full, be satisfied; (K.) āra-fully, thoroughly; ? *ānu* to eat, drink. ? Cf. 377 *Ta. āray*. DED(S) 313.

369 *Ta. ār* (-v-, -nt-) to wear, put on; (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, tie, gird, put on, wear; *ārppu* tie, bondage. *Ma. āruka* to put on (as clothes or jewels). *Tu. arkaly*, *arkaly*, (B-K.) *arkaty* a knot, tie. *Te. ānu* to put on, wear (with -n- < -r-; cf. *inu* [474], *kunuku* [1902], *penu* [4411], and *ānu* [368]). *Koṇḍa* (BB.) *āra* to put on (hat, shirt, spectacles). *Pe. arpa-* to put on (coat, on another), fix (load on carrying-yoke); *arpiya-* (< *arpiya ā-*) to put on, wear (coat). DED(S) 53.

370 *Ta. ār* (-pp-, -tt-) to fight, make war; *ārppu* battle. *Kol. (SR)* *aralipen* to attack. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 6.

371 *Ta. ār* sharpness, pointedness; *ārmai* keenness, sharpness. *Ma. ār* chip, splinter (as of bamboo); *ārū* splinter, needle-like splinter in the stem of coconut tree and other palm trees. *Kur. ārci* goad, pointed end of goad, (Hahn) point of lance or stick. DED(S) 314.

372 (a) *Ta. ār*, āram, ārai, ārci, (DCV) *ārtti* common mountain ebony, *Bauhinia racemosa*. *Ma. ār Bauhinia* tree. *Ka. āre B. racemosa* Lin. *Te. āre B. spicata*. ? Cf. 106 *Te. adā*. / Cf. Skt. ālu-, āluka-ebony; *kāñcanāra*, *kāñcanāla*, *kudāra*, *kudāla*, *kuddāla*, *kovidāra*, *kāntāra*-mountain ebony.

(b) *Ta. ārti* common mountain ebony, *B. racemosa*; holy mountain ebony; *B. tomentosa*; *kāṭṭ-ārti* mountain ebony; a ebony. *Ma. kāṭṭatti*, *atti B. tomentosa* (Winslow), *B. parviflora* (Bailey). *Ka. kāḍatti B. tomentosa* L. *Tu. kāṭatti B. tomentosa*. DED(S) 315.

373 *Ko. a-r* (a-ry-) to do broad jump, jump. *To. kup-o-ry* a standing broad jump (kup a jump). DED 316.

374 *Ta. ār-āṭṭu* (-āṭṭi-) to lull to sleep; *ār-āṭṭu* to lull, lullaby. *Ma. ār-āṭṭuka*, *ār-āṭṭikka* to soothe or lull a child to sleep. DED 317.

375 *Ta. āral* brownish or greenish sand-eel, *Rhynchobdella aculeata*; *āral* id.; rich brown thorny-backed eel, *Mastacembalus armatus*. *Ma. āral*, *ārōn* eel, *Clitoria ternatea*. *Tu. āroḷy-minu* a kind of fish. DED 318.

376 *Ta. āral* fire (lex.). *Ma. (DCV, ML)* *āral* id. DEDS 54.

377 *Ta. āray* (-v-, -nt-) to investigate, examine, consider, seek; *ārāycci* research, investigation. *Ma. ārayka* to seek, examine; *ārācca*, *ārācci*, *ārāycci*, *ārācca*, *ārāycci* search, examination, investigation. *Ko. a-ryek* care-

fulness; a-ryeka-rn head cattle-boy. *Ka. āray* *ārāyu*, *ārāyvu* to search, investigate, take care of, ponder; *ārāyisu*, *ārāyisu* to look for, look to, desire; *ārāyike*, *ārāyike* searching, observing are taking care of, etc.; *ārēkāra* a man who fosters; ? *ārīsu* to collect, gather, pick out select. *Tu. āraisuni* to expect, look for, desire *ārāike*, *ārēkti* care of, nourishing, protection. *Te. ārayu*, *arayu* to think, consider, search examine, inquire into, know, see, observe *arāyika* thinking, considering, knowing, understanding; (K) *rācu* to investigate, inquire *ārēkōḍu* a watchman. *Koṇḍa rey-* to search for; *intens. reba-* id. Cf. 363 *Ta. āy* and ? 365 *Ta. ār*. DED 319.

378 *Ko. argal* (? a-rgal) hailstone. *Ka. āri* kal, *āri-varal* (< paral), *ārēkal* id. *Koḍ. a-ri* ka-y id. Cf. 355 *Ka. āpi*, 384 *Ta. āli*, and 400 *Pa. ēdir*. DED 320.

379 *Ka. ārike* the Indian millet, *Panicum italicum*; *hāraka*, *hāraku* *Paspalum scrobiculatum* Lin. *Te. āruka*, *āruga*, (B. also) *ārīke* *āruga P. scrobiculatum* (B. *P. frumentaceum*) *ālū* (pl.) *P. scrobiculatum*. *Go. (Mu. Elwin* *arū* *Setaria italica* (*Voc.* 137). *Pe. āru* (pl. a species of millet. *Kui ārka* id. *Kuwi* (Su. *ārū* (pl. *ārka*) *Panicum italicum*. DED(S) 321.

380 *Ta. ārai* aquatic cryptogamous plant *Marsilea minuta coromandelica*. *Ma. āra* *Marsilea quadrifolia*. DED 322.

381 *Ta. āravam* affection, love, desire hankering, devotion; *ārvalan* lover; *ārvi* desire. *Ma. ārōmal* darling; pleasantly, happily (Tiyya) *ārti* greed. *Ka. arume*, *aram* love affection, a kiss, a fickle or libidinous state of being; *abbara* desire, craving; *abbarisu* to desire. *Tu. ārti* fondness (or with 281 *Ma. ārivu*). *Te. āriti* love, affection; *aruvam* eagerness, fondness; (inscr.) *arma* fondness *armili* id., affection, desire; *narmili* love affection, desire. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *armeli* period of heat in animal; *armeli per-* to mate (animals). Cf. 227 *Ta. arul*. DED(S, N) 323.

382 *Ta. āl*, ālam, āla-maram banyan, *Ficus bengalensis*. *Ma. āl F. indica*. *Ir. e-lamar* banyan. *Ko. a-l* id. *Ka. āl*, āla, āle banian *F. indica* Roxb. = *F. bengalensis* Lin. *Koḍ. a-li* banyan. *Pa. āl meri* pipal tree. *Ga. (S.) āl* id. *Go. (many dialects)* ālī, (M.) āl(i), (Mu. āl id. (*Voc.* 142); (Tr.) *barēli*, (Ph.) *bereli* *bireli*, (W.) *bereli*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *berel* banya (*Voc.* 2604; for *ber-*, *bar-*, see 4411 *Ta. peru* *Koṇḍa āli mraṇu* pipal tree. *Pe. āl gac* id. (i. a mythological text). DED(S) 324.

383 *Ka. ālay(i)su* to listen, attend to, mind *ālisu* id., be heard, make oneself to be heard cry aloud. *Tu. ālaisuni* to listen to, hear attentively. *Te. ālakincu*, *ālinu* to hear listen or attend to, give ear to. Cf. 386 *Ta. ālu*. DED 326.

384 *Ta. āli* raindrops, hail, opening shower of the rainy season; wind; *āl* water, flood *ālam* water, ocean, rain; *ālah-kāṭṭi* hail. *Ma. āli*, *āli-ppagam* hail; *āl* water; *ālam* water, sea

rain. *Ka.* āli-kāl, āle-kallu hailstone; (PBh.) āli-nīr water of dew. *Koḍ.* a-li, a-li-ka-y hail. *Tu.* āli-kallu, āli-parndu hailstone. *Kur.* āli id. *Malt.* āli hail. Cf. 355 *Ka.* āni, 378 *Ka.* ānt, and 406 *Pa.* ēdir. DED 327.

385 *Ma.* āli oyster. *Te.* ālicippa cockle-shell. DEDS 55.

386 *Ta.* ālu (āli-) to sound, make noise, cry aloud, rejoice, dance; ālal sound, cry, screech of the peafowl; āli (-pp-, -tt-) to make a noise, roar; ālippu great noise, uproar. *Ma.* ālikka general shout, as in war or feast; ālattuka to bawl, halloo; ālippu great noise; āluka to dance. *Ka.* āl (āld-) to cry aloud; āluha crying aloud. *Kuwi* (S.) hāli noise; (Isr.) hāli ā- to make noise. Cf. 383 *Ka.* ālayisu. / Cf. Skt. ālita- = śabdita- (R. Schmidt, *Nachträge*). DED 328.

387 *Ta.* ālai sugar-cane press, sugar-cane. *Ma.* āla sugar-mill. *Ka.* āle a sugar-cane press or mill. *Tu.* āle a press, mill. DED 329.

388 *Pa.* (S.) āle- idea occurs to one. *Go.* (Ko.) āls- to think of; (L.) ālihanā to think (also al-) (*Voc.* 144).

389 *Ma.* ātta bitter gourd. *Ka.* āvaḍe a bitter acute-angled cucumber. *Te.* āvaḍa, (VPK) āmaḍa-kāya, āmaḍa-kāya id. DED(S) 330.

390 *Ta.* āvam quiver; bow-string; āva-nāri, āva-nārikai quiver. *Ma.* āva-nāri id. / ? Skt. cāpa-; Pkt. cāva-bow. DED 331.

391 *Ta.* āvārai, āvirai tanner's senna, *Cassia auriculata*; Tinnevely senna; āvākai *T.* senna. *Ma.* āviram *C. auriculata*. *Ko.* a-vrm (obl. a-vrt-) id. *Ka.* āvarike gida id. DED 332.

392 *Ta.* āvi (-pp-, -tt-) to gape, yawn, open the mouth so as to express loudly; *n.* yawn. *Ma.* āvi it- to yawn. *Ko.* a-vaj a yawn. *To.* o-pūly- (o-pūly-) to yawn. *Ka.* ākaḷisu, ākuḷisu, āguḷisu to yawn, gape; ākaḷike, ākuḷike, āgaḷike, āguḷike yawning, gaping. *Koḍ.* a-valic- (a-valici-) to yawn. *Tu.* āvaly a yawn; āv-id- to yawn. *Kor.* (M.) āvalsu id. *Te.* āvalincu, āvulincu to yawn, gape; āvulinta a yawn. *Pa.* ām-, āv- to yawn; āmkuḍ, āvkuḍ, ākub a yawn. *Ga.* (Oll.) ām- to yawn; (S.<sup>2</sup>) āmk- id.; (S.<sup>3</sup>) āmk- id.; āmkun a yawn. *Go.* (Ko.) āvi a yawn (*Voc.* 145). *Kur.* āula'ānā to yawn. *Malt.* āwole id. Br. āvāning id. DED(S) 333.

393 *Ta.* āvi (-pp-, -tt-) to sigh, let out (as smoke); *n.* breath, sigh, soul, steam, vapour, smoke. *Ma.* āvi, āvati breath, life, vapour, steam; āvi it- to sigh. *Ko.* a-yv soul, steam, vapour. *To.* ofy breath; o-foj, o-fy vapour, morning mist, visible breath. *Ka.* āvi, āvari, āviri steam, vapour, heat. *Te.* āvi steam, vapour, heat; āviri vapour, exhalation, heat of the breath; āvincu to cook by steam or vapour; āvirillu to sweat, steam, evaporate. *Pa.* ākub steam, vapour. *Ga.* (P.) ākum, (S.<sup>3</sup>) āvir steam. *Kuwi* (Su.) āviri steam, vapour (< *Te.*). DED(S, N) 334.

394 *Ta.* āvu (āvi-) to desire; āval great desire, craving, earnestness; (PR) āvalar lovers; āvāvu (āvāvi-) to desire, crave for, covet; āvā desire for a thing, covetousness; āvāvan avaricious person; āvavu avidity; *Ma.* āvikka to desire; āval desire; āv-ēram excessive desire; ākāvu gluttony, greediness. *To.* o-fil desire to eat. *Te.* āba greediness. DED(S, N) 337.

395 *Kur.* ābdā unbleached, unsalted (of rice), (lāhn) raw, as uncooked rice. *Malt.* āthwa raw, not boiled. DEDS 56.

396 *Ta.* āṛ (-v-, -nt-) to sink, plunge, dive, be deep, be absorbed, immersed, overwhelmed, fall down; āṛtu (āṛtti-) to immerse, plunge (*tr.*); āṛvār one who is deep in meditation on the Supreme Being, the ten Vaiṣṇava canonized saints, title of Jain and Buddhist saints; āṛvān the sun; āṛvu, āṛam depth; āṛā (-pp-, -nt-) to be immersed, absorbed; āṛi the sea, as the deep; seashore; āṛuvam depth, pit, deep sea. *Ma.* āṛam depth, deep place; āṛi the deep, ocean; āṛuka to sink; āṛa, āṛē deeply; āṛttuka, āṛttuka to sink, immerse (*tr.*); āṛvār, āṛvār title of the twelve Viṣṇu saints. *Ko.* a-lm (obl. a-lt-) depth. *To.* o-lm (obl. o-lt-) depth, deep place in river, nō-ṛ o-f- (o-t-) to make sun drink (in one legend only); o-f- (o-t-) to run into foot; to sink (post) in ground; o-osy (thorns) not running into feet (in song; ? < Badaga); ? o-ṛṇ not being; o-ṛṇ o-l man who is not (here); o-ṛṇfoy o-l man who died (here); o-ṛṇi it is not ('not to be' < 'to sink, to disappear'). *Ka.* āṛ (ārd-), āṛu, āṛdu to sink in a fluid, immerse, dive, sink, be lowered, be deep; āṛa state of being deep, depth, being pressed down, humiliation; āṛi depth, craftiness, deceit, trickery; āṛvar title of the twelve Vaiṣṇava saints; āṛ (ārd-, add-) to sink in a fluid, be immersed. *Koḍ.* a-la depth. *Tu.* āla depth, deep, profound. *Te.* (Inscr.) āḍuvāralu, āḍuvāllu the Vaiṣṇava saints (< *Ta.*). ? Cf. 285 *Ta.* āḍuttu. DED(S) 338.

397 *Ta.* āṛakku, āṛakku, āṛakku hock, one-eighth of a measure. *Ma.* āṛakku handful, one-eighth of a nāṛi. *Ko.* ak the oḷk measure (in numeration: o-r ak one oḷk; for i-r o-k two oḷk, cf. 681 *Ta.* uṛakku). *To.* ak the aḷok measure for ghee or liquid (in numeration: wī-r ak one aḷok, i-r ak two aḷok, oy ak five aḷok, ma-k three aḷok; as milk measure = 1/4 ko-ny or 1/8 pin). *Ka.* āṛakku one-eighth of a seer. / ? Cf. Skt. ādhaka- (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1106). DED 339.

398 *Ta.* āṛi circle, ring, wheel, discus weapon. *Ma.* āṛi roundness (as of disk, ring, etc.); funeral pile. *Ka.* āṛi roundness, a circle, a discus; āṛi roundness. *Te.* āṛi spherical, round, globular (applied to pearls). ? *Go.* (SR.) āre potter's wheel (*Voc.* 138). DED(N) 340.

399 *Ta.* āl man, husband, servant, labourer, adult; ālan husband; (Tinn.) āliyan id.; ān

male, manliness, courage, superiority, warrior; āṇan manly person; āṇmai manliness, virility, courage; āṇavan man, youth. *Ma.* āl a person, able person, servant, slave; ān male; āṇma bravery. *Ko.* a-l man, servant, husband. *To.* o-l man, Toda; o-l coolie (< *Ta.*). *Ka.* āl servant, soldier, messenger, a grown person in general; āl, ān male; manliness, bravery; āṭṭi state of being a person; āṭutana, āṭtana service; prowess, valour; āṭma, āṇma, āṇba husband; āṇmu to be manly, vigorous; *n.* manliness, vigour. *Koḍ.* a-l servant; a-ni, a-n a-l man, male; a-nūnī male child (< a-ni-kūnī). *Tu.* āṭy person, labourer, messenger; āṭmage servant; āṇu āḍi. male; āṇuḍu, āṇḍu a male, a man (jōvu child); (Bright and Ramanujan) āṇu boy. *Kur.* āl adult male, husband, servant, mankind; ālas an adult male person, husband, friend, servant, soldier. *Malt.* āl-urqe to grow up to maturity. Cf. 291 *Ta.* āl strength. DED(S) 342(a).

400 *Ta.* āṭṭi woman, wife; āṭaval woman (*lex.*). *Ka.* āḍaṅgi a female. *To.* āḍe a coward. *Te.* ālu, (Inscr.) ālu (*pl.* āṇḍru) woman, wife; āḍadi, āḍadi, āḍudi woman; āḍaṅgulu females, women; āḍaṅgi a man of womanish character and ways; āḍu womanishness. *Pa.* aḍey wife. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) āḍa payya female calf. *Go.* (Tr.) āṛ, (G. Mu. M.) āṛ (*pl.* W. Mu. Ma. āsk) woman (*Voc.* 139). *Koṇḍa* āṇḍu female (prefixed to certain animal names); ālu wife; āḷsi id. (related to 3rd person: 'his w.'). āḷ māsir wife and husband; āru wife (N. and W. dialects). *Pe.* āṛ (*pl.* ācku) woman, wife. *Manḍ.* āṛ (*pl.* ācke) id.; āco-mgār (*pl.* āco-mgahke) woman (for -mgār, see 4616). *Kui* āsa (*pl.* -ska/-saka) id., female; (Letchmajee) āli woman, wife. *Kuwi* (S.) āḍi, (T.) āru wife; (Isr.) āṛi woman, wife; (D.) āca (*pl.* āska) woman; (S.) āca female. *Kur.* āli woman, wife. ? *Ta.* āḷaku hen of fowl, peacock, etc. / Cf. Skt. āḷi- a woman's female friend (this is borrowed back as *Ma.* āli, *Ka.* āli, āli, *Te.* āli, āli id.). DED(S) 342(b), DEDS 47.

401 *Ta.* āḷ-ēnal onom. expression signifying a dog's howling. *Ma.* āḷuka to cry out, roar; āḷippu explosion. DED 343.

402 *Ta.* āṛāṭtam agony of extreme sickness. *Ka.* āṛāṭa the anxiety of a sick man. *Te.* āṛāṭamu grief, sorrow; āṛāṭincu to grieve. DED 344.

403 *Ta.* āṛāṭṭuru slander, calumny. *Tu.* āṛavuni to despise, disparage. *Te.* āṛāḍi slander, disgrace; āṛuḍṭuru ridicule, scorn. Cf. 3397 *Ta.* tṭuru. DED(S) 345.

404 *Ta.* āru (āri-) to cool, grow cold, be appeased, alleviated, mitigated, be suppressed, heal (as a wound); āṛu (āṛi-) to cool (*tr.*), assuage, appease, alleviate, mitigate, comfort, console, soothe, dry (*tr.*, as the hair). *Ma.* āṛuka to be extinguished, grow cool, be allayed, calmed, dry up (as land, washed hair, wounds), heal; āṛuka to cool, allay, calm, dry (*tr.*). *Ko.* a-r (a-ry-) to become cool

(liquid or solid), (dew) dries, (wound) heals; a-rc- (a-rc-) to make (liquid) cool, make to dry in heat; a-t- (a-ty-) to expose to fire to remove pollution (e.g. wet clothes or meat which might damage child in house, jewelry removed from corpse); arv- (art-) (water) is wanted; nī-r arp thirst; arp a-r- (a-ry-), arp e-gu-r- (e-gu-c-) to take a rest. *To.* o-r- (o-ry-) (hot water) cools, become dry by heating (e.g. cloth, head, body); o-t- (o-ty-) to dry in heat (*tr.*); a-l- (a-l-) (stream) goes dry, (pool, puddle) dries up; art- (first stem does not occur) to be thirsty; arp a rest; arp odg- (odgy-) to take a rest; arn (obl. arn-) dry dung; ? ar- (arḥ-) to be fatigued; o-r- (o-ry) (dispute) is settled; o-rc- (o-rē-) to settle (dispute) (? < Badaga); o-rc- (o-rē-) to reopen settled dispute because the settlement was unjust (i.e. alleviate, etc.). *Ka.* āṛ. āru to be extinguished, go out, grow cool. be calmed, allayed, appeased, dry, become dry, heal (as a wound); āru state of going out, state of being dried, etc.; āṛisu to cause to go out, allay, dry (*tr.*); ar- (art-) to be dried, dry up, disappear; ara, aru, arabu, arubu, aravu drought, famine; āṛike, āṛike state of growing or being dry or parched. *Koḍ.* a-r- (a-ri-) (stream, cloth) dries up; a-t- (a-ti-) to dry (*tr.*); ara- (arap-, arat-) (water) dries up, become emaciated. *Tu.* āruni to grow or be cool, grow or be dry; āṛuni, āṛiyuni to dry up, drain off (*intr.*); āṛavuni to dry (*tr.*) drain; āṛiyuni to expose clothes, etc., for drying; arapuni to cool (*intr.*), become calm arapuy, arapely cooling. *Te.* āru to be extinguished, cool, be cooled, be calmed or pacified, be alleviated, abated, or assuaged dry, become dry, heal or be cured (as a wound); āṛucu, āṛcu, āṛucu, āṛupu, āṛpu to cool (*tr.*), pacify, appease, extinguish, dry (*tr.*). *Kol.* a-r- (a-rt-) to become dry; a-rp (a-rapt-) to make to dry. *Nk.* āṛ to become dry. *Nk.* (Ch.) āṛ- to be dried, be emaciated arup-/ārp- to dry up, heal (*tr.*). *Pa.* ēd-, (NE) ēd- to cool, cool off. *Ga.* (S.) āḷ- to cool down; (S.<sup>3</sup>) āḷ- to become cold; āḷupp- to make something cool; (P.) al- to be cured atap- to cure. *Go.* (Tr.) āṛānā to warm oneself to grow cool; (Ph.) āṛānā to heat, to cool *caus.* āṛsāntānā; (SR.) āṛānā to cool; (W.) āṛānā to warm oneself; (Mu.) āṛ- to warm oneself by sitting near the fire, (hot liquid to be cool; *caus.* āṛih-; (Ma.) āṛ- to warm oneself (in the sun); (Ko.) āṛ- (hot water to become cool; (S.) āṛ- to be cool; *caus.* āṛcah- (*Voc.* 135). *Koṇḍa* (BB) āṛ- (water etc.) to become cool. *Kui* āḷa (āḷi-) to become cool, chilled, cool down; āṣpa (āst-) to make cold, cool down, reduce a fire; āska good health, comfort, prosperity; āskaṭi id.; *adī* in good health, well, comfortable. *Kuwi* (F.) aiyali, (Isr.) āy- (-it-) to become cool; (S.) āḷ cool. *Kur.* āṛta'ānā to spread out in the sun for drying. DED(S) 346.

405 *Ta.* āru (obl. āru-) way, road, path means, manner, method. *Ma.* āru way, manner



*Ko.* o-yn-a-r (obl. o-yn-a-t-) path; a-l-a-r (obl. a-l-a-t-) way, distance; a-r-a-r (a-c-) to settle upon a course of action (see 347 Ta. ātu). *To.* o-r (obl. o-t-) way, entrance into thickets; o-l-a-r (obl. o-l-a-t-) path (cf. 399); tīr-a-r (obl. a-t-) open space between front of enclosing wall and entrance of house (cf. 3259); po-s-a-r (obl. a-t-) entrance, doorway (cf. 5354); -a-r by way of, through; around, all over; up to (a time), until. Cf. 2417 Go. sarri; ? cf. 311 Ta. aṛam. DED(S) 347.

406 *Pa.* ēdir, (S) ēyir hail. *Ga.* (P. S.<sup>3</sup>) ādir, (S.<sup>2</sup>) ādur id. *Go.* (G. Mu. Ma.) ādur id. (*Voc.* 129). *Koṇḍa* ānṛga, (B.) ānṛga (ānṛga) id. *Pe.* ānṛga id. *Manḍ.* ānṛgi id. *Kui* āji id. *Kuwi* (F.) āji, (Su.) āji (pl. -ṇa) id.; (S.) ājiga hailstones. Cf. 355 Ka. āpi, 378 Ka. āri, and 384 Ta. āli. DED(S) 348.

407 *Ta.* āṛu (āṛi-) to become strong, powerful, be possible, be sufficient, accumulate (as wealth), sustain, carry; āṛal strength, power, prowess, ability, abundance, endurance, courage; āṛa greatly, exceedingly, entirely; āṛa excellent, grand, splendid; āṛal greatness, dignity, abundance, copiousness; āṛavar, āṛār, āṛōr erudite, wise persons; āṛōl lady of exalted character. *Ma.* āṛuka to grow richly, thrive; āṛam much; āṛal growing; healthy, magnificent growth; āṛa wide, excellent. *Ko.* a-r (only in negative, following S<sup>2</sup>-u) not to be willing to do so-and-so (Su. 1971, p. 342); (only in negative, following S<sup>1</sup>-l) cannot do so-and-so. *To.* (TS, song 12) o-xare: you will not be (said) to be Badaga; -ar belongs here). *Ka.* āṛ (ārt-) to be or become strong, be powerful, able, or competent, be possible, can, may, be adequate, be able for, be able to endure;

āṛu power, daring, self-will; āṛpu might, force, daring, valour; āke power, valour; āpa being strong, being able, being possible. *Koḍ.* a-t (a-ti-) (body) attains maturity (at about 21 years), (fruit, grain) becomes mature but not yet ripe; a-ti full-grown but not yet ripe (guava, jack, coconut). *Te.* (Šaṅk., K) āṛu, āṛu to be adequate, sufficient, be capable of, endure. DED(S) 349.

408 *Ta.* ānam support; āni id., basis. *Ma.* ānam support. *Ka.* ān, ānu to be upheld, rest on, lean against, recline on, lean, bend, support (as the head), bear, endure, suffer; ānike, āṅke, āṅke leaning on, a staff to lean upon; ānisu to bend or hold towards, make lean against, cause to recline on, cause to be upheld, protect; ānu leaning on; āpu an object to lean on, refuge, protection. *Tu.* ānipuni to make lean. *Te.* ānu to lean, recline, be a support, lean or recline on; ānincu to place or lay so as to lean against, lean (tr.), support; ānika support, prop, strength. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) ān-er to come to help. *Koṇḍa* ānika support, help, prop. ? *Kui* (tlaui) ēṇba (ēf-) to lay one's head upon; n. reclining. ? *Kur.* ānnā to cause pain by being pressed against the skin (as gravel on the road, a knot in a mat). *Malt.* āṇṇete to lean or rest on pillows. DED(S) 350.

409 *Ka.* ān(u) to lay hold of, hold, put on, take, seize; ānika, āṅke laying hold of, seizing; āṅke-goḷ to seize. *Te.* (S<sup>AN</sup>) āci-konu to seize, take away; (Šaṅk.) nācu to snatch, seize, usurp; nāci-kōlu usurpation. *Go.* ānjānā (Tr.) to catch the blood of a slain animal, (Ph.) to catch something falling (*Voc.* 124). *Pe.* ānj- (ānc-) to catch (something thrown at one). *Kui* ānjo a circular wicker trap for catching fish. DED(S) 57.

# I

410 (a) *Ta.* i demonst. base expr. the nearer or proximate person or thing; pref. to nouns, expr. nearness [i before consonant, iv before vowel]; ivan, ival, ivar/ivarkaḷ, itu (before consonant)/iktu (before vowel), iv/ivai this man, this woman, these persons/this person (*hon.*), this thing, these things; *adj.* inta, inai, inkan, inkiṭṭu, inku, inkuttai, inke, itōl, itōli here; impar here; this world; ivan, in this place, this world; inṭu, inṭai here, in this world; inṅan, inṅanam, inku here; in this manner; itā, itō, inta, into, itā behold!; intaṇai on this side; ippaṭi, ivvatu, innanam, inkanam in this way; i-ppāl on this side; hereafter; i-ppuram this place, this side; i-ppogutu, i-ppōtu now; ippavum even now, just now; ittaṇai so much, a few; itṭupai thus much; itṭal by this means; immai the present birth; inna such; such things; innatu such as this, this thing; innan, innān such a person; inṇi now, immediately; inṇ-inṇi now, even now, without a moment's delay; inṇē now, here,

thus; (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 150) intāruṅkaḷ here you are! *Ma.* i, i this; ivan, ival, ivar, itu, iva this man, this woman, these persons, this thing, these things; inṅu in this direction, here; inṅanē, inṅinē thus; inṅiṅe, inṅiṅa here, hither; inṅōṭṭu hither, this way; itā behold here!; ittaram this kind, thus; itṭiri so much; inna this, such; ippaṭi thus; ippuram this side; inna this, such; ippaṭi thus; i-ppuram this side; i-ppōl now. *Ko.* i near the speaker in ivl, ivr, id this man, this woman, these persons, this thing/these things; *adj.* i; i this place; i-k to this place; i-tr from this place; io-n, io-l, io-r, i-d this man, woman, etc.; ijn hence; if this direction; ita-k a little this way; itṭr from this direction; itervi in this neighbourhood; iḷy now; iḷyo-n, iḷyo-l, iḷyo-r, iḷy this man, woman, etc., now; ila-lo here!; inm (obl. int-) like this, this fashion, this amount; intk to this extent; ina-n/inno-n, ino-l, ino-r, ind such an important man, woman, etc., as this; ina-, inna- *adj.* such and such (as this);

inta- so great, such and such; i-pa-ty so big as this; intal so many as this; inmu-r like this; idejn from this time on; ina-k by now; inde-l this last night, yesterday night; this coming night (cf. ande-l evening). *To.* i- (same meaning as *Ko.*); iθ (obl. in-) this person or thing; pl. iθa-m; *adj.* i; iθid because of this; iθi like this; i in this direction; itik a little in this direction; il in this place, here; itṣn, iṣn from this direction; itfok now; if this many; itk this much; itkṣ at this distance; ititk only so much as this; ito-f such as this; i(g) gis in this manner; iṣ in- (id-) to say like this; ? to have a refreshing feeling; iṣym exactly; i-nk to this place; i-na-r towards here, by this road; ? ity few, small in quantity; i-py now; i-toṭ this bank (for possible analysis, cf. 1); i mun no-r this world, the world of the living (cf. 1). *Ka.* i proximate demonstrative base; iva/ita, ival/ike, ivar/ivargaḷ, idu/itu/ittu, ivu this man, these persons, this thing, these things; *adj.* i; ikō, ikkō, igō, idā, ide, idō look here!; ice this side, to this side, on this side; iṭa, iṭu, iṭu, isa, initu, inittu, inisu, intuṭu, isu so much or many as this; inittum all this or these, a little; inibar so many persons as these; itta, ittal on this side, in this direction, to this side, hereafter; intā, inthā, intaha of this kind; innam such a man as this; intu in this manner, thus; ine, inne, iṅa, iṅadu, iṅal, iṅal, iṅve at this time, now; inu, innu the current time; illi, ill in this place, here; ihage, ihange, ihige, hige, hinge in this manner, thus. *Koḍ.* ivēn, iva, ivu/ienga, idī this man, this woman, these persons, this thing/these things; *adj.* i; illi here; illiṅi from here; itti, ittaṭṭi, ippara to this side; ittiṅi from this side; i-le by this way; ikka now; ikk-atiṅi from now on; ikka-kape up to now; ikkale-, ikkanne just now; iccē, iccakī this many; innatē, intē of this kind; innane, i-taratī in this manner; innata-ngī for this purpose; i-nangundi on account of this; ippara this side (cf. 3984 To. par par). *Tu.* imbe, mōlu/imbāl/imbolu, mēru/mōkuḷu/imbery, indy, [see 557(a) Ta. u] this man, this woman, these persons, this thing, [these things]; *adj.* i; ity so much, so many; mōlu, mūḷu, mulpā, mūḷa here; mūḷta of this place; ida, ide, idegy, iṅci hither; ipe, imbe *adv.* this side; iṅca thus, in this manner; iṅcane, iṅcene just so; indā behold!; iṅcogu lately, recently; itṭaru, itṭaru, itaru, itṭara enough; itṭē now; itṭene just now, immediately. *Te.* vīḍu (obl. vīni-)/vītanu/vītagāḍu/vītagu/iyana, viru (obl. vīri-)/vīndlu, idi (obl. dīni-)/iddi/iyadi/iyadi, ivi (obl. vīti-)/ivvi/iyavi/iyavi this man, these persons, this woman or thing, these things; *adj.* i; iḷiḍa, iḷiḍe, iḷiḍa, iḷiḍe, ime, ipe, ike, iyama this woman; ikkaḍa, ikaṭu, icoṭu, iccaṭa, iccaṭu, iccōṭu, iṭa, ikaḍa, iṭa, ikaḍa this place, here; ippudu, ipudu this time, now; ippaṭi of this time, present, modern; indu here; inta so much, so large; this time, the present moment; intaṭa at or by this time; intē, intiya only so

much; indaru so many (persons), all these inni, ini so many (things) as these, all these iṭu thus; to this place; itulu, iṭṭu, iṭṭulu, iṭṭu; iṭṭi such; iṭṭiḍu such a man; idigō, id igō look here!; ivala, ivala this side, on this side, recently; inda, indamu take this! (*irperative* 2sg.; K., p. 210). *Kol.* im/imd, iv id, idav this man, these men, this woman; thing, these women or things; *adj.* (rarely used) i; inaq in this way; indar, indav, in this many men, women, things; inṇon, inṇo inṇod, inṇov man, men, woman or thin women or things like this; ittan, ittar, itte man, men, woman of this place; ittin her ittaṭ from here; indad from this place; it this much; indī now; (SR) ilad, iyanā henc ilapasad this side; inthe so. *Nk.* ivnd, id, id: this man, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* i; inṇa like this; inṇa in the manner, so; indhar so many males; ittin her ittiṅ hither; ittaṭ from here; ittek so much indī now; idand(i) in this direction; i hither; iphur now; ibhal on this side; iy this year. *Nk.* (Ch.) in, ir, id this man, the men, this woman or thing; itak(an), ita here; itte this much; idaṭ from here; ind indī now; iyel this direction; iyand th year; iṣen in this manner. *Pa.* id, iv th woman or thing, these women or things; [see 475 Ta. u]; *adj.* i; ingot, iṇot this much, it, ittu in this direction; itṭilec so big; itur (this side; itni so, in this way; idod in this direction; inī here; ipoṭ this time; iyad th year; iyalti in this fashion; ita like th (inflected: 1 sg. iten, 3 sg. ited, etc.); it iten in this way, so. *Ga.* (Oll.) id that woman or thing; *adj.* i; indī now; i, il here; (S.) il(lu id. *Go.* (Tr.) ēl (obl. en-), pl. ēr h this man, these men; (Ch.) iyel, pl. iye (W. Ph. ChD.) ēr, pl. ērk id.; (Mu.) ēr (ol en-) he, this man (or do forms like ēl, ēr, belong in 764?); (S.) in this man (*Voc.* 39 181, 212); (ASu.) vēr (obl. vēr-), pl. vēr h this man, these men; (Y. G. D. M.) vēr, (Mē vēr, (Ko.) vēnd he, this man (*Voc.* 3314 (all dialects) id, pl. iv (Tr. iu, W. iú, Pa iwwu), (SR. Y.) id/hid, pl. iv/hiv this woman or thing, these women or things (*Voc.* 166 (Tr.) iggā, (SR. Y.) igge, (G. Mu. M.) ig (Ma.) igan, ige here (*Voc.* 151); (Tr. W. ChD ingā, (Y.) inga, (Ch.) ingana now (*Voc.* 152 (Tr.) iccōr, *neut.* icnal, pl. iccōr as much, many, or as big as; (Mu. Ma. S.) iccon th much; (Ma.) icca this big, this much (*Voc.* 157); (G. Ma.) inṅek, (Mu.) iṅek, (M. K. inṅe now (*Voc.* 158); (Mu.) idam like this (Ma.) idram-na of this sort (*Voc.* 167); (Tr.) idrā just now (*Voc.* 169); (SR.) indke, (W. indeke, (Mu.) idek, (S. Pat.) indike now (Tr.) indēke just now (*Voc.* 172); (Tr.) ipkēṭe now (*Voc.* 175); (Ph.) ibārī this side (*Voc.* 176); (Mu. Ma.) iyēnd, (Tr.) yēnd th year (*Voc.* 179; cf. 5153 Ta. yāntu); (K. ila so, in this way (*Voc.* 197); (W. Ph.) iṣā now; (Tr.) iṣārī just now (*Voc.* 199); (Tr.) iṣkē at this time in the past (*Voc.* 201); (SR) isnom so far, up till now (*Voc.* 202); (SR. Y.

ihin like this, in this manner; (Tr. W. Ph.) ihun like this, thus, so (Voc. 205); (Mu.) igadur in this direction (Voc. 206); (W.) ita such; (Tr.) itōl, *neur.* ita, *pl.* itōr such, like this (Voc. 210); (ASu.) hindal from this side, hike here, hiṭe with this. *Konda vēnu* (obl. veni-), vēru (obl. veri-), idi (obl. deni-), ivi (obl. venka-) this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; ikan, ikar, ikad, ikeṭ id.; ita (obl. itaR-) this side; itaR(i) of this side; itaRaṇḍ from this side; ibe/bēn (obl. iben-/bēn-) here; ibeni/bēni of this place, belonging to this place; ibekan man belonging here; iR(u) in this manner, like this; iya (variant yā) *adj.* this; iyaṅan this man, etc.; iye, el now; iyoṇḍ this year (cf. 5153 Ta. yāṇṭu); nini this type or manner; ninikan this sort of man, etc.; ninu ones (women or things) like this; niso this many, this much; nisōṇḍar, nisok/nisor/ nisōṇḍ these many men, these many women or things. *Pe.* ivan/iven, ivar, idel, ivek, idi/ idan, ivan this man, these men, this woman, these women, this thing, these things; *adj.* i, inda; ice, icek, icaka (*neur.* *pl.* icin, icon) so big, so many, so much; igo, igoy now; inṭan in this direction; ini, ibe here; ibni belonging to here; ileg so, in this way; iyoṇḍan/iyoṇḍi this year (cf. 5153 Ta. yāṇṭu). *Manḍ.* i *adj.* this; ivan this man; idel this woman; idi this (*neur.*); icek this much, so much; ini here; iba id.; iṭuṭ this year. *Kui* ianṭu, iaru, iri (K. id.), ivi this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* i; imba here; imbaṅi hither; imbaṅai hence, henceforth; ine this side, this way, here; ise so *Gramm.*; ise *Voc.* this much, so much, so many; isoli, isoni, isori so many; ih(i)ṅgi thus; iṭi this kind; indamu take it! *Kuwi* (F.) iwasi, iwari, idi, iwati this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* i; imba, imba'a here; itala hither; iṭeki in this way; iceka, icura so much; indamū takel; (S.) ivasi, ivari, idi, ivi/ivaska this man, these men or women, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* i; imbaa, inika here; iccōra so many; icceka so much; (Su.) iyoṇa this year. *Kur.* is, ir/ibrar, id, ibra this man, these persons, this woman or thing, these things; *adj.* i; ibiri at this moment (previously mentioned); idā, isan, hisan here; isti from here; idim just at present; idnā this year; iḡe therefore; iḡō in this direction; innū in this direction, by this means, ittrā, hittrā id., hither; iṇḍā, iṭrā, iṭrū, ill as much or many as; iṇḡō so, therefore; iyyā, hiyyā over here, in this village or country; ennē such as this. *Malt.* ih, ir, iṭh this man, these persons, this woman or thing/these things; *adj.* i; iw iwe these objects or circumstances (previously mentioned); iṭhi, iṭin, inda, iṅhi here; indeki, inki, inle, iṅy, iṅyle thus; ine to do thus (cf. āne to think, say, or do thus s.v. 868 Ta. en; is āne a contamination of en to say and the demonstrative a, or is ine a new formation, ana-

logical to āne, reinterpreted as if it had something to do with a-?); ino here; inond so much; inonno by this time; inor now; iṭi this place. *Br.* i- a base declined for case, to which the enclitic suffix pronouns are added (cf. MBE 1961a). For forms with initial h- in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED(S, N) 351(a).

(b) *Ta.* inru, inraikku, irrai today. *Ma.* innu id. *Ko.* indy id.; indo-ṭ from today. *To.* id today. *Ka.* indu. *Koḍ.* indī. *Tu.* ini, inne. *Kol.* indeḍ, (Kin.) iner, (SR.) ined, nedī. *Nk.* indaṅ. *Nk.* (Ch.) inen. *Pa.* ine(n). *Ga.* (Oll.) ine(n). *Kur.* inṇā. *Malt.* ine. *Br.* ainō, (J) annō. DED(S) 351(b).

(c) *Ta.* iṇi hereafter, from here onwards (of place); inṇum, inṇam still, yet, again, more than this, also, in addition to (in a conjunctive sense). *Ma.* ini henceforth, yet, still, more; iniyum again. *Ko.* in other. *To.* in other; hereafter; inṇ yet (with neg. vb.). *Ka.* inu, innu still, yet, moreover, hence, hereafter, more; inṇum still more, still. *Koḍ.* iṇṇi hereafter, again; iṇṇu- still other. *Te.* ika, iḡa, iṅka hereafter, henceforth, still farther, yet. *Kol.* ini and; (SR.) iṅkā id. *Go.* (S.) ika, iṅka also (Voc. 149). *Kui* enḡa and. DED 351(c).

(d) *Ta.* (Ramnad dial., Annamalai, p. 875) ittini very little. *Ma.* icciri, ittiri id.; iṭṣi a little. *To.* iṣ ti-rm small bag (see 2632 *Ma.* cila). *Te.* isumanta*adj.*, *adv.* a little, a particle, a jot; incuka *n.* a little; *adv.* a little, somewhat; niṣṭuḡu, nisuvu child, young of any animal. *Kol.* isiṭuṭ small; for a little while. *Go.* (G.) icuhna (*pl.* -ḡ) small (*non-masc.*), icuhnor id. (*masc.*); (Hislop Marja) ichun little; (Mu.) iḡik a little (Voc. 155); (SR.) isar gundi youngest brother (Voc. 200). *Konda* izri small, little; nisiro little, slight. *Pe.* icuṭ(i), *pl.* icuṭiṅ (most commonly used) a little; icuṭiṅ = icuṭiṅ; icḡi, icḡe little, small, tiny. *Manḍ.* icuk a little. *Kui* ike little, few, small. *Kuwi* (Su.) icci, (F.) ici, (S.) ici small; (F.) icayi, icari, icani a little; icara small (amount); (S.) icasi infant; (Mah.) icun-wērā childhood; (S. *Gramm.*, p. 244) iccai so little (cf. 557b *Kuwi* uccai, hūcai, 651 *Kuwi* eccai, hēcai). DED(S) 59.

411 *Ta.* ika (-pp-, -nt-) to leave behind, go away from. *Ma.* ikaykkuka to move away, part with. *Ko.* iḡ- (iḡy-) to separate (*intr.*) from others leaving a space between; iḡ- (iḡc-) id. (*tr.*). *To.* ix- (ixθ-) to separate oneself from others; ix- (ixt-) to make people separate, make people make room, open loop or bangle. Cf. 3730 *Ta.* niva. DED(S) 352.

412 *Ta.* ikaṇai a kind of tree. *Ma.* ikaṇa(m) a kind of tree.

413 *Ta.* ikal (ikalv-, ikaṇr-, ikali-) to disagree, hate, be inimical, compete; *n.* enmity, hatred, battle, war; ikaṇ warrior, jackal; ikaliyār enemies; ikaṇ enemy; ical (icali-) to be in disagreement with one another, wrangle; icali quarrelsome woman; iyal

(iyalv-, iyaṇr-, iyali-) to compete, wager; *n.* rivalry, competition. *Ma.* ikaluka to hate, reject, vie, compete; ikal fight; iṣal resistance. DED 353.

414 *Ta.* ikar (-v-, -nt-) to slight, despise; be careless, negligent; forget; *n.* contempt, reproach; ikaṇci disparagement, negligence; dislike; ikaṇvu contempt, scorn. *Ma.* ikaṇuka to despise, blame, condemn.

415 *Ta.* iku (-pp-, -tt-) to kill, destroy, fell, put to rout; ikuḷ, ikuḷi thunderbolt. *Ma.* ikukka, ikaykkuka to conquer. DED 354.

416 *Ta.* iku (-pp-, -tt-), (PR) ikai (-pp-, -tt-) to give. *Ka.* ikku to give (as money, alms, a name, medicine); iṅgu to give. Cf. 2598 *Ta.* i. DED(S) 355.

417 *Ta.* ikuḷai woman's confidante; kindred, friendship. *Kuwi* (Mah.) iguyā mother's younger sister; iguvā father's younger brother. DEN 7.

418 *Te.* iḡul(u)cu, iḡilincu, ivul(u)cu to grin, show the teeth; (Merolu) iccu to grin. *Pa.* ikp- (ikt-) id. *Kur.* iḡa'ānā, iḡiṅnā to show the teeth; iḡō characterised by protruding teeth. *Malt.* iḡe to grin, reproach; iḡiro wry-mouthed. *Tu.* nijikatrūni, nijikāvuni, nijkā-vuni, nikāvuni to grin; kōli nikāvuni to show the teeth, as dogs, monkeys; nikuni to appear, as the projecting teeth. Cf. 554 *Ta.* iṇu. DED(S) 357.

419 *Te.* iṅkuva a sigh. *Go.* (Ma.) inka a belch (Voc. 171); (LuS.) inkawata hiccup. *Kur.* iṅkhā to cough. *Malt.* inḡe id.; inḡre to force phlegm from the throat, hawk; inḡ-pūce hiccup. *Br.* hicking to hiccup (or probably iA; see Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 14074, 14075). DED(N) 358.

420 *Ta.* iṅku (iṅki-) to abide, stay. *Te.* iṅkuva a place, haunt (or with 480 *Ta.* iru). DEDS 58.

421 *Ta.* icaṅku, caṅkaṅ-cēṭi, uvar-caṅkam, muṭ-caṅku mistletoe berry thorn, *Azima tetracantha*, *Ma.* iyaṅku, iṣaṅku id. *Ka.* egaci, uppegaci, uppagaci, uppacci *Monetia barlerioides*; (DCV) isagele mistletoe berry thorn. [*A. tetracantha*, Lamk. = *M. barlerioides*, L'Hérit.] DED(S) 359.

422 *Kur.* isung oil. *Malt.* isḡnu id. DED 360.

423 *Kur.* isḡnā (isḡyā) to open in long slits, chap, crack; isḡkā crack, slit, chink. *Malt.* isḡe to be well parched (as grain), be cracked (as the skin). DED 361.

424 *Ta.* ici fiel, excl. expressive of disgust or loathing. *To.* uṣ excl. of dislike. *Ka.* is, issi interj. of disgust. *Tu.* isḡ, isi interj. expr. disgust. *Te.* isiṇ, isi, issiṇ, issi fiel (denotes contempt, dislike, disapprobation). *Malt.* is-pōpi fiel! fiel! DED 362.

425 *Konda* (BB) is- (-t-) to strike. *Pe.* ih- (ist-) id., beat (drum). *Manḍ.* ih- (-t-) to beat.

*Kui* ihpa (iht-) to thrust into or through spear, spit, impale. *Kuwi* (F.) ih- (ist-), iḡarata sile ihimu 'bolt the door!' and pa 3pl. masc. isteri. DEDS 60.

426 *Pe.* ih- (ist-) to soak, steep. *Man* ih- (-t) to soak, brew (landa). *Kui* ihḡ (iht-) to soak, steep. DEDS 61.

427 *Kur.* (Hahn) iḡo straight from her straight forward. *Malt.* iḡio true. DEDS 62.

428 *Kol.* (SR.) isre glow-worm. *Pe.* iskiḡ puli, iske jipoli firefly. *Manḍ.* iske fir DEDS 63.

429 *Ta.* iṇci ginger. *Ma.* iṇci. *Ko.* inj. *Ko.* iṇji. / Cf. Pali siṅḡ, siṅḡivera; Skt. śṅḡavera (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12588); for -vera-, see 5535 \*vēr-root. DED 363.

430 *Ta.* iṇcu (iṇci-) to be absorbed (water in the ground), evaporate, be curdled (as milk), get thick (as ghee); iṇai (-pp- -tt-) to diminish, shrink. *Ko.* i-y- (i-c-) (flood) subsides. ? *To.* ez, in song-unit: eze x thick mass of buttermilk (= moze xen; mo buttermilk, 4630; ken, cf. 1987; cf. esp. *T.* iṇcu to be curdled, as milk). *Ka.* iṇḡu to imbibe (as water by the earth or other porous matter), sink into, dry up, boil away (*intr.*); iṇḡisu to evaporate by boiling, et (*tr.*); iṅke the state of soaking into, et iḡaru to be evaporated or dried up; imar imiru, imuru to evaporate in boiling, dry up disappear (as a boil), wane, waste away; iḡ iṇcu the state of being dry, withered, fade or sapless. *Tu.* iṇḡu to absorb (as water); dry; to sink in (as eyes from disease). *T.* iṅku, inuku, iṅku to dry up or evaporate (water), sink; iṅkincu to dry up, cause to dry up; iṅkuḍu sinking or drying up (of water or other liquid on the surface of any substance *adj.* sunk, dried up, withered, shrunk; iḡur ivuru to dry up, be evaporated, disappear, perish, die away; iḡirincu to dry up (*tr.* imuru to be evaporated as oil in lamp; iḡ to shrivel, wither, dry up; iḡa crookedness (B.) lank, withered, misshapen; dindu to sink in, be absorbed. *Pa.* nindk- (flood) to subside. *Nk.* (Ch.) ḡik-, ḡig- flood water to subside; ḡigap- to make to subside (cf. 501). *Ga.* (i nink- flood water to subside; (S.<sup>3</sup>) iṅk-ḡ- be absorbed. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) iṅk- (flood) subside, (water) dries up (Voc. 194). *Kom.* nik- (-t) (water) to be evaporated, dry (in summer), (floods) to subside in a river. *Pe.* nik- (-t) (water) to sink into the ground be absorbed. *Kuwi* (Su.) iṅk- (-it-) (water) to be absorbed, dry up. DED(S) 364.

431 *Kur.* iṇjṇā to receive, accept, *g.* *Malt.* injre to receive, take into the hand DED 365.

432 *Ta.* iṭa (-pp-, -nt-) to be cracked, spl be torn off as skin; dig, scoop out, hollow force a way through as an elephant in batt root up as a hog, gore as a bull, throw clods in a furrow; itappu large cleft, ga



clod of earth thrown out by ploughing; iṭavan clod, lump of earth; iṭi (-v-, -nt-) to crumble, fall to pieces, be in ruins (as a wall), become eroded, break in two, part; (-pp-, -tt-) to break to pieces, demolish; iṭical grain bruised in pounding; iṭivu decay, destruction, crumbling down as of an undermined bank. *Ma. iṭakka* to dig, split; iṭika to crumble, fall to pieces, be split, be powdered, fall, be reduced (as a price); iṭikka to demolish, humble; iṭiccal demolition, ruins, dejection; iṭippu ruination; iṭivu demolition, despondency, degradation. *Ir. depisu* to cause to break. *Ko. iry-* (iṭc-) to crush in a mortar, break, destroy in one movement (e.g. wall), be broken; *iryy* large ditch caused by erosion. *To. iry-* (iṭc-) to fall down (as a house); (iṭc-) to pull down (a ruined house). *Ka. idi* to be powdered, ground, crumble; *idisu* to cause to powder; *idupu* breach, crack, hole; *inde* crack, slit. *Koḍ. idi-* (idiv-, idinj-) (wall) falls, (land) slips; (idip-, idic-) to knock over (wall, something piled or built up). *Tu. idē* split, chasm. *Te. idiyu* to split, crack, fall to pieces, crumble, fall in; *idupu* breach, crack, hole; *inde* crack, slit. ? Cf. 2955 *Pe. dṛiṅ(g)*- and 2974 *Kol. dēpla*. DED(S) 366.

433 *Ta. iṭakkar* indecent words, terms denoting things or actions too obscene to be uttered in good society; iṭakkan rude, saucy, disrespectful person; iṭakku vulgar language, captious speech, rudeness, incivility, obstinacy as of a balky horse; iṭaṅkar debauchees, libertines, licentious men. *Ko. eṭk* rude, overbearing conduct. *Tu. eḍaṅku* pātera an offensive word. *Kur. eṛex* sour and acid, cross, acrimonious, nasty. DED 367.

434 *Ta. iṭam* place, room, spot, opportunity; iṭaṇ wide space, auspicious time; iṭai place, space, suitable time, opportunity; iṭaviya wide, extensive, spacious; iṭalam width, extent; iṭavai way. *Ma. iṭa, eṭa, iṭam, eṭam, eṭam* place, spot, house, time. *Ko. eṭm* (obl. eṭt-) place. *To. iṭṛ* (obl. iṭt-) place. *Ka. ide, eḍe, eḍa* place, spot, ground. *Koḍ. eḍe* the company or proximity of a person. *Tu. idē* place, room, space, abode; (B-K.) *dekki* place, room. *Te. eḍa* place, spot; *edamu* place, space, room, opportunity, time, occasion. DED(S, N) 368.

435 *Ta. iṭar* affliction, distress, trouble, poverty; iṭai trouble, difficulty, check, impediment; iṭaiyṭu, iṭaiyṭu obstacle; iṭumpu cruelty, oppression, tyranny; iṭumpai suffering, affliction, distress, calamity, evil, harm, injury, disease, poverty; iṭaṅcal obstruction, hindrance, trouble. *Ma. iṭar* trouble, grief, impediment, hindrance; iṭayṭu obstacle; iṭampuka to obstruct. *Ka. idaru, iduru, idru, edaru, edru* impediment, hindrance, trouble, enmity; *edar, edaru* poverty, indigence, ruin. *Te. edaru* misfortune; *edḍami* misfortune, calamity; *edḍamu* prevention; *iduma* calamity, misfortune, trouble, hardship, evil, ill; *depparamu, depparamu* danger, peril; (Inscr.)

*edaru* to obstruct. ? Cf. 788 *Kur. eṛex-eṛpā*. DED(S) 369.

436 *Ta. iṭalai* wild olive, *Olea dioica*. *Ma. iṭala* a wood, burning very rapidly, (ML.) *Olea dioica*; (DCV) *eṭala id. Ka. (DCV)* *eṭala* wild olive. DED(S) 370.

437 *Ta. iṭaru* (iṭari-) to stumble, strike one's foot against, kick, obstruct; *n.* obstacle; iṭaral stumbling, obstacle. *Ma. iṭaruka* to stumble, trip, falter, hesitate; iṭareca stumbling, hesitation; iṭampuka to stumble, knock against, oppose, walk with difficulty; iṭampal contrariety; iṭantuka to walk with difficulty. *To. id-* (idy-) to limp. *Ka. idaru, edaru* to stumble, trip; *edavu, edapu* the foot to be struck at a thing so as to cause a person to fall or to be near to fall, strike with the foot against, stumble, trip; *edacu, edagu* difficulty, esp. in speaking; (Nanj.) *edgu* to stumble; *edahu* to stumble, commit a mistake; *n.* stumbling; *edahuha* stumbling, deviating from the right course; (Ilav.) *daṅku* to stumble. *Tu. eṭṭuni id.*; (B-K.) *eḍaṅku, daṅku, daṅku, doṅku id.*, hit against; *dumpiyuni*, (B-K.) *dompu* to stumble. *Kor. (T.) dakki id.* *Te. dekku* to hinder, prevent, arrest. *Malt. imbe, ippe* to tumble, be dashed against. DED(S, N) 371.

438 *Ta. iṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound loud, roar, thunder, throb, beat, ache (as the head); *n.* thunder, roar, great noise, ache, throbbing pain; iṭippu thunder, noise. *Ma. iṭi* thunderbolt. *Ko. iry-* (iṭc-) (heart) beats fast, thunder. *To. iry-* (iṭc-) to thunder; *iry* thunder. *Go. (Ko. M.) idr-* to thunder (Voc. 163). DED(S) 372.

439 *Ta. iṭi* flour, esp. of rice or millet; light meal with flour as its chief ingredient; iṭiyal a loose confectionary made of flour; iṭiyappam steamed rice-cake. *Ma. iṭiyappam, iṭiyuppi* a kind of cake. *Te. idi, idikuḍaka, idikuḍumu* different sorts of cakes. Cf. 455 *Ta. iṭali*. DEDS 64.

440 *Ka. idi* to be joined or united, be close, be mixed together, crowd; *n.* state of being close, joined, or together; the whole; (PBh.) *iduvu* heap, mass. *Koḍ. idi* the whole. *Tu. idi* entire, whole. Cf. 458 *Ta. iṭṭai* and 538 *Ta. iṭṭu*. DED 373, and from DED 430.

441 *Ta. iṭiṇcil* the hollow portion of a lamp, which is the receptacle for the oil. *Ma. iṭiṇṇil* small earthen lamp. DED 374.

442 *Ta. iṭu* (iṭuv-, iṭt-) to place, deposit, put in, keep, throw, cast away, discharge (as arrows), give, pour (as rain), put on (as a bangle), compare, bury, lay (as an egg); iṭu applying, putting on, delivering, handing over, appropriateness, fitness, equality, a pledge, security, mortgage. *Ma. iṭuka* to put, place, plant, wear, cast, throw, give, act in general; iṭuvikka, iṭikka, iṭukkuka to make to put, etc.; iṭu placing, stability, durability, close texture, equivalent, what

is equal, matches. *Ko. id-* (iṭ-) to put, fix; *iṭ* shot; equal, equality. *To. id-* (iṭ-) to put, place, give, throw, (sun) shines, (wind) blows, wear (jewelry anywhere except around neck); auxiliary of perseverative aspect; *idc-* (idc-) to set fire to, smoke (tobacco). *Ka. idu* (iṭt-) to let go or send from the hand, put down, throw, put, place, apply, set, plant, put on (as ornaments), lay by, keep, produce, perform, effect, make; *n.* putting, throwing, putting on, an ornament; = *idu*; *idisu* to cause to put, etc.; *iduge, idige* putting down or on, that is put on, an ornament; *iduvike* putting, applying, planting, producing, etc.; *idu* putting, placing, that is put, an object or mark to aim at, throwing, fitness, proportion, equality, that is equal or matches, an equivalent, a pledge. *Koḍ. id-* (iduv-, iṭt-) to drop (tr.); (Kar. also) to wear (not used for sari). *Tu. idpini* to place, put down; *idṭu* a pledge, pawn, an equivalent; *dipini* to place, keep, put, reserve, lay by; *dipāvuni* to cause to place, keep, put, etc.; *dipāvōṇuni* to keep, etc., for oneself; (B-K.) *iṭu, idṭu, idṭu* to place. *Te. idu* to place, put, lay, give, offer; *idu* equality, a match, an equal, an equivalent, pledge, equal. *Kol. i-d-* (iṭt-) to put. *Nk. ir-* (iṭt-) to put, allow. *Nk. (Ch.) ir-* (iṭt-) to put. *Pa. id-* (iṭt-) to put, put down, place, keep, lay (eggs), allow. *Ga. (Oll.) ir-* to put, fill, lay (eggs); (S.) *ir-* (iṭt-) to put, place. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) irrānā* to keep, place, preserve; *irr-* (Mu.) to put, keep, (Ko.) to hide; *ir-* (A.) to keep, (Y.S.) to put, keep; (Ma.) *ag-*, *eg-* to put away, hide (Voc. 182). *Koṇḍa id-* to put; *ir-* (iṭt-) to serve (food), put, pour in or out; *iṭki-* (-t-) to put on (ornament), insert (flowers behind ear), wear a beauty mark. *Pe. iṭ-* (-t-) to put; *iz-* (iṭt-) id., put in (salt), fix (fishtrap). *Maṇḍ. iṭ-* to put, put down. *Kuṭi iṭa* (iṭi-) to place, put down, set, fix, put by, keep, see a person off, take to wife; *n.* act of placing, putting, setting, keeping. *Kuṭi (F.) itali* to keep; (S.) *ittinai* to place, put, keep. ? Cf. 492 *Ka. irku*. DED(S, N) 375.

443 *Ta. iṭu* (iṭuv-, iṭt-) to hit against; iṭacu (iṭaci-) to strike, collide; iṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to butt, hit against, kill; *n.* stroke, blow, push. *Ma. iṭayuka* to hit against, press against, quarrel; iṭaccal a quarrel; iṭacil conflict; iṭi stroke, blow, shock, bruising, pounding; iṭikka to beat, bruise. *Ko. id-* (iṭ-) to beat; *iṭ* a blow; *iryl* act of striking a blow. *To. id-* (iṭ-) to hit against. *Ka. idaku* to beat, cuff; *idi* to pound, beat; (PBh.) *idu* (iṭt-) to hit; *dikkā, dikkī, dī, dīku* a butt with the head. *Tu. eḍaṅkuni* to hit, kick; *edapuni, edupuni, edpuni* to thump, strike with the fist, pound in a mortar. *Te. dī* a butt with the head; *dikonu* to butt, encounter, attack, meet, oppose. *Kol. (Kin.) ir-* to strike. *Koṇḍa rey*, (BB also) *ri-* to beat, strike. *Pe. ir-* (iṭt-) id., throw (stone). *Kur. iryānā* to kick. ? Cf. 492 *Ka. irku* and 2955 *Pe. dṛiṅ(g)*-. DED(S) 376.

444 *Ta. iṭukku* (iṭukki-) to take between the fingers or toes, grasp as with pincer, take under one's arm, press or squeeze between two boards; *n.* prehensile claws; those of a scorpion or of a lobster; iṭuk' pincers, tongs, tweezers, steel trap, prehensile chela of a crab or a scorpion; iṭṭitai vice in turner's lathe. *Ma. iṭukku* claws of lobster iṭukkuka to press, pinch (as a crab); iṭuk' pincers, tongs, forceps. *Ko. iṭk* tongs. *Ka. idak* to pinch, tweak; *ikkur, ikkurā, ikkara, iki* pair of tongs, pair of pincers; (PBh.) *igku* tongs, pincers. *Tu. idumbulu* (in wrestling) the act of seizing each other tightly with both hands; *ikkulji, ikkule*, (B-K.) *ikkul* pair of pincers or tongs. *Kuṭi dīpa* tong pincers. DED 356, 377.

445 *Ta. iṭukku* narrow lane, path, partly between fingers, crevices between the feet cleft in split wood, any place where a person or thing may get pressed or wedged in difficulty, trouble, straits; iṭukkam closeness, narrowness of space, trouble; iṭukka: iṭuval crevice; iṭuṅku (iṭuṅki-), iṭuku (iṭuki) to shrink, contract; iṭukkan misery, distress; iṭukkani corner, nook; iṭakkar being close and crowded; iṭaṅkar narrow path; iṭaṅcal narrowness, closeness, trouble; iṭṭu small, narrow; iṭṭitai smallness, minuteness; obstacle, hindrance; iṭṭitaiṇcal trouble, straits; iṭṭi scantiness, slenderness; iṭṭimai smallness, narrowness; iṭṭalam crowd, throng, insufficient air-space, difficulty, affliction; iṭṭal ppaṭu to be brought together as fragments and concentrated within a small area; iṭṭu narrow path between two fields (local). *M. iṭukku* narrow passage, straitness, difficult poverty; iṭuṇṇuka to be straitened, contracted; iṭukkuka to confine; iṭaṇṇu strait; iṭumpu a narrow passage; iṭṭil lane between two hedges; eṭayi a by-way, lane; (Tiy) eṭa lane, narrow path. *Ka. idaku, iṭak iṭuku, idāṅku, idiku, iduka, iduku, idu*, narrowness, closeness, straitness, difficult trouble; iṭṭu state of being close, narrow, pressed, thronged; iṭṭanisu, iṭṭalisu to close, thronged, crowded, abundant, assembled in large numbers; iṭṭapa, iṭṭala a crowd, throng, mass, abundance. *Tu. iṭṭide* narrowness; (B-K.) *eḍeṅkily* corner, predicament. *Te. iṭṭalamu* great, abundant. *Gā. (S.) idigeda* a few. DED(S, N) 378.

446 *Ta. iṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to make room, get out of the way, retreat, fall back. iṭam; (iṭampi-) to keep aloof. *Ma. iṭayikka, iṭek* to disunite, separate; iṭaccal family discord separation. *Te. eḍayu* to be separated, disunited, remove; *eḍayika* separation; *eḍa* to break, separate, disunite; *eḍagillu* to stay aside, get out of the way; *eḍagala, eḍagala* further off, at a little distance; *eḍamuga* at distance, aloof; *eḍalu* to be broken, (K.) separated (as joints); *eḍalincu* to separate, remove, loosen; (K.) *eḍal(u)cu* to remove, take off (as clothes); *eḍavu* distant, remove; *davvu* distance; distant. *Kol. (SR.) dav*

dautān distant. *Nk.* dhāv distance. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) id-er- to get separated. *Malt.* eṛare to keep aloof, get away; eṛatre to separate, remove. ? *Br.* (h)arsing to turn something back or round, change, get back again, recover, (disease) attacks again; harsēnging to turn oneself back, return, turn oneself round, take a turn, turn (of milk), be turned (of the stomach); harsēnging to make to return, withhold; (all forms have town variant with r for ṛ) (*BDCG*, p. 10). / *Cf.* Nahali dhava far, distant. DED(S) 379, DED(S) 2540.

447 *Ta.* iṭai (-v, -nt-) to grow weary (as with long waiting), be damped in spirits. *Te.* dayyu to be tired or fatigued, (K. also) be weakened, emaciated. *Kol.* day- (dayt-) to become thin (< *Te.*). *Kuwi* (Su.) dāh- to become thin; (F.) daha thin (of body), lean; (S.) dāhina to wither; dāhi kina to imbecillitate (*sic*); (Isr.) dāh- (-it-) to become weak or thin. From DED(S) 435.

448 *Ta.* iṭai middle in space or time, interval, gap, unfilled space, waist; iṭuppu waist, side, loins, hips. *Ma.* iṭa, eṭa interval, place between, interval of time, middle, waist; iṭuppu the hip. *Ko.* eṛ place or time between, interval (esp. of time). *To.* iṭ kwa-y bamboo vessel into which butter and butter-milk are poured from vessels of the inner section of the ti-dairy, and from which they are poured into vessels of the outer section (to keep the ritual purity of objects in the inner section free from any outside contamination; lit. intermediate kwa-y vessel [for kwa-y, see 2225]). *Ka.* eḍa, eḍe place or time between, interval, distance, middle, waist, inferiority; eḍati middle aged woman. *Tu.* iḍe interval, space between, interval of time; iḍetara middling, inferior; eḍavayṭu, eḍevayṭu middling, indifferent; dekkāru the space between the legs. *Te.* eḍa space, interval, distance, difference; eḍamu intervening space, distance. DED(S, N) 380.

449 *Ta.* iṭai, iṭam left side; iṭaṇ one on the left side; iṭattai, iṭavaṇ left ox in the yoke. *Ma.* iṭam, eṭam left side. *Ko.* eṛ id. *To.* oṛ left. *Ka.* eḍa left, left side; eḍacu state of being left-handed. *Koḍ.* eḍate left. *Tu.* eḍa, yaḍa id.; eḍaṅku on the left side; yaḍambu left side; damma, datta left. *Te.* eḍama left, left-hand, the left-hand side; dā, dā left. *Kol.* (Hislop) eḍamakei left (i.e. left hand: < *Te.*). *Nk.* (Ch.) dākiyan ki left hand. / *Cf.* Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5539, \*dāva-, \*dāva-, \*dēva-, etc. (e.g. H. dāwā, Mar. dāvā, Or. dēbarā), whence *Nk.* dāva; Pa. dēbri; *Ga.* (Oll.) dēbri; *Go.* (SR. S.) dēma, (L.) demar (*Yoc.* 1583), (M.) dāvā; *Kui* deba, debe, deba; *Kuwi* (F.) tebri, (S.) tēbri, (Su. P.) tebri. DED(S) 381.

450 *Ta.* iṭai the herdsman caste; iṭaiyar men of the herdsman caste inhabiting the mullai country; *fem.* iṭacci. *Ma.* iṭayan, eṭayan the middle caste of shepherds and cowherds, rather foreigners in Malabar;

*fem.* iṭacci; iṭassēri herdsman's quarter. *Cf.* *Ta.* iṭaṇ shepherds. / *Cf.* Sgh. eṇḍēra herdsman. DED(S) 382.

451 *Kur.* iṇā to fry, roast, parch (as food grains), toast (as bread). *Malt.* eṛye to parch grain. DED(S) 65.

452 *Kol.* (Kin.) iṛp wall. *Go.* (Mu.) ḍipi mud-wall (*Voc.* 1566). (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 8.

453 *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) iṭṭānā, (several dialects) iṭ- to touch (*Voc.* 161). *Pe.* ḍu- (-t-) id. *Kui* ḍiga (ḍigi-) to touch, feel; *n.* a touch. *Kuwi* (F.) ḍigali to feel, touch; (S.) ḍiginai, ḍinai, (Su.) ḍig- (-it-) to touch. DED(S) 383.

454 *Ma.* iṭṭaṇa wooden block with a notch, used by carpenters to wedge in planks in order to work them. *Tu.* iṭṭarē, iṭṭire a mortice, cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the end of a beam or plank; a stone placed under a beam. DED 384.

455 *Ta.* iṭṭali a kind of cake prepared by steaming semi-solid dough made of rice mixed with black gram. *Ma.* iṭṭali, iḍḍali a kind of cake. *Ka.* iḍḍali, iḍḍalige, iḍḍalige a kind of sour pudding made of rice flour, black gram, cummin seed, ginger, salt, pepper, etc., and boiled in steam. *Te.* iḍḍena a sort of cake. *Cf.* 439 *Ta.* iṭi. / *Cf.* Skt. iṇḍari-, iṇḍali- a kind of cake (*lex*). DED(S) 385.

456 *Ta.* iṇar (iṇari-) to be dense; *n.* a cluster of flowers, full-blown flower, pollen, bunch of fruit. *Ma.* iṇar fish-spawn. DED 386.

457 *Ta.* iṇai (-v, -nt-) to join, unite (*intr.*), agree, be suited, be like, resemble; (-pp-, -tt-) to join (*tr.*), tie (as a garland); *n.* union, likeness, pair, couple; iṇaiṇai union, equality; iṇaṅku (iṇaṅki-) to consent, comply with; *n.* union, friendship, fit mate; iṇaṅki girl's companion; iṇaṅkaṇ friend; iṇaṅkal consent; iṇaṅkar match, comparison; iṇakku (iṇakki-) to cause to agree, unite, connect, fit; *n.* union, comparison, match; iṇakkam fitting well together, fitness, friendship, agreement; ? eḷḷu (eḷḷi-) to equal. *Ma.* iṇa pair, couple, mate, companion, union; iṇayuka to agree well, suit; iṇekka to unite, couple, be equal; iṇakkam concord, union, submission; iṇakku agreement; iṇaṅhuka to agree, make peace, grow tame; iṇakkuka to pacify, tame; iṇaṅṅu relationship, those of the same caste; iṇaṅṅan kinsman; *fem.* iṇaṅṅatti. *Ka.* eṇe, eṇa a couple, pair, connexion, adjustment, equality, similarity, a match. *Koḍ.* eṇe double (eṇe makka twins; eṇe ba-ḷe double plantain); eṇe a-ḍ (snakes) mate. *Tu.* iṇē, iṇē a couple, pair, companion, mate. *Te.* eṇa equal; equality, a match; eṇayincu to mix, mingle, join, unite; eṇayika fitness, mingling; eṇayu to resemble, be equal or similar to, mingle, unite, (K. also) fit, suit; eṇiyu to mingle, mix, join, unite; eṇucu, eṇupu to mix (*tr.*), mingle, stir with a stick as ingredients in a dish; eṇupuḍu act of mixing, mingling, or

stirring with a stick; eṇika, eṇike a thread composed of four single yarns united; (K.) eṇayyu to fit, suit, adorn. ? *Cf.* 507 *Ta.* iṇai. DED(S) 387.

458 *Ta.* iṇṭai circlet of flowers, variety of garland. *Ma.* iṇṭa a kind of garland. *Ka.* iṇḍe wreath, garland. *Te.* (*SAN, VN, DCV*) iṇḍe garland. *Cf.* 440 *Ka.* iḍi. DED(S) 388.

459 *Ta.* iṭaṇ, aṭaṇ petal, palmyra leaf, eyelid. *Ma.* iṭal flower leaf, ovary of fish; iṭa sprout, shoot, tender leaf; iṭaykkuka to sprout. *Ka.* eṣal, (PBh.) eṣaṇ petal, small twig with leaves. *Tu.* eṣaly petal, leaf. DED 389.

460 *Ta.* iṭṭi white fig, *Ficus infectoria*; stone fig, *F. gibbosa parasitica*; tailed oval-leaved fig, *F. talboti*; icci oval-leaved fig; jointed ovate-leaved fig, *F. tsiela*; icciyal, iccil jointed ovate-leaved fig; iṭatti jointed ovate-leaved fig; suberrate rhomboid-leaved fig, *F. gibbosa tuberculata*; iratakam jointed ovate-leaved fig; iṭali white fig; iṭṭi tailed oval-leaved fig. *Ma.* iṭṭi, iṭṭiy-al waved leaved fig-tree, *F. venosa*; a parasitical plant, *Loranthus coriaceus*. *Koḍ.* iṭṭi *F.* (? *gibbosa*). DED(S) 390.

461 *Kur.* iṭṭnā, in: xatṭnā iṭṭnā to portion out, distribute; (Hahn) iṭṭnā to dole out. *Malt.* iṭe to divide (as a share). DED(S) 391.

462 *Kur.* iḍnā to put in the ground and cover (as seed for growth), plant, transplant, introduce and establish (as a new religion); iḍnā refl-pass. *Malt.* iḍe to plant, erect, build. DED 392.

463 *Kur.* iḍnā to cease, stop (of rain), come to a close (said of proceedings of some importance); iḍhi cessation of rain, break in the rains. *Malt.* iḍre to cease (as rain), become sober from intoxication. DED(S) 393.

464 *Ka.* iḍḍuḍu-baḷḷi the melon plant, *Cucumis melo* Lin. *Tu.* iḍḍuḍu a kind of cucumber. DED 394.

465 *Ta.* imil hump on bull. *Ma.* imi hump.

466 *Ta.* imir (-v, -nt-) to sound, hum; imir (-v, -nt-) to sound, buzz; (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, hum; *n.* sound, hum, roar. *Ma.* imaruka to groan.

467 *Ka.* imbu a halting or resting place, home, place, space, room; imba width, breadth. *Tu.* imbu place, room, space, refuge, opportunity; broad, wide. *Te.* immu a place, home, room, space; convenience, convenient, suitable. ? *Cf.* 480 *Ta.* iru. DED 395.

468 *Ta.* immi grain of red little-millet, atom, smallest fraction (1/1,075,200). *Ma.* immi a fraction (1/494,802 or 1/2,150,400); immiṇi a little, very little quantity. DED 396.

469 *Ta.* iyaṅku (iyaṅki-) to move, stir, go, proceed, walk about; *n.* movement, act of going; iyakku (iyakki-) to cause to go, train

or break in (as a bull or horse); *n.* motion going, marching; iyakkam motion, moving about, way; icaṅku (icaṅki-) to go or let to (as a way); icai (-pp-, -tt-) to bring about iyal (iyalv-, iyaṅ-, iyal-) to go on for dance; *n.* pace, gait; iyavu way; leading proceeding; iyavul leadership, god, wa iyavai way, path. *Ma.* iyaṅhuka to move steadily; iyakkuka to cause to move; iyakka motion, movement. *Ko.* i-y- (i-c-), i-c- (i-c-) to drive (cattle). *Ka.* (PBh.) esagu to drive DED(S) 397.

470 *Ta.* iyampu (iyampi-) to sound, sa utter; iyakku (iyakki-) to cause to sound iyakkam a musical composition, pitch (three kinds); iyam sound, word, music instrument; iyantai an ancient melody type; iyavaṇ drummer; icai (-pp-, -tt-) to sound sound as a musical instrument, express, signify, play as on a lute; *n.* sound, noise, word, fame, song, music; ? eṇe Sāmaveda (with 879 *Ta.* eṅku). *Ma.* iyampuka to sound ica, isa song, music; isampuka to say, speak utter. *Ka.* (PBh.) eṇe to sound. ? *Kui* e (eṇi-) to sing, chant, recite, read aloud, relate tell, say; *n.* act of singing, relating, telling. *Br.* hit talk, conversation, promise, matter (talked about); hit kanning to talk, discuss things about one; hitmit conversational gossip (*BDCG*, p. 16). DED(S) 398.

471 *Ta.* iyal (iyalv-, iyaṅ-, iyal-) to be possible, befall, be associated with; accept agree to, approach, resemble; *n.* fitness good conduct, likeness, nature, quality iyalpu nature, proper behaviour, goodness propriety; iyalvu nature, means of attaining iyarru (iyarri-) to do, effect, cause to do control the movements of, create, compose iyarri, iyaral effort; iyaṅkai nature, custom iyal (-v, -nt-) to be agreeable, agree, harmonize, resemble; (-pp-, -tt-) to join, connect, adapt; iyaipu union, harmony, appropriateness; iyaivu union, joining together; icai (-nt-) to fit in (as one plank with another harmonize, consent, agree; (-pp-, -tt-) bind, resemble; *n.* union, harmony; icaiṇi combination, joining so as to fit in, join iyaivu agreement, consent, suitability. *Ma.* iyaluka to agree, go fairly, be proper; iya what is proper; nature, condition; strength power; iyaṅruka to cause, induce; ikaṅru to cause, effect; iyappu joint, joining together; iyaṅyuka to be agreeable, harmonise; iyaṅyaku to join (*tr.*); iyaṅyuka to agree, join together; iyaṅyaku to join (*tr.*); iṣal style, what proper. *Ka.* iḷu attachment, as that of animal to men, of children to parents; esagu engage in, undertake, commence, do, make perform; (PBh.) esaka action, deed, work. *Tu.* iyaṅuni, iyaṅuni to be sufficient. ? iya-konu, iya-konu to consent; iya-kō iya-kōlu consent; iḷuvu honour, chastity. *Cf.* 905 *Ta.* eḷ. DED(S, N) 399.

472 *Ta.* ira (-pp-, -nt-) to beg alms, beseege entreat; irappu begging; iravai begging, ar

thing borrowed to be returned after use (except money); iravu beggary; iravalañ, iravōñ beggar. *Ma.* irakkuka to beg, ask alms; irappu begging; irappan beggar; iravu thing lent. *Ka.* ere (erad-) to beg, ask, solicit; era, eravu, erapu, eraval that which is asked for, that which one desires to borrow, a thing borrowed for temporary use, state of borrowing from one another. *Koḍ.* era- (erap-, erand-) to beg; (Shanmugam) erapē beggar; erapaci a female beggar. *Tu.* eravu act of lending or borrowing for temporary use; randuni to beseech, entreat; randelu begging, entreating. *Te.* eravu a loan, thing borrowed for temporary use. *Malt.* irgre to borrow, take a loan. DED(S) 400.

473 *Ta.* irañku (irañki-) to feel pity, condescend, show grace; be aggrieved, distressed in mind; repent; irakkam mercy, grace, pity, compassion, regret, sorrow. *Ma.* erakkam kindness, pity, compassion; wretchedness, affliction, miserable state. From DED 694.

474 *Ta.* irañtu, (coll.) reñtu two; irañtām, irañtāvatu second; irapai couple, pair; irāṭṭai pair, married couple, twins, even numbers; irāṭṭaiyar twins; irāṭṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to double (tr.), repeat; be doubled, return, disagree; n. double quantity; irāṭṭippu double quantity; irāṭṭu (irāṭṭi-) to double (intr.), sound alternately; wave alternately (tr.); n. double-ness; iru (before consonant), ir (before vowel) *adj.* two; iru-patu, iru-vatu twenty; iru-nūru 200; irumai twofold state; iruvar two persons; ivv-irāṭṭu two by two. *Ma.* rañtu two; rañt-āka to be divided, be doubled; rañtām second; rañtikka to be divided, disagree; double, multiply; irāṭṭa double, even; irāṭṭi double, twice as much; irāṭṭikka to double, multiply; iru (before consonant), ir (before vowel) *adj.* two; iruvar two persons; iru-patu twenty; iru-nūru 200; i-rañtu by twos. *Ir.* rañdu, reñdu two. *Ko.* eyd two; ir va-d twenty; irva-d by twenties; ir pa-py two pa-py measures; i vat oḍ twenty-one, etc.; i nu-r 200; i-r a-ṭ two years; i-r o-k two oḷk measures; eṭ calg two calg measures. *To.* e-ḍ (obl. e-ḍṇ-/e-p-; e-ṭ- when preceded by plural personal or reflexive pronoun) two; i foḥ twenty; i nu-r 200; i kwa-w two kwa-x measures; i-r o-ṭ two years; i-r ak two aḷok measures; i-ṭy double, even (of numbers); im double; imu twins (pl. imua-m twins on more than one occasion); i-ṣṭyu twice. *Ka.* eraḍu, erḍu, erag two; *adj.* ir, ir, ik, ic, etc., ir; irpattu, ippattu twenty; innūru 200; irbar, ibbar, irvar two persons; irme, imme twice. *Koḍ.* daṇḍi two things; daṇḍane second; pann-erāṇḍi twelve; iru-vadi twenty; in-nu-rī 200; i-r a-ṇḍi two years; i-rak ēṭṭi two pairs of bullocks; i-raba, i-raṇḍi two by two (persons, things); i-raḍi the usual two helpings at a meal; ibba two persons; imma twice; irme separation, difference. *Tu.* raḍḍu two things; raddanē second; middling; iry, ir- *adj.* two, double, both; ir-nūdu 200; ir-portu a whole day; irva twenty; irbaḍi double;

irveru two persons; irvoḷu twice. *Kor.* (M.) eydi two. *Te.* reṇḍu two things; reṇḍava second, another; reṇca two (in gambling); reṇṭa two ways or courses; reṇṭa double, twofold; reṇṭi twice as much; reṇṭincu to double; reṇṭimpu doubling; double; pann-erḍu twelve; iru, ir- = reṇḍu in some cpds.; iru-vadi, (coll.) iruvai twenty; in-nūru 200; iddaṇu, iruguru, iruvuru, (Inscr.) ibbandru, ibbaru two persons; inu māru twice. *Kol.* indin two things; iddar two men; i-ral two women; in nal two days; ?ittarel both persons; (P.) irve twenty. *Nk.* inding two things; iddar two men; iral two women; eṭ, in: bal-er two seers. *Nk.* (Ch.) erndi two things; iroṭel, iroṭer two men; ira two women; ir nān two days; erndik two years; erndida twice. *Pa.* irḍu two things; irul two men; iral two women; *adj.* ir; iroṭ two things. *Ga.* (Oll.) indī two things; irul two men; iral two women; *adj.* ir; (P. S.<sup>2</sup>) idḍig two (neut.). *Go.* (Tr. and most dialects) raṇḍ, (S.) raṇḍu, (Ma. Ko.) reṇḍ two (non-masc.); (Tr. Ph.) rahk rahk two each; (W. Ch.) ranṭe both, pair; (Tr.) rancē two or so (Voc. 3013); (Mu. Ma.) irvur, (Ko.) irvur, (Tr.) iruṭ, (M.) iruṭ(r), (SR.) iver, (Y.) ivir, (G.) ivur two (masc.) (Voc. 184). *Koṇḍa* ri<sup>2</sup>-ri- two; ruṇḍi two (fem. and neut.); ri<sup>2</sup>er two men; ri<sup>2</sup>eṭ we two; ri<sup>2</sup>ider you two; riṇeṇḍ two days; riyaṇa two sides; riza twice; ruṭkulaka at the rate of two, two each; (BB) idḍum two tūm measures. *Pe.* ri two; rikar two men; rindek two women; rindaṇ two (neut.). *Manḍ.* ri two; rikar two men; rikehiṇ two women. *Kui* ri two (*adj.* preceding n.); riaru two men; riṇḍe, riṇḍi two women or things (*adj.* following n.); riṇe twice; riko on two sides; (K.) ri two (*adj.*); ri<sup>2</sup>er, ri<sup>2</sup>ari two men; riṇḍi two (fem., nt.); ri kōpi forty. *Kuwi* (F.) ri two; riaru two men; riṇḍi two women or things; (S.) ri two; riaru two men; riṇḍi two women or things; (Isr.) ri two; ri<sup>2</sup>ari two men; riṇḍi two (fem., neut.); ri<sup>2</sup>ni two days. *Kur.* irb two persons; (Hahn) irbar, irbarim both; ēṭ, ēṇḍ two things. *Malt.* iwr two persons; -is two (things); lwrestī two by two (persons); -isti two by two (things). *Br.* irat two (entities); *adj.* irā. / Cf. Nahali irar two (masc); ir (fem., neut.). DED(S) 401.

475 *Ta.* iratti, irati, irantai, ilantai, ilatai *Zizyphus jujuba*. *Ma.* ilanta, lanta. *Ka.* era, elaci, elci, elaci, ilici, egaci, reḡu (< Te.). *Te.* reḡu, reṇu. *Kol.* (Kin.) reṅga, (SR.) reṅṇa. *Nk.* reṅga. *Nk.* (Ch.) reṅga. *Pa.* reḡa. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) reṅ. *Go.* (all dialects) reṅga (Voc. 3057). *Malt.* ilkrū a wild plum. DED(S) 402.

476 *Ta.* iralai stag; kind of deer. *Ka.* eraḷe, erale antelope, deer, incl., for example, the black and spotted antelope. *Tu.* eraḷe antelope, deer. *Te.* (Inscr.) iri (pl. irulu) stag; irri antelope; ? leṭi, leḍi id. *Malt.* ilaru the mouse deer. DED 403.

477 *Ta.* irali, irali cassia. *Ka.* rēla id. *Te.* rēla-ceṭṭu, (Inscr.) rēla purging cassia, *Cassia*

(*cathartocarpus fistula*. *Go.* (Ph. M.) rēla, (Tr.) rērkā *Cassia fistula* (Voc. 3062). DED(S) 404.

478 *Ta.* iri (-v-, -nt-) to be destroyed, retreat, flee away; (-pp-, -tt-) to defeat, destroy, drive away; iriṇaṇ foe; iriyal running, speeding. *Ko.* irymury gey- (gec-) to kill in a battle. DED(S) 405.

479 *Ta.* irical break, crack. *Ma.* iriyuka to wrench off, twist off, pluck (as fruits, branches); iriccal plucking. *Kol.* iri- (irit-) to tear (intr.); irk- (irikt-) to tear (tr.). *Nk.* ir- to be torn; irk- to tear. *Kui* ira a splinter. *Malt.* ire to lop off, hew. DED(S) 406.

480 *Ta.* iru (-pp-, -nt-) to exist, remain, sit down, live, belong to (dative of person); auxiliary; iruttu (irutti-) to cause to sit, detain, fix permanently; iruvu (iruvi-) to cause to be or abide; irukkai sitting, seat, residence; iruppu seat, residence, condition in life, balance on hand, surplus, stores, merchandise, wares. *Ma.* irikkuka to sit, remain, be in a place; auxiliary; irikka being; iruppi sitting, residence, position; iruttuka to seat, place, detain, settle; iruttikka to cause to seat; irutti a seat; iruttam, iruttu sitting, staying. *Ko.* ig- (ir- in one form; it-) to exist, be in a place; irp collection of property; irppa-rn rich man; ? igc- (igc-) to ignite (tic fire). *To.* ir- (iṭ-) to sit, remain, live; perfective-continuative auxiliary; iṣṭ- (iṣṭy-) to seat, keep in a place; iṣk lifetime; i-ṣk dwelling, act of dwelling. *Ka.* ir, iru (irdu, iddu) to be, exist, remain, stay, delay, belong to (dative of person); irisu to cause to be or stay, place, put, deposit; iravu, irapu being, staying, resting, state, condition; iruviḷe, iruha being, existing, etc.; irisuha causing to be or to stay, etc.; irke, ikke being, abode, seat, place. *Koḍ.* ir- (ipp-, iṇṇ-) to be in a place. *Tu.* ippuni (itt-) to be, exist, live in; have, possess (dative of person). *Te.* iravu place, abode; firm; iravupaḍu to become established, firm; iruvu neighbourhood, place, home; irugu neighbourhood; neighbouring; iravāru to become firm, fixed, settled; ikka place, abode, dwelling, seat; iṅkuva a place, haunt (or with 420 *Ta.* iṅku). *Kui* rinda (rindi-) to be stable, steady, stand firm, stand still; pl. action ritta (ritki-); rissa (rist-) to steady, set in position. *Kuwi* (S.) re<sup>2</sup>nai to abide. Cf. 823 *Kol.* er; ? cf. 467 *Ka.* imbu and 492 *Ka.* irku. DED(S, N) 407.

481 *Ta.* iru great, spacious, vast; irumai greatness, largeness, hugeness, eminence. *Te.* inu, in: inumikkili very much, very great (for mikkili, see 4838 *Ta.* miku); inu-maddi *Terminalia tomentosa* (a large tree; for maddi, see 4718 *Ta.* marutu). DEN 9.

482 *Ta.* irul ironwood of Ceylon, *Mesua ferrea*; (DCV) irumpukam ironwood. *Ma.* irimpakam, (DCV) irul id. *Ka.* (DCV) irul

id. *Tu.* (DCV) ayirōl id. Cf. 483 *Ta.* iṭṭi DEDS 67.

483 *Ta.* iṭṭi blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia*. *Ma.* iruvil, irul *D. sisu*; viṭṭi Bombay black wood, *D. latifolia*. *Ka.* irugunḍi *D. sissoo* ibadi, ibbaḍi, biṭe *D. latifolia* Roxb. *Tu.* biṭi blackwood; kari-biṭi ebony, *D. latifolia*. *Te.* irugudu, iruvuḍu *D. latifolia*; (B.) ibbaḍa ibbeḍa a certain tree. Cf. 2552 *Ta.* iravu DED(S) 408.

484 *Ta.* irucu axle-tree. *Ka.* irasu, iracu iricu, irucu, irci, ircu, era-kōlu an iron axle tree. *Te.* irusu axle, axle-tree. *Kol.* (Br.) i-rcu axle. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) irsu axle (< Te.). *Go.* (Ma.) irs(u), (Ko.) irs id. (< Te.; Voc. 190; (S.) nirsu id. (< Te.; Voc. 1992). *Kuwi* (F.) hirsu id. (< Te.). DED(S) 409.

485 *Ta.* iruppai, irumpai, ippai, iluppa mahua tree, *Bassia longifolia*. *Ma.* irippe iruppa, iluppa, iluppa *B. latifolia*. *Ka.* ippe hippe *B. latifolia* Roxb. *Tu.* ippe, (B-K. also irippe the olive tree. *Te.* ippa *B. longifolia* *Kol.* (SR.) ippa, (Kin.) ippa id. *Nk.* (Ch.) irpu mahua. *Pa.* irup, ipa id. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) irp id. *Go.* (Tr.) iṭṭu-maṇṇa, (W.) iṭṭu, (Ph.) iṭṭu (pl. iruhk), (Ch.) irup/irup, (Y.) iruk, (A.) hiruk, (Mu.) irum/irum, (Ma. G.) irp(i), (M.) irpi, (Ko.) iṭṭu māra id. (Voc. 183); (ASu.) hīrp id.; hīruk mahua flowers; (LuS.) irpo mahua. *Koṇḍa* ipa maran the mahua tree *Kui* irpi, (K.) rīpi mahua. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) irp id.; irpi kāṇu mahua liquor. DED(S, N) 410.

486 *Ta.* irumpu iron, instrument, weapon. *Ma.* irumpu, irimpu iron. *Ko.* ib id. *To.* iṇ needle. *Koḍ.* irimbī iron. *Te.* inumu id. *Kol.* (Kin.) inum (pl. inmul) iron, sword. *Ku* (Friend-Pereira) rumba vaḍi ironstone (fo vaḍi, see 5285). Cf. 2552 *Ta.* iravu. DED(S) 411.

487 *Ta.* iruvi Nepal aconite, *Ma.* iruvi drug, (ML) Nepal aconite. DED 412.

488 *Ta.* iruvēri, iruvēli cuscuss grass. *Ma.* iruvēri, iruvēli *Andropogon muricatus*. *Tu.* irvērī id. / Cf. Skt. hrivera-, hrivela(ka)-hrivera- a kind of *Andropogon* (acc. to some *Pavonia odorata*); Parpola 1977-78, pp. 252 4. DED 413.

489 *Ta.* irai (-v-, -nt-) to sound, roar (a the sea), rumble (as a crowd), wamble (a the bowels), whiz (as birds when flying) (-pp-, -tt-) to cry out (as in anger), hiss (as snake), pant, breathe hard, wheeze, n. sound roar, splash (as of a running river); iraiṇca sound, noise, clamour; irappu buzzing, din wheezing, asthma; irañku (irañki-) to weep cry, roar, sound (as yaṭ); irāṭṭu (irāṭṭi-) to sound; make to sound, beat (as drum); iriya weeping; irumu (irumi-) to cough; n. cough irumal cough. *Ma.* irekka to pant, snore bluster, roar as sea; iraccal, ireppu noise (a of sea, bowels), hum, buzz; irampuka to bluster, be loud; irampal roar of the sea difficulty of breathing; irumal a cough

eracill din, bustle; erappu buzzing, din, wheezing; erampam din, bustle, great noise. *Ka.* rampa clamour, vociferation; rambu clamour, noise; rambha sounding, roaring, bellowing, lowing, making a noise. *Koḍ.* rampa hubbub. *Tu.* ramb(h)aruṭi, rambāroṭi, rambhāṭa clamour, outcry. *Te.* rampu (probably 'expressive' r), rampu noise, uproar, disturbance, squabble, wrangle, scandal; rampil(lu), rampilu to make an uproar. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) rampam uproar, commotion. *Pa.* ran ban disorder. / Cf. Skt. rambh-, ramb- to sound; rambhā- sounding, roaring, lowing; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10634. DED (S, N) 414, DED (N) 4237.

490 *Ta.* irai food of birds, beasts, and other inferior animals, prey; (Koll.) erav prey. *Ma.* ira food of birds, snakes, infants. *Ko.* er food brought by birds to young, prey of a wild animal. *Ka.* ere food for animals, as for snakes, birds, etc. *Te.* era food. *Br.* iragh bread, food. DED 415.

491 *Ta.* iracal flaw (as of a precious stone), roughness (as of a brick). *Ma.* iraccal the appearance of cracked, uneven wood. DED 416.

492 *Ka.* irku, ikku to lay or put down, put, place, beat, serve up (as food); be put; *n.* act of putting, etc.; ikkuva, ikkuha laying, putting, etc.; irkisu, ikkisu to cause to put. *Tu.* ikkuni to put, serve up (as food). ? Cf. 442 and 443 *Ta.* iṭu, 480 *Ta.* iru, 502 *Ta.* iri. 516 *Ta.* irāṅku. DED 418.

493 *Go.* (Mu. Elwin) irsānā, (Ko.) iṭ- to comb the hair (*Voc.* 215). *Kur.* irenā to scratch and turn over (as fowls in the ground), poke, dig into, scratch into and spread out, turn about and spread (as embers for extinguishing them). *Malt.* irce to scratch the ground (as fowls do). *Br.* iris a comb. DED (S) 419.

494 *Ta.* il house, home, place, wife; illam house, home; illavaḷ, illaḷ wife, mistress of house; illaḷaṇ, illaḷi householder. *Ma.* il house, place; illam house of Nambudiri. *Koḍ.* illavēn man who is a relative. *Tu.* illu house, dwelling, family. *Te.* illu (*aḍi*, *iṭi*) house, dwelling, habitation; illaṭamu, illaṇṭramu living in the house of one's wife's father. *Koḷ.* ella house; (SR.) iṭāmā younger sister's husband; (Kin.) iṭam boy who serves for a wife in her father's house (SR. and Kin. < *Te.*). *Nk.* ella house. *Pa.* il podiroof. *Go.* (SR.) il house (*Voc.* 196). *Koṇḍa* ilu (*pl.* ilku) house. *Pe.* il (*obl.* inj, *pl.* ilku) house. *Maṇḍ.* il id. *Kuḷi* iḍu house, dwelling, shed, hut. *Kuwi* (F.) illu (*pl.* ilka), (S.) illu, (Su. P.) il (*pl.* ilka) house. DED (S) 420.

495 *Ta.* ila, ilavam, ilavu red-flowered silk-cotton tree, *Bombax malabaricum*. *Ma.* ilavam, ilavu silk-cotton tree, *B. pentandra*. *Ka.* elava the seemul or silk-cotton tree, *B. heptaphyllum* Roxb. *Tu.* āla silk-cotton tree. *Pa.* neluk id. *Go.* (Ma.) lēki, (M.) leke

*B. malabaricum* (*Voc.* 3126); (LuS.) lēkee id. *Koṇḍa* lēka maran id. *Kuwi* (Su.) lēko, (Isr.) lēko marnu, (Mah.) dākāṅgi id. Cf. 5539 *Ta.* vēli. DED (S, N) 421.

496 *Ta.* ilaṇci, iriṇci pointed-leaved apecflower. *Ma.* ilaṇni, iriṇni, eriṇni, eriṇni *Mimusops elengi*. *Ka.* reṇje *M. elengi* Lin. *Tu.* reṇja, reṇji, reṇjiru, reṇjē, reṇjeyi, reṇjevu *M. elengi*. DED 422.

497 *Ta.* ilai leaf, petal; (-pp-, -tt-) to become green. *Ma.* ila leaf; ilacal foliage; ilakku, elakku a single leaflet of a palm. *Ko.* el leaf. *To.* eṣ id. *Ka.* ele, ela id. *Koḍ.* elakaṇḍa id. *Tu.* elē, irē id. *Go.* (Mu.) koṭṭ-ila new leaf (*Voc.* 934; for koṭṭ-, cf. 2149). DED (S) 423.

498 *Ta.* illaṭai soot adhering to the inner side of the roof. *Ma.* illara-kkari, illaṭa-kkari grime, soot. *Ka.* illaṇa soot adhering to the inner side of the roof. DED 424.

499 *Ka.* illāmalli a tell-tale, backbiting. *Te.* illāmalli u backbiter, tell-tale. DED 425.

500 *Ta.* ivuḷi horse. *Br.* (h)ulli id. (Burrow 1972.) DEN 9A.

501 *Ta.* iṭa (-pp-, -nt-) to lose, forfeit; lose by death; iṭappu loss; iṭavu loss, deprivation, detriment; destruction, ruin, death; destitution. *Ma.* iṭakkam loss; iṭakkuka to lose, forfeit; iṭavu death. Cf. also 'lose' for *Ta.* iṭukku in 503. From DED 426.

502 *Ta.* iri (-v-, -nt-) to descend, dismount, fall, drop down, be reduced in circumstances, be inferior; (-pp-, -tt-) to lower, let down, degrade, despise; iriccu (iricci-) to lower, let down, remit (as taxes), pull down (as a building), disgrace; iricināṇ, iriṇāṇ, iriyiṇāṇ outcaste; iṭittu (iṭitti-) to lower, let down, remit (as taxes); iṭippu contemptuous treatment; iṭipu, iṭivu inferiority, disgrace, decrease, hollow, pit. *Ma.* iṭika to descend; iṭikka to lower, take down; iṭivu going down, sinking; iṭuka to fall, sink; iṭal remissness, defect; iṭiyuka to descend, get down. *To.* i-x- (i-xy-) to descend; i-k- (i-ky-) to put down (burden). *Ka.* iri (iṭid-) to come down, descend, alight, go down, set (as the sun), become less, subside, be depressed or humbled, become lean; ira, iri, iru coming down, descending, being depressed, being humbled, declining, abating; iraku, iriku, iṭuku to cause to go down, lower, go down, incline; irakisu to cause to lower, etc.; irata, iṭita descending, inclining; iṭike descent, humbled condition; iṭipu, iṭapu, iṭupu to cause to descend, let down, lower; iriyuvike descending. *Koḍ.* iṭi- (iṭiv-, iṭiṇ-) to descend, get ready; iṭip- (iṭipi-), (Mercara dialect) i-p- (i-pi-) to lower, get (bullocks) out of shed; ? aṭa- (-p-, -t-) to sit down < \*iṭay; MBE 1970, p. 147). *Tu.* iliyuni to fall, tumble, come down; iriyuni to fall, drop (as fruits, leaves); iri abatement of intoxication. *Te.* digu to alight, descend, decrease; diggu, (K. also) diggu to descend; digu to descend,

alight, dismount, be unladen or disembarked, be distilled, fall in drops, penetrate, become less, abate; digudala descending, descent, decline; a lower region or part; digumati disembarkation, unshipment; diguva lower place or part; lower, inferior; down, below, under; diga down; digiya, diggiya a well with steps descending into it; dinku to die; dincu, dincu, dimpu, dimpu, digucu to lower, let down, put down, decrease, unload, disembark, distil; dindu to sink, fall, droop, submit, die; *n.* defeat, fall, subjection; (B.) diṅki a fall in wrestling. *Koḷ.* dig- (dikt-), (SR.) dig-, dig-, (Kin.) digg- to descend, come down from a height; dip- (dipt-), digip- (digipt-) to make to come down from a height. *Nk.* digg- to descend; dipp- to make to descend. *Nk.* (Ch.) dik-/dig-, digul-/digl- to descend; digap-, digup-/digp- to make to descend (cf. 430). *Pa.* ir-, irv-, (S) iri- to descend; irkip- (irkit-) to make to descend, put down (burden). *Ga.* (Oll.) irg- to descend, (sun, moon) sets; irigp- (irigt-) to make to descend; (S.) idg- to descend, dismount. *Go.* (M.) digānā, (Ko.) dig- to descend (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 1562). *Koṇḍa* dig- (-it-) to descend, dismount; drip down (as oil from oil-press, flour from grinding-stone, etc.); dip- to cause to descend or come down, put or take down; to leave. *Kuḷi* diva (diṭ-) to fall, drop, fall down from, descend upon, occur; *pl.* action dipka (dipki-); dippa (dipt-) to set down, put a pot on the fire (d-*Voc.*, *Gramm.* 140; d-*Gramm.* 187). *Kuwi* (D.) di- (-t-) to fall. ? Cf. 492 *Ka.* irku. DED (S, N) 426.

503 *Ta.* iṭukku (iṭukki-) to slip down from a great height, fall down from a high rank, slip, slide, grow weak; forget, lose, destroy (cf. also 'lose' in 501); *n.* evil, disgrace, defect, inferiority, forgetfulness, slippery ground; iṭukkam fault, offence, ignominy; iṭukkal slipping, gliding. *Ma.* iṭukuka to slip, slide; iṭukal sliding, slipping. *Ko.* u-g- (u-yg-) to slide down a slope; u-k- (u-yk-) to cause to slide down a slope; u-j- (u-j-) to slide down a slope on a plank. *To.* u-x- (u-xy-) to glide along, slip through hands; u-k- (u-ky-) to make to glide along, slip (bars of pen from their slots); ix- (ixy-) to slip, be slippery. *Tu.* iṭiyuni to slip out or down, slide; iṭijāru a slope, slipperiness (for jāru, cf. 2482). From DED 426.

504 (a) *Ta.* iṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to draw, pull, drag along the ground, attract (as a magnet), wheedle, draw out, stretch, draw into (as a whirlpool), engulf, absorb; have convulsions; iṭuppu, iṭuval, iṭuvai drawing, pulling; ici (-pp-, -tt-) to contract (as the muscles in spasm), ache (as the muscles from over-exertion); pull, draw, drag; icippu pull, strain, spasm, convulsion; icivu spasm, convulsion, labour pains; icuppu sweeping away (as a flood). *Ma.* iṭukka to draw, take off clothes; iṭekka to drag, pull; iṭappu propelling force of a current, etc.; iṭukkuka to drag, put

off clothes. *Ko.* iṭv- (iṭt-) to drag on ground (*intr.*); drag (*tr.*), suck; ? iv- (ivt-) to pull out or off. *To.* ixy- (ixc-) (calf) sucks; i-ṣ (i-ṣt-) to drag, pull- (or with 542 *Ta.* ir *Ka.* ir, ir, eye to pull, drag, attract, take away by force, etc.; *n.* pulling, attracting, etc.; iḍu, eṣa, eṣavu pulling, dragging, etc. eṣata pulling; eṣasu, eṣisu to cause to drag (PBh.) iṭkuli attraction; i. goḷ to attract, captivate. *Koḍ.* i-l- (i-p-, i-t-) to drag. *Te.* igguni to draw, pull. *Te.* iḍucu, iḍcu to pull haul, drag, draw, attract; iḍupu, iḍpu pulling, delay, convulsion; (K.) iḍu to milk; iḍu munta milk-pot; iggul-aḍu to pull, haul, drag; jerk; iggul-aṭa jerking, struggling; (B.) igg- to pull, haul, drag; iggā-muggi hauling about struggle, violence. *Go.* (Ma.) iṭk- to drag (*Voc.* 192); (Tr.) iṣānā to draw a picture or line (*Voc.* 216). *Koṇḍa* iṭis- (-t-) to pull drag; iṭispis- to make to drag; iṭay ā- to drag oneself along the ground. *Kuḷi* dripā (diṭ-) to drag, drag away, abduct; *n.* act of dragging; abduction. *Kuwi* (S.) driṇai to haul; (Isr.) driṇ- to drag (leaves and branches to cover the seeds by levelling the soil). *Kur.* icn (icayas/iccyas) to draw out, pull out; icn (icayas), iṣnā (isyas) to pluck (an ear of Indian corn). *Malt.* ice to take off (as a shoe or shoes); ic-qote to jerk, shake off; icg- to come off, get loose; ice to louse. ? *B.* rūsing to pull off, pull out, pull up, pluck. DED (S) 427.

(b) *Ta.* iṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to gasp for breath; iṭuppu asthma; iṭai (-v-, -nt-) to breathe in a scarcely audible manner, as a dying person (-pp-, -tt-) to breathe hard. *Ma.* iṭayuka to breathe hard as a dying person; iṭaykkuk to breathe hard; iṭukkuka to gasp for breath as from asthma; iṭu-vali difficulty in breathing. *Ko.* elv- (elt-) to pant; elv panting. *Te.* elḷ- (elt-) to pant; elp panting. Special development of meaning for *Ta.* iṭu to pull, drag. DED 427, and from DED 435.

505 *Ta.* iṭuku (iṭuki-) to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar); iṭai (-v-, -nt-) to rub again (as the shoots of the bamboo tree); (-pp-, -tt-) to rub so as to be dissolved (as a pi in honey or milk), daub, paint, draw; iṭic (iṭici-) to smear, plaster, spread over. *Ma.* iṭuka to daub, rub, soil; iṭuṇhuka to be soiled; iṭukkuka to solder, make dirty; iṭukkam rubbing, polish; iṭayuka to rub (as two branches). *Ka.* eṣavu to rub, rub off (as out, stroke gently; eṣcu, eccu to smear. *Pa.* iṭiz- (iṭist-) to draw a line. DED (S) 428.

506 *Ta.* iṭai yarn, single-twisted thread; darning; (-v-, -nt-) to be reeled, as yarn (-pp-, -tt-) to spin. *Ma.* iṭa a single thread; long hair; iṭekka to patch, mend; iṭekkuk to wind up thread. *Ko.* eḷ thread in cloth. *Ka.* eḷ thread; eḷtu the string or cord of the warp of the texture of a cot. *Tu.* ile a hair fibre; (B-K.) ile, eḷe a fibre, thread. *Ku.* eṣpa (eṣt-) to spin thread; *n.* act of spinning. DED (S, N) 429.



507 *Ta. irai* (-v-, -nt-) to associate very intimately, have tender emotions (as in love), be together (as husband and wife), copulate (as snakes). *Ko. ir-* (ity-) to have sexual intercourse with. *Ka. elasu* to desire, long for, take pleasure in; ? *deṅgu* sexual union. ? *Te. (K.) dēgu* to copulate with. ? *Kol. deng-* (deṅkt-) to have sexual intercourse with. ? Cf. 457 *Ta. ipai*. DED(S) 430.

508 *Ma. irayuka* to trail, creep, crawl (as infants); *ira-jāti* reptiles; *iraccal* creeping; *eyuka* to creep. *Te. dēku, dēkuru*, (K. also) *dēku* to creep or slide along the ground on the posteriors. DED(S) 431.

509 *Ta. ilaku* (ilaki-) to shake (*intr.*), agitate; *ilakku* (ilakki-) to shake (*tr.*). *Ma. ilakuka* to move, shake, fluctuate; *ilakkuka* to move (*tr.*), shake, stir, disturb, interrupt; stir (*intr.*); *ilakkikka* to get into motion, set on (e.g. a dog); *ilakkam* shaking, fluctuation, irresolution. *Ko. elg-* (elgy-) (something) is slightly raised or imperfectly fixed in place, lift one's body slightly from ground, (mind) is moved (by pity); *elk-* (elky-) to lift slightly from position, lever out, pull (trigger); *elc-* (elc-) (blister) rises. *Ka. eladu, elidu* moving about, unsteadiness, fickleness; (Hav.) *elagu* to be excited. *Koḍ. el-* (ēli-) to leave one's position, leave abruptly, be removed from one's position; *ēlak-* (ēlaki-) to make to leave a position, uproot, (god) possesses (man who devil-dances); *ēlaka* uprooting from position, violent, shaking (as when possessed by a god). *Tu. lakkuni* to rise, get up, depart, start; *lakkavuni* to lift, raise, wake, rouse, steal. *Go. (Mu.) lēsk-* to tremble, be possessed by gods; *lēske* (*pl. -r*) medium through whom gods speak (he always shakes his head); (Ma.) *lēsk-* to cast out evil spirits by means of spells; *lēske* (*pl. -r*) priest, shaman (*Voc.* 3135). *Br. hilh* fever (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 432.

510 *Ta. ilaku* (ilaki-) to become relaxed (as a bowstring), get loose (as screws), become pliable (as melted iron), get reduced in hardness owing to moisture, grow soft, liquefy, lessen in intensity or severity (as wind, rain, sunshine, fever), become tender, mild, yielding, placable; *ilakku* (ilakki-) to slacken (*tr.*), relax (as a spring), loosen (as a rope), moisten (as the throat with liquid), relieve (as the bowels by cathartics), cause to relent, make less firm (as a peg driven into the ground); *ilakkam* laxity, relaxation, tenderness, leniency; *ilakkari* (-pp-, -tt-) to relax; *ilakkāram* laxity, relaxation, indulgence; (Tinn.) *ela* loose. *Ma. ilēkkuka* to slacken, subside, abate; remit, make to rest; *ilavu* leave, holiday, rest. *Ka. (Hav.) elakku* to unstick. *Go. (Ph.) rengānā, renginā, (W.) renginā* to be loose; (Tr.) *rengānā* to be open; *caus. rengstānā*; (Mu.) *leh-*, (Ma.) *le-*, (Pat.) *lehānā* to untie, loosen; (Ko.) *lēng-* to become loose; *caus. leh-* (*Voc.* 3047). DED(S) 433, and from DED(S) 4246.

511 *Ta. ili* (-v-, -nt-) to become low-spirited because of being ridiculed by others; (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh, scorn, ridicule, disgrace, grin, show the teeth (as in cringing or in craving servilely); *n.* laughter, derisive laughter, disgrace, contempt, scorn, defect; *ilivu* ridicule, disgrace, disgust. ? *ici* (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh; *n.* laughter. *icippu* laughter. *Ma. ili* contemptuous grin; *ilika* to fret, as children; *ilikka* to grin (as dogs, monkeys), show the teeth; *iliccal* grinning, bashfulness; *ilippu* grinning, neighing, nonsensical talk. DED 434.

512 *Ta. ilai* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow weary, be fatigued, get exhausted, become worn out, be emaciated, fail before a foe, lag behind a rival, become impoverished, reach the stage of diminishing returns (as land), grow weak and lacking in fruitfulness (as trees), fade or lose vigour (as a plant); *ilaitavan* poor man, weak man; *ilaippu* weariness, fatigue, lassitude, affliction, distress; *ilakkam* weariness, faintness; *ilaku* (ilaki-) to grow weary, become tired, fade away (euphemism = die), perish; *eli* (-v-, -nt-) to become feeble, low-spirited; ? *cilai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be wearied, tired. *Ma. ilaccal* weariness; *ilappu* id., lassitude; *ilaykkuka* to be fatigued, get exhausted, grow lean; *ilikkuka* to be emaciated, grow lean or thin; (Tiyya) *ilusan* a loafer. *Ka. ilidu* the state of wasting away, diminishing, decay. *Te. elanna* weariness. DED(S, N) 435.

513 *Ta. ila, ilam, ilai* young, tender; *ila-nir* tender coconut milk, tender coconut; *ilai* youth, tender age; *ilaimai* youth; *ilaicci* younger sister; *ilainān* younger brother, lad, young man; *ilaitu* that which is young and not fully developed; *ilaiyar* youths, young men, servants; *ilaiyavar, ilaiyār* young women; *ilaiyavan* younger person, lad, youth, younger brother; *ilaiyan, ilaiyān, ilaiyōn* younger brother; *ilaku* (ilaki-) to sprout afresh, send forth tender shoots; *ilacu* that which is young or tender; *ilantai* youth, tender years; *ilamai* childhood, youth, tenderness, immaturity of knowledge and intellect, amorosness; *ilaval* younger brother, lad, son. *Ma. ila* tender, young, weak; *ila-nir* unripe coconut; *ilappam* state of being young, juvenility, tenderness; *ilama* youth, tender age, junior rāja; *ilayavan* young, younger. *Ko. el* time of youth; young. *To. el* young; tipcat (the small stick hit in the game); *elk* time of youth. *Ka. el, ela, ele* tenderness, youth, weakness, moderation; *ela-nir* water of an unripe coconut; *elaku* young age; *elatu, eladu, eledu* that is tender, young; *eletana* tenderness, youth. *Koḍ. ēlē* youth. *Tu. elatu, ele* tender, green, not fully grown; *lattu* young, tender, unripe, green, imperfect; *ēlyāye* a youth, junior, minor; *lambu* tender; *lambē* a tender fruit. *Te. lēta, lē* young, tender, light, delicate, soft; *lēka* servant; *lēga* a sucking or young calf; *lēma* a woman; tender; *ela* young, tender, delicate, slight, gentle; *ela-nāga* damsel (cf. 3634 *Ta. naku*); *eḍa* tender, young; *eḍa-niru* tender coconut water, a tender coconut;

*nelāta, nelātuka* woman. *Kol. le-nṅa* calf. *Nk. lēṅga* id.; *lēta* young (of infants). *Pa. ileḍ* (*pl. ilenkul*) young man, youth; *ile* (*pl. ilecil*) young woman, girl. *Ga. (Oll.) ile* bride; *ileḍ* grown-up girl, woman; *ileṇḍ* (*pl. iler*) bridegroom. *Go. (Tr.) raiyōl* (*pl. raiyōr*) adult boy; *fem. raiyā*; (Ph. ChD.) *raiyo* (*pl. -k*) boy; *fem. raiyā*; (M.) *layor* young; (L.) *leyor* young (*masc.*); *leyā* id. (*fem.*); (Ma.) *leyor* young man; *fem. leya* (*pl. -sk*); (Ko.) *leyōṇḍ* (*pl. leyor*) young man; *fem. leydar* (*Voc.* 3066); (ASu.) *diyyōr* young man; *diyyā* young woman; (KoT.) *leyōṇḍu* young man; *ledādi* young woman; (SR.) *lehmī* youth (*Voc.* 3125). *Koṇḍa lēṅa* calf; *lēta* tender (< *Te.*). *Kui lāvenju* grown-up boy, young man, youth; *lāa* grown-up girl, young woman; *leti* soft, yielding. *Kuwi* (F.) *rā'a* young woman, virgin; (S.) *lāa* virgin; (D.) *ra'a* (*pl. -sika*) young woman; (Isr.) *ra'a* young unmarried girl; (F. S.) *liddi* soft. *Kur. lidum* soft. ? *Br. ilum* brother; *ir* sister. (For *Kui lāvenju, lāa, Kuwi ra'a*, etc., see Krishnamurti 1980.) / Cf. Pkt. *liṽa* child, boy. DED(S, N) 436, and from DED(S) 248.

514 *Ta. ira* (-pp-, -nt-) to die, become obsolete, depart; *irakku* (irakki-) to kill; *irappu, iravi, iravu* death; *iru* (iruv-, irr-) to die, end in; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, bring to an end; *iruti, iru* termination, end, death, limit; *ir-ayal* penultimate. *Ma. irakkuka* to die; *irappu, iruti* end; *iru* ruin. *Ka. irku, irku* to kill, destroy; *n.* killing, destroying; *irkisu* to cause to kill. *Tu. irkāvuni, irkāvuni* to extinguish; *irkuni* to be quenched. *Kui eiga* (eigi-) to die in childbirth (Su. 1973). DED 437.

515 *Ta. ira* (-pp-, -nt-) to go beyond, transcend, excel, be pre-eminent, pass by (of time), transgress; *irappa* much, exceedingly; *irappu* transgression, passing, excess, abundant. *To. ert-* (erty-) to overcome in contest, outstrip. *Kur. esnā* (essas) to transgress. Or do *Ta.* and *To.* go with 2589 *Ta. cira?* DED 438.

516 *Ta. iraṅku* (iraṅki-) to descend, alight, fall (as rain), disembark, settle into place, halt, abate (as poison, small-pox, etc., which are supposed to pass away from the head downward), bow respectfully, fall from a high state; *iraṅkal* place of descent, of debarkation; *irakku* (irakki-) to lower, let down, put down (load), unload; *n.* unburdening, discharging; *irai* (-v-, -nt-) to bow before (as in salutation), worship; *iraṅcu* (iraṅci-) id., fall down, hang low (as a cluster of coconuts), bow, bend. *Ma. iraṅṅuka* to descend, go down, disembark, be swallowed; *irakkuka* to put down, unlade, expel, swallow; *irakkam* descending, slope, abatement, ebb; *iraṅcuka* to adore, make obeisance; *irayuka* to bow, salute; *iravu* a valley, descending slope. *Ir. raṅgu/ra-ṅḡu* to descend. *Ko. erg-* (ergy-) to go down, (food) is swallowed; *erk-* (erky-) to put down (load), reduce (a fine), (priest)

unties (front hair knot); *erg* down. *To. ir* (irky-) to swallow; *erk* down, the east; *muḍ irk-* (irky-) to shave (beard and hair) in payment of vow (lit. to make the hair descend < *Ta.*; cf. 4921). *Ka. eragu* to bow, be ben crouch, come down, alight, fall upon, attack, enter, join, accrue to; *n.* a bow, obeisance; *eragisu* to cause to bow, etc.; *eraka* coming down, etc.; *eraguha* bowing, coming down, perching, etc. *Koḍ. ērang-* (ēraṅgi-) (food) slips down throat, goes down slowly; *ērak-* (ēraki-) to let slip down throat slowly. *Tu. eraguni* to bow, fall upon, seize, alight; *ekkuni* to ebb, decline; *jappuni* to descend; *alight; jappely* descent, slope, ebb; *japudū* to let down, lower; *jāpini, jāpuni* to let unloaded; *jāpāvuni* to put down a load; *jāpeli* putting down, as a load. *Bel. (LS 2.1)* *ija* to climb down. *Kor. (O. T.) javu* descend. *Te. erāgu, erāgu* to descend, bow or make obeisance, prostrate oneself; *erāḡuḍ* bowing, salutation; *reṽu*, (inscr. 10th cent. in place names) *reṽu* landing place, port, harbour, ford. *Go. (A.) rey-, ray-*, (SR) *reyānā, (Y.) ray-, (Tr.) raitānā, raiyātānā*, (Ph.) *raigānā*, etc. to descend; *cau* (Tr.) *rehtānā, ragstānā*, etc. to cause to descend, (F-H.) *distil* (*Voc.* 3049). *Koṇḍ. res-* (-t) to go down, set (as sun), dismount, descend; (BB) *re-* (-t) to descend; *rep-* to put down. ? *Pe. jū-* (-t) to descend. *Kuwi* (I-recali, (S.) *re'nai* to descend; (F.) *rephali* to put down; (S.) *jēsipi* slope. Cf. 798 *Ku ettnā*; ? cf. 492 *Ka. irku*. DED(S, N) 439.

517 *Ta. iravu, irā, irāl* prawn, shrimp; *irāl* bivalve shellfish, mussel. *Ma. irāvu* prawn, shrimp. ? *Tu. eṭṭi* prawn. *Te. reyya, royya* prawn, shrimp. *Pa. rēḍa* shrimp. *Go. (S.) reyya* shrimp, prawn. *Go. (Ko.) rēyi* kill id. (*Voc.* 3060); (Koya Su.) *reyya* id. *Koṇḍ. reyo* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *rēya* id. DED(S) 440.

518 *Ta. iravu, irāl* honeycomb; *iraṭṭu* id. (local dial.). *Ka. (Hal.) ēri* empty beehive (Jēnu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) *irle* honeycomb (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) *rāde* id. *Koḍ. te-n-eri* id. *Tu. (Bhattacharya; Brahmin dial.) edi* id. *Go. (Tr.) yēri* the bees' comb in which the eggs and grubs live; (Ma.) *arey* part of hive where bees and grubs live (*Voc.* 392). *Ku jēka* honeycomb. DED(S, N) 441.

519 *Ta. iravulār* hill tribes. *Ma. iravāl* iravālār hill tribe of basket-makers. *Ka. eṛa* a hill tribe in Coorg. DED 442.

520 *Ta. iru* (iruv-, irr-) to break, snap (a stick), become severed (as a limb); (-pp-, -tt-) to break off (as a branch), snap asunder, smash, break in pieces. *Ma. iruka* to break, snap. *Te. (B.) iriyu* to be broken, smashed. *Kui renga* (rengi-) to be broken in pieces (bread, cakes); *repka* (< *rek-p-*; *rekt-*) to break into pieces. *Kur. esnā* (essas) to break, divide by force (a stick, a tooth, etc.), crush; *esnā* to get broken; *esnā murcūrr* to break short, snap, part asunder suddenly. DED 443.

521 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to pay (as a tax, a debt); *iruppu* payment of debt, tax; *irai* tax on land, duty. *Ma. ira* taxes, tribute, a certain fee for land-tenure; *irukkuka* to pay as tax; *iruppu* paying a tax or repaying a debt. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *rēḡ-* (-it-) to pay off. *Kur. exnā* to be (so much) out of pocket, be fined, lose money; *exrtānā* to make one (so much) the poorer, fine, extort, make disgorge. *Malt. ergtre* to force another to pay his debts. DED(S) 444.

522 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to strain, percolate (as a liquid); *irru-ccottu* to exude and drop at intervals. *Ma. iruka* (irr-) to drip, drop; *irrikka* to dribble; (Tiyya) *irru* a drop; *irruva* to trickle. *Ka. ibbani* fog, mist, dew; (Tipt., LSB 18.16) *ircilu* fine drops of rain. *Nk. (Ch.) erap-* to strain off water from boiled rice. *Go. (ASu.) ir-* to ooze. DED(S, N) 445.

523 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to tarry, stay; *iruppu*, *irai* abiding, tarrying. *Ka. iru* to stay, hesitate; *irisu* to cause to stay, put. DED 446.

524 *Ta. iruku* (iruki-) to become tight (as a knot), harden (as land dried by the sun, molten, metals when they are cooled), become dry (as mortar or clay), thicken (as phlegm), congeal, coagulate, solidify, become firm, be fixed or rooted in; *irukku* (irukki-) to tighten, tie close or hard, make compact, repress, restrain, drive in (as a nail); *n. pressure*, coercion, reproof, hard knot; *irukkam* tightness, compactness, rigidity, niggardliness; *irukkan* miser; *irukal* contraction; *irumpu* thicket, shrub, bush; *ikku* trouble, trouble; *ikkaṭṭu* trouble, difficulty, straitened circumstances. *Ma. irukuka* to become tight, close; *irukkuka* to tie tight, catch as a crab, (river) to have a narrow bed; *irukkam*, *irukku* tightness, covetousness; *ikku* trouble; *ikkaṭṭu* straits, difficulty; *irra* stinginess, a miser; *irran* miser; *irrikka* to keep tenaciously, lay up. *Ko. irg-* (irgy-) to become tight, be compressed, be tightly wedged in; *irk-* (irky-) to tighten (clothes), pinch, press tightly in crowd; *ikaṭ* obstruction, esp. on narrow path so that one cannot pass. *To. ikoṭ* difficulty, narrowness of path. *Ka. iraku, iriku, iruku, irku, irahku, irihku, iruṅku, iri* to be closely confined, be compressed or squeezed; confine, compress, squeeze, press, pinch; *iraku, iriku, irku, irku* state of being close, confined, squeezed, or straitened; *irkaṭṭu, ikkaṭṭu* state of having little room from side to side, narrowness as that of a door, state of being strait or difficult to pass; *iruku* state of being close, etc., a narrow place, a thicket; *ira, iri, iru* state of being confined, tight, or close; *irakisu, irikisu, irukisu, irukisu, iriku* to press, squeeze; *irube, iruvu, iruve* a throng, crowd, large number; *irumbu* a narrow place; hardness, harshness. *Tu. iriyuni* to rub or squeeze between the hands, knead; *ikkaṭṭu* narrowness, difficulty, straitness, poverty; *irbuliyuni* to curdle as milk. *Te. iruku* to be squeezed, go or get into an insufficient space, be stuck in; squeeze or thrust into a narrow

place; *n. a narrow place, a lane; adj. narrow*, incommensurable; *irumu* a covert, hiding place; *iriyu* to be squeezed, crushed, jammed; (K.) *iri* tight (of embrace), narrow (of path), slender; (K.) *iriyincu* to keep together (fingers of hand), hold tight; *ikku-pāṭu, ikkaṭṭu* calamity, difficulty, hardship, trouble; *ibbandi* difficulty, inconvenience; *immudappu* trouble, difficulty. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) ihittānā* to coagulate (milk, tr.). (Voc. 204). *Konda irku* narrowness (of lane), tightness (of cloth, etc.); *irana* tightly (of clothing); *irzu* tightness (of shirt, bracelet, etc.); *irmu* being too narrow (of house). ? *Kui ruḥpa* (ruht-) to twist and squeeze off or out, squeeze out filth from entrails; *n. extraction by squeezing*. ? *Kur. eṭṭnā* (iṭṭyā) to remain stuck at one place, be hindered from coming out or making further progress, be too tight (of articles of clothing). DED(S) 447.

525 *Ta. iruṅku* great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*); *iraṭi* Italian millet (*Setaria italica*), black Italian millet (*Panicum indicum*). *Ma. iruṅṅu* a kind of maize. Cf. 812 *Koḍ. eri*. From DED(S) 695.

526 *Ta. irumā* (-pp-, -nt-) to be elated, feel exulted; be self-conceited; *irumāppu* elation, conceit, arrogance. *Ma. irumānnu* indifferently, arrogantly.

527 *Ta. irai* anyone who is great (as one's father or guru or any renowned and illustrious person), master, chief, elder brother, husband, king, supreme god, height, head, eminence; *iraimai* kingly superiority, celebrity, government, divinity; *iraiyavan* chief, god; *iraiyān* Śiva; *iraiavan* god, chief, master, husband, venerable person; *iraivi* mistress, queen, Pārvatī. *Ma. irān, rān* sire, used in addressing princes. *Ka. ere* state of being a master or husband; a master; *ereya* master, king, husband; *erati* a mistress. *Te. era* lord (Nellore inscr. [7th-8th cent.]; so Master, BSOAS 12. 351; Inscr.<sup>2</sup>); *rēḍu* king, lord, master, husband. DED 448.

528 *Ta. irai, irappu* inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house; *iravāram* eaves of a house. *Ma. ira, irakali, irayāram* eaves of a house; *irampu* eaves, brow of a hill, edge; *iravāram* veranda. *Ka. erakil, erake* a roof, thatch. *Koḍ. ēraṭi* eaves. ? *Te. era, in*: talliy-*era* the uppermost well-tube which forms a parapet round a well. *Konda rēkam* roof. *Pe. jēgom* id. ? *Kui rēpa* the lower slopes of a hill. Cf. 5169 *Ta. irappai*. DED(S) 449.

529 *Ta. iracci* flesh; *irri* meat. *Ma. iracci* flesh, meat. *Koḍ. eraci* id. *Te. eraci* id. *Konda re-* (-t-) to eat meat, relish. *Pe. jey* flesh (or with 2549 *Te. ciguru*). DED(S) 450.

530 (a) *Ta. in-* sweet, pleasant, agreeable; sweetness, pleasantness; *inapp* delight, happiness, sweetness, pleasantness, sexual love, marriage; *inapp* husband; *inpu, inimai, inippu* sweetness, pleasure, delight; *inī* (-pp-, -tt-) to be sweet to the taste, be pleasant; *initu*

that which is sweet, agreeable, good; *inīyar* agreeable persons; *innāmai* pain, distress, misfortune; *innāṅku* evil, pain; *innal* unpleasantness, trouble; *innār* enemies. *Ma. inapp, inippam, inuppam, inima* pleasure, delight; *inīya* sweet; *innāṅkam* vexation, trouble; *inikkuka* to be sweet; *initu, inutu* a sweet or agreeable thing; *inivu* sweetness, love, affection; (Tiyya) *inippu* sweetness. *Ka. in* (in, in, etc.), *ini, ine, impu, imbu, immu, irpu* sweetness, pleasantness, charm, loveliness; *inidu* that which is sweet; *imbane, immane* in a sweet manner; *irme* loveliness, desire, charm, beauty. *Tu. impu* agreeableness, pleasantness. *Te. incu* to be agreeable; *n. sugarcane*; (K.) *indu* to be tasty, agreeable; *impu* (K., B. also *imbu, immu*) agreeableness, sweetness, beauty, pleasure, desire;

*adj. agreeable, pleasant; impitamu* pleasing agreeable.

(b) *Te. emme* beauty, charm, amorous pastime; *emmekāḍu* a beau; *emmekāḍi* belle. *Kur. embā* a taste; pleasant to the taste. *Malt. embe* sweet, sweetness; *embre* to be sweetish; *embre* to get a taste; *embtre* to habituate to a taste. *Br. hanē* sweet. DED(N) 451.

531 *Ta. inam* class, group, kind, species, race, tribe, herd, associates. *Ma. inam* class of animals, swarm. DED 452.

532 *Ta. inai* (-v-, -nt-) to lament, cry, grieve; (-pp-, -tt-) to torment; *inaivu* crying in distress, pain of mind. *Ma. enayuka* to moan, groan, lament, cry, sob; *enaccal* crying, weeping.

## I

533 *Ta. i* fly, bee; *tēṇ-i* honey bee; (dial., Andronov, p. 65) *iccai* fly; *iccōppi* fly-flapper (i.e. *iccōppi*; cf. 2878). *Ma. icca* fly. *Ir. i-ppi* id. *Pālku., Alku.* i-pi id. *Ko. i-p* id. *To. i-py* id. *Tu. (B-K.) ippi* eggs laid by a fly, usually in ulcers. *Te. iḡa* id.; *tēṇi* a large black humble-bee, *Bombinatorix glabra* (see 3268 (b) *Ta. tēṇ*). *Kol. ni-nga* fly. *Nk. nīnga* id. *Go. phuki* bee (*phuk+i*). *Kui pūki* id. (*pūk+i*). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *ipu* maggot. *Kur. tīni* fly (*tin+i*); *ēxā* gadfly, horsefly. *Malt. tēni* bee. *Br. hīh* fly. Cf. 536 *Ta. ical*. DED(S, N) 453.

534 *Ta. i, ir* wing; *irkkil, irkku* feather of an arrow. *Te. ika, ike* feather. *Konda iṅka* public hair. DED(N) 454.

535 *Kol. (SR)* *ik-* to pound. *Nk. iḡ-* to pound grain. *Nk. (Ch.) ik-* to pound, (C.) to husk (rice). *Kur. iṅnā* to rough-husk, half-husk; *iṅnā* to be half-husked; (Hahn) grind, powder. *Malt. iḡre* to grind very fine. DED(S) 455.

536 *Ta. ical, iyal* winged white ants. *Ma. iyal* winged termites; *iyāmpāra* moth, winged termite, grasshopper. *Ka. ical* the white ant when winged. *Te. iṣuḷḷu* winged white ants; *uṣidi* (*pl. uṣiḷḷu*) winged white ant. Cf. 533 *Ta. i*. DED 457.

537 *Go. icānā* (SR.) to wipe, (Tr.) to wipe a part of one's person, esp. to blow the nose, (Ph.) to blow the nose (Voc. 207). *Kur. iṭṭnā* to blow the nose; (Tiga) *iṭṭnā* to clean the nose; *iṭṭnā* to clean one's own nose. *Malt. inje* to blow the nose. DEDS 68 (from DED 2153).

538 *Ta. iṭṭu* (iṭṭi-) to gather, come together, be close together, get to be a compact mass, abound; *iṭṭu-nīr* sea; *iṭṭu* (iṭṭi-) to collect, hoard, accumulate, acquire; *n. a flock, swarm; iṭṭam* throng, group, abundance,

acquiring, earning; *iṭṭal* amassing wealth. *Ma. iṭṭam* collection; *iṭṭuka* to heap up, increase; *iṭuka* to join, increase; *iṭṭa* a swarm. *Ka. iḍu* joining, uniting, increase, plenty, strength, wealth; *iḍukāra, iḍugāra* a powerful man; (PBh.) *iṇḍe* heap, mass. Cf. 440 *Ka. iḍi*. DED 458.

539 *Ta. iṇṭu* (iṇṭ-) to gouge, extract, pull out. ? *Ma. iṇuka* to bend forward or backward so as to apply force.

540 *Ta. im* place for cremation of the dead; burial ground; *imam* burning ground, funeral pyre; (Tinn.) funeral. *Ma. imam* cemetery; funeral pyre. funeral rites.

541 *Kur. imā* white ant; *imnā* to be deteriorated or destroyed by white ants. *Malt. im* white ants. DED 460.

542 *Ta. ir* (-pp-, -tt-) to drag along, pull, attract, carry away (as a current), excoriate (as a tiger), flay, draw, paint, write; (-v-, -nt-) to be drawn out; saw; *irppu* pull, tug, attraction; *ir-vā* a saw. *Ma. iruka* to saw split (or with 2491 *Ma. cintuka*); *ir splitting*, sawing; *ir-vā, ircca-vā* a saw; *ircca* sawing (Kau.) *irkkuka* to draw, drag. *To. i-ē* (i-ēy-) to pull, drag; *i-sf-* (i-ṣt-) id. (or wit 504(a) *Ta. iḡu*). *Ka. ir* to pull, draw. *Pe. irp-* (irt-) to pull. *Ga. (S)* *ir-* to pull, drag. *Go. (Ma.) ric-* to cut with saw (Voc. 3034). ? *Pe. nir-* (-t-) to pull. DED(S, N) 461.

543 *Tu. fruni* to rub off, be worn out. *Pa. irc-* to rub. DED 462.

544 *Ta. ir, irkku, irkkil* rib of palm leaf. *Ma. irkkil, irkkil, irkkal, iḷ* stalk of coconut leaf, mid-rib of any palm leaf. ? *Tu. DCI cikuru* rib of palm leaf. DED(S) 463.

545 *Ta. ir* minuteness; *irmai* subtlety, minuteness. *Te. ir* slight (e.g. *ir eṇḍa* slight sunshine; *ir eḷḷu* low voice). DED 464.



546 *Ta. iral*, *iruḷ* internal organ of the body, as liver or spleen. *Ma. iral* liver. *Ir. i-ralu*, *i-rvo* id. *Āiku*. (one dial.) *i-ruvu* id. *Ko. i-ruv* id. *To. ū-ruf* id. *Ka.* (Ziegler) *hiri* id. DED 465.

547 *To. i-p* cicada. *Tu. iriṇṇi*, (BRR) *irupṇu* cricket. *Kui iri* id. *Malt. iro* a chirping insect found chiefly on mango trees. DED(S) 466.

548 *Te. ũugu*, *nīl(u)gu*, (K. also) *niḷugu* to die, perish. *Pa. il-* to fall off (leaves, fruits, etc.), from trees); *ītip-* (īṭit-) to cause (leaves, etc.) to fall off; (S) *īlip-* (īlit-) (hen) to shed its feathers. *Ga.* (Oll.) *il-* to fall off, slip down; *īlup-* (īlut-) to make to fall; (S.) *il-* to fall down as fruit, etc. DED 467.

549 *Ta. iṅam* toddy, arrack; *iṅavan*, *iṅuvan* one of the caste of toddy-drawers; *iṅa-cēri* street inhabited by toddy-drawers. *Ma. iṅavan* = *Ta. iṅavan*. *Ka. iḍi* toddy; *iḍiga* man of the toddy-drawers caste; *fem. iḍigitti*. *Te. iḍiga*, *iṇdra* the toddy-drawer caste; *iṇdravādu* man of the toddy-drawer caste; *fem. iṇdradi*. Cf. 550 *Ta. iṅam*; legend current in Malabar ascribes the origin of this caste to Ceylon. DED 468.

550 *Ta. iṅam* Ceylon. *Ma. iṅam* id. / ? < Skt. *siṃhala-*, Pkt. *siṃhala-*. DED 469.

551 *Ta. iṅai* phlegm, asthma, consumption. *Ma. iṅa* phlegm, saliva, spittle; *iṅi-nīr* saliva, spittle. ? *To. i-pm* (obl. i-pt-) snout (or with 1606 *Ta. ci*). DED 470.

552 *Ka. iḷe* orange. *Te. iḍe* a kind of orange. / Cf. *Mar. iḍ Citrus aurantium*. DEDS 69.

553 *Ta. iṅal* grief (as of a broken heart), deep-seated sorrow. *Ma. iṅa*, *iṅu* anger, fury;

*iṅuka*, *iṅekka* to be angry; *iṅikka* to rage, be in a huff; *iṅippikka* to provoke; *iṅram* displeasure. Cf. 2639 *Ta. ciṇu*. DED(S, N) 471.

554 *Ta. iṅu* gums; *eyiṅu* gums, tooth, tusk of elephant or wild hog; (Koll.) *evur*, (SATD) *ekur* gums. *Ma. ēri* gums; *ekīṅu*, *akīṅu* tooth. *To. i-r* gums. *Ka. iṅu*, *iṅaru* id. *Te. iṅuru*, *ciguru* the gums, the tender part under the nail. *Go. (Tr.) hiraṅ* the gums (*Voc.* 3550). Cf. 418 *Te. iṅu*(*u*)*cu*. DED(S) 472.

555 *Ta. iṅ* (in-, in-) to bear, bring forth, yeon, produce, yield, bring into being; *iṅam* giving birth, bringing forth; *iṅru* bringing forth (applied to animals), young one brought forth; *i* (-v-, -nt-) to create, bring into existence, bring forth. *Ma. inuka* to shoot into ears; to bear, bring forth, yeon; *iluka* to shoot into ears; *iṅram* the womb of animals; *iṅru* bringing forth, the infant, young of animals. *Ko. i-n* (i-nd-) (animal) bears young; *i-ṭ* may (woman or buffalo) which having borne once or twice is barren (may) thereafter. *To. i-n* (i-d-) to bear (calf); *i-ṭ* (i-ty-) (goddess) brings forth child, (god) makes to bear (calf); *i-ṭ o-y-* to be about to calve; *i-ṭ e-p* *ir* buffalo within a month of calving; *i-ṭ* slime passed in dysentery or by buffalo during calving. *Ka. in* (id-) to bring forth young, yeon, cub; *iduvike* bringing forth; *i* (id-), *iyu* to bring forth; *iṅisu*, *isu* to cause to bring forth, help in bringing forth. *Te. inu* to yeon, bring forth, bear, calve, foal, produce; *iṅika* calving, bearing; *iṅa* yeening, bringing forth young. *Pa. in-* (grain) produces head (vercil inmov). *Konda ind-* (-it-) (animals) to bring forth young. *Br. līning* to lamb, kid, foal, calf, etc. DED(S) 473.

556 *Ta. iṅai* vein of a leaf. *Te. ine* mid-rib of a leaf, or any one of the ribs running from it. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *iṅa* = sinew. DED 474.

## U

557 (a) *Ta. u* demonstr. base expressing a person, place, or thing occupying an intermediate position, neither far nor near, and meaning yonder or occupying a position near the person or persons spoken to; demonstr. part. before nouns, expr. intermediate position or position near the person or persons spoken to [u before consonant, uv before vowel]; *uvan*, *uval*, *uvar*, *utu*, *uv/uval* that male person, that female person, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj. unta*; *ūṅkaṇ*, *ūṅku* yonder, where the person spoken to is; *unṅan*, *unṅanam* in the way you do, in the place where you are; *u-ppāl* the side near the person addressed, that, (intermediate) side, upper or further region, back; *umpar* elevated spot, height, sky, celestial world, celestials, gods; *adv. yonder*, aloft; *umparār* celestials; *ummai* birth previous to the present one; existence after the present life; *uvan*

upper place, place above; *uvanam* height; *uvanai* the celestial region. *Ma. u* (L. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, *The Evolution of Malayalam Morphology* 32, finds no forms); *umpar* gods. *Ko. u-n*, *u-l*, *u-r* he, she, they (persons) (= nearer demonstr. stem i-, s.v. 410(a) *Ta. i*). *Ka. u-* base indicating intermediate place, quantity, and time; *adj. ū*; *uva/ūta*, *uval/ūke*, *uvar*, *udu*, *uvu* this male, this female, these persons, this thing, these things (intermediate); *unitu* so much as this (in the middle); *untu* this, or in this, intermediate, manner; *undu* this, or at this, intermediate, time; *unne* this intermediate time or space; *ulli* in this intermediate place, here. *Tu. undu*, *undekulu* this thing, these things (forms of the nearer demonstr.). *Pa. ūd*, *ūr* this male, these males; *ut* in that direction. *Go. (SR.) ūr* they (*Voc.* 320). *Konda unda* here! take this! (*imperative* 2sg.); *undaṭ* id. (*2pl.*); *unzar* take! (addressing

gods and ancestors while offering fowl, food, etc.). *Kuwi* (F.) *ū* *adj.* that (intermediate); *ūasi*, *ūari*, *ūdi*, *ūati* that male, those males, that female or thing, those females or things; *ūeka* that amount, so much; *ūmba*, *ūmba'a* there; *ūtala* thither; *ūlaki* in that way; (S.) *hū* *adj.* that (at the greatest distance); *hūvasi*, *hūvari*, *hūdi*, *hūvi/hūaska* that male, those males or females, that female or thing, those females or things; *hūmbaa*, *hūnaki* there. *Kur. hūs*, *hūr/hubār*, *hūd*, *hubā* this male, these persons, this female or thing, these things (intermediate between near and far, or close to the person addressed); *adj. hū*; *hūra*, *hūda*, *hūrū*, *hurū* that much of (shown from some distance), that much (i.e. as much as is with you, or as much as you said); *hūda*, *hūiyā*, *hūsan* there (in the centre, or close to you); *hūgō* in that (intermediate) direction; *hūnnū* by that way; *hūttrā* towards that quarter, on that side (previously mentioned), on your side, in your village or country. *Malt. uthi* look there! For forms with initial h- in various of the languages, see MBE 1980b. DED(S) 475.

(b) *Ma. uttiri* a little. *Go. (Koya Su.) uccuṭu* id. *Kuwi* (S. Gram., p. 244) *uccai* so little as that; *hūccai* so little as that far away thing; (cf. 410d *Kuwi* *iccai*). *Kur. ucu-ucu*, *ucukunā* little in quantity, not much. DED(S) 59.

558 *Ta. uka* (-pp-, -nt-) to be glad, pleased, desire, hanker after; *ukappu* pleasure, joy, favourite resort, wish, choice; *ukavai* joy, happiness; *uva* (-pp-, -nt-) to be glad, rejoice, be pleased with, like, be pleasing; *uvakai* joy, gladness, love, desire; *uvappu* joy, delight, desire, wish; *uvavu* great pleasure, gladness; *ūkai* (< *uvakai*) delight, joy. *Ma. uvakka* to love; to exult; *uvappu* gladness, love; *uvavi* inclination; *upavi*, *ōvi*, *ōpi* love; *upavikka* to love. *Ko. og-* (ogy-) to be infatuated, desire strongly sexually; ? *ok a-l* lover; *oka-c* mistress. *Ka. ō* (ōt-) to be attached to, love, be pleased with, be kind; ? *ose* to be delighted or joyful, be delightful, be suitable; *osage* joy, joyful occasion, festival. *Te. uvūḷul-ūru*, *uvūḷ-ūru* desires spring up; to be eager or impatient, have a vehement desire, water (as the mouth at the sight or thought of); (B) *uvvāyi* cheerfulness, joy; ? *gōmu* love, affection, fondness, cherishing. Cf. 1071 *Ta. ō*. DED(S) 476.

559 *Ta. uka* (-pp-, -nt-) to ascend, rise stately, soar upward; *ukappu*, *uvappu* height, elevation; *ukaḷu* (*ukaḷi*.) to leap, bound, frisk, gambol, jump over, run about; *ukaḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to leap, jump, delight, exult; *ukalu* (*ukali*.) to billow, rise and roll in large waves; *ukai* (-pp-, -tt-) to rise, leap, jump up. *Ma. uvakka* to jump up; *ukkuka* to leap, spring upward or forward, start, rebound. *Ka. oge* to come forth, arise, be born. *Tu. ubary* high; above. *Te. unkinu* to spring, jump. ? Cf. 2828 *Kol. sok-*. DED(S) 477.

560 *Ta. ukā*, *uvā*, *uvay* sandpaper *ti Dillenia indica*; *ukā*, *ukay*, *ukai*, *upā*, *ōr* tooth-brush tree, *Salvadora persica*. *Ma. uka-maram* (*D. speciosa*), *Careya arbor* malay-*uka Aleurites moluccana* Rh. *ogani*, *uguni*, *gōni*, *gōnu* *C. arborea* Roxb., according to others, *S. persica* Lin. *Te. u* *D. speciosa*. DED(S) 478.

561 *Ta. ukir* finger-nail, toe-nail, claw. *Ma. ukir* id. *Ko. u-r* finger-nail, claw, each half hoof; *u-r-gap* finger-nail. *To. ū-r* finger-nail; *ū-r-xoṇ* end of finger-nail. *Ka. uḷ* nail, claw; *ugi* to hurt, tear, rend with nails; *ugurisu* to scratch asunder. *Koḍ. uḷ* nail. *Tu. uguru*. *Te. gōru. Kol. go-r* (pl. *go-ḍ*) *Nk. gōr* (pl. *gōrḷ*). *Nk. (Ch.) gōr*. *Pa. g* (pl. *gērḷ*). *Ga. (S.) gēre*. *Go. (S.) gōr* (*V* 1233). *Konda gōru. Mand. gōr* (pl. *-k*). *Kui gōra*, *unguli*, (K.) *unḷuli*. *Kuwi* (*gōrū*, (S.) *gōru*, (Su. P.) *gōru* (pl. *gōrk*). *Kur. (Hahn, Tiga) orōx* (Grignard's or is erroneous; Pfeiffer). *Malt. orgu*. *Br. h* finger. ? Cf. 926 *Ma. okkuka* and 2257 *Ma. kōrai*. DED(S, N) 479.

562 *Ta. uku* (*ukuv*-, *ukk-*) to be shed, feathers or hair, be spilled, gush forth, fall down, die, set; (-pp-, -tt-) to let fall, scatter, cast, shed as leaves or feathers, shed (tear), pour out; *ukuvu* spilling. *Ma. ukka* spill, shed. *Ko. u-c-* (u-c-) to be spilt; *sp* (tr.), pour (water, grain), pour off (water from grain). *To. u-c-* (u-ḷ-) to throw away (dirty water); *ux-* (uk-) to leak, dribble; *u(uḷ-)* to fall down (of flowers or fruit); *u(uḷ-)* to shake off (water from head, mud), empty (bag of grain), throw (spears), shout (words of song, now). *Ka. ugu* (ok) to become loose, burst forth, flow, run, trickle, be shed or spilt; let loose, etc.; vom *ugisu* to spill, shed, etc.; *ogu*, *ogisu* = *ug* *ugisu*. *Tu. guppuni* to pour, shed, spilt; (B-k) *ugipu* id. *Kor. (T.) ogi* to pour. *Te. ūcu* fall off as hair from sickness; *guppu* to throw, fling, sprinkle (as something contained in the closed hand), discharge (as an arrow). *P. uy-*, (S) *uv-* (hair) falls out. *Malt. ogoṛe* = tumble down, be rolled down; *ogōṛe* to roll down. DED(S, N) 480, and from DED 144.

563 *Ta. ukai* (-v-, -nt-) to move as a boat, go as a vehicle, walk as an animal; (-pp-, -tt-) to drive as a carriage, ride as a horse, row as a boat, discharge as an arrow. *Ma. ukayuka* to go, reach, walk; *ukaykkuka* to drive.

564 *Ta. ukkam* waist; *ukkal* side; *ukkal* the hips; *okkal*, *okkalai* hip, side of the body. *Ma. ukkam*, *ukkal* middle, hip, side; *okk* hip, loins; *okkai* waist, hip; ? *utukku* loin. *Ko. uk* part of waistcloth on each hip. *Ti. okka* hip, waist. / ? Cf. Skt. *ukhā-neut*. particular part of the upper leg (RV + DED(S) 481).

565 *Ta. ukkaḷam* night watch, advance guard, entrenchment around a camp. *Ma. ukkaḷam* advanced guard, night patrol. *Ku*

ukkaḍa entrenchment about a camp, advanced guard, watch, guardhouse, end or outermost post of a town or village. *Tu.* ukkaḍa, ukkaḍa lookout place between the bounds of two towns. *Te.* ukkaḷamu vanguard, pickets round a camp. DED 482.

566 *Ta.* ukkamam collusion, connivance. *Ka.* ukkiva, ukkeva cunning, fraud. *Te.* ukkivamu baseness, cunning, hypocrisy; ukkivūḍu a cunning man, hypocrite. DED(S) 484.

567 *Ta.* ukku (ukki-) to rot, decay, moulder, pine away, waste away; ukkal rottenness, that which is rotten or decayed. *Ma.* ukkuka to rot in water (as wood). ? Cf. 756 *Ta.* ūḡ. DED(N) 485.

568 *Ta.* (Koll.) ukkaram sultriness. *Ka.* uga, ugi, uge steam, vapour or reek (as that which rises from a grain-pit). *Tu.* uḡe, ukki steam. *Te.* ukka closeness or oppressiveness of weather, sultriness, confined heat, want of breeze or ventilation; ukkiribikkiri close, suffocating, oppressive; (K.) ukku to be suffocated through excessive humidity and hot weather. *Go.* (Ch.) ukkur steam; (L.) ukur breath; (Ko.) ukur heat; (A.) ukkur, (SR.) ukkad sweat; (Tr.) ukur the boiling point (Voc. 219; or Tr. ukur with 666(a) *Ka.* urku, ukku). Cf. 656 *Ta.* uru. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) ukkola- heat, sultriness. DED(S) 486.

569 *Ka.* ugarisu to gasp, breathe hard, respire with difficulty. *Te.* ukkisa a dry cough; (B.) ogar(u)cu to gasp, breathe hard; (B.) ogar(u)pu gasping, panting; vagar(u)cu to sigh; vagar(u)pu sign, asthma. / *Te.* ukkisa possibly < Skt. ut-kāsate, Pali ukkāsati coughs; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1722. DED 487.

570 *Ta.* ukkam rope or cord attached to anything, as to a handle (< *Te.*). *Ka.* ugga id.; ukkaḍa piece of rope that is tied to the lower end of a well-rope for fastening the vessel, and is of a different texture, generally not so thick. *Tu.* (BRR) oggi a suspender or cord so attached to a pot that it may be carried about with its mouth untilted. *Te.* uggamu a suspender or cord so attached to a pot that it may be carried about with its mouth horizontal. *Nk.* (Ch.) ug(g)ur rope, bowstring; ogur rope. *Kur.* ugi the top-knots by which the strings which support a carrier's loads are connected with the shoulder-stick. Cf. 708 *Ta.* uri. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) ukkā = kūpatulā. DED(S) 488.

571 *Ka.* uggu repeatedly to utter unmeaning sounds, stammer; *n.* unmeaning sounds (such as one uses to amuse a baby), stammering; uggadisu to utter repeatedly, cry out, repeat certain meaningless sounds so as to harmonize with dance or music; uggada, uggadane repeated sounds, noise, clamour, repetition of certain meaningless sounds uttered to harmonize with dance or music. *Tu.* ugguni to stammer. *Te.* uggadincu, (B also) uggalincu to utter; sound, produce sound. DED 489.

572 *To.* ugorm ring (in song; < Badaga). *Ka.* uḡara, uḡura, uḡra ring. *Tu.* uḡila id. *Te.* uḡ(a)ramu id. *Kol.* ongaram id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ungriyam, ungri ring. DED(S) 490.

573 *Ka.* us, ūs, hus, hōs sound used in sighing when tired. *Tu.* usu, ussane a deep sigh. *Te.* us interj. expresses tiredness, pain, dejection, etc. DED 491.

574 *Te.* usirika emblic myrobalan. *Kol.* (SR.) usurkā gooseberry. *Go.* (ASu.) usirka a tree. *Konḍa* usrika maran, (Sova dial.) sūrika mrānu, (BB) sūrika maran aonla tree, emblic myrobalan. *Pe.* hūrka mar id. *Mand.* jūrka id. *Kui* (K.) jura id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) jur'o id. DEDS 71.

575 *Ka.* usuku, usaku, usige, usabu, usubu, usuvu sand. *Te.* usuka, isuka, isumu id.; (VPK) isaka (isike, iseka, iska), usike (useka, uske) id. *Kol.* (SR) uskā, (Kin.) uska id. *Go.* (M.) uskā, (A.) uske id. (Voc. 293). *Konḍa* iska id. DED(S) 492.

576 *Te.* usumu to scour, wash, cleanse; (K.) usugu to rub; be chafed. *Kol.* (SR.) usm- to wipe, apply. *Nk.* (Ch.) us- to remove dirt, clean. *Pa.* uyk- to rub, rub off; (S) ujip- (ujit-) to wipe, sweep. *Go.* (Oll.) uyk- to rub, rub off. *Go.* (Tr.) usumānā to wipe, clean with a cloth; (W. Ph.) usmānā to wipe; (G. M. Ko.) ums-, (Mu.) umis-, (Ma.) umc- id. (Voc. 295). *Malt.* nusge to rub, clean; nusgre to rub oneself. DED(S) 493.

577 *Ko.* ucg- (ucgy-) to move slightly horizontally (intr.); uck- (ucky-) id. (tr.). *To.* usx- (usxy-) id. (intr.); usk- (usky-) id. (tr.). DED 494.

578 *Te.* (K.) ūyu (ūs-) to spit. *Kol.* u-s- (u-st-) id. *Nk.* ūs- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ūs- id.; ūsen spittle. *Pa.* ucc- to spit; uckuḍ spitting, spittle. *Go.* (Oll.) ūs-, (S.) ūc-, (S.) ūs- to spit. *Go.* (Tr. A. Ch.) ucc-, (Ko.) ūs- to spit; (A.) ūc, (Ch.) ūc, (Ph. Ma.) uccul, (Ko.) ūsul, (KoB.) huccul spittle, saliva (Voc. 224); (A. Mu. S.) usk- to spit, spit out (pl. action); MBE 1975, no. 110; (Ma. S.) uskul, (Mu.) uskle spittle (Voc. 291). DED(S) 495.

579 *Ta.* ucci crown of head, head, summit, zenith; uccāni highest point, top, summit; ? ukkam head. *Ma.* ucci crown of head; uccāni highest point, summit, top. *To.* ušky top of tree, zenith. *Ka.* ucci top or crown of head. *Te.* ucci id. DED 496.

580 *Ta.* ucci dog; ucc-eṇal utterance of an imitative word used in calling a dog; ūncu onom. expr. used in calling dogs; uccuppu (uccuppi-) to urge on, as dogs. *Ka.* ucci a particle used in calling dogs. DED(S) 497.

581 *Ta.* uccu (uccu-) to conquer in a game, get possession of another's property by fraud. *Ma.* uccuka to win or secure by subtlety or artifice.

582 *Pe.* uc- (-c-) to fix (e.g. net), set (trap), put (pot on fire). *Mand.* uc- to fix (net), set (trap). (Possibly with 655; see K.). DEDS 70.

583 *Tu.* ujēru, (B-K.) ujveru a pestle; (B-K.) ujide, jide a small mortar. *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) ijde mortar; ijeri pestle. *Pa.* uyp- to husk (rice). *Go.* (Oll.) uyup- (uyut-) to pound (rice, etc.). *Go.* (Tr. SR. W. Ph.) ussānā, (G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) ūs-, (M.) usānā to pound with pestle, husk rice (Voc. 298); (Tr.) uskal a big pestle, rice-pounder; (Ch.) uskal, (A.) usval, (G. Mu. Ma.) usmal, (M. Ko.) uspal pestle (Voc. 292). *Pe.* uh- (ust-) to husk (rice). *Mand.* uhka- to pound. *Kui* uhpa (uht-) to strike against, impress, make a mark, write; *n.* act of striking against, marking, writing. *Kuwi* (F.) ūssali, (Su.) uh- (ust-) to pound paddy; (S.) uh'nai to pestle. / Cf. Pkt. usuyāla-morta (see Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2360). DED(S, N) 498.

583A *Kui* uje, ujene truth, accuracy, certainty; true, etc.; truly, etc. *Kuwi* (F.) ūjije'e falsely; ūjje'e falsehood; (S.) ūjee veh'nasi liar. *Kur.* uigō uprightness, moral rectitude; *adj.* straight, upright; (Hahn) straight, right, true, straightforward. *Malt.* ugio true, real; truth. DEDS 72.

584 *Ta.* uḡarḡu (uḡarḡi-) to attempt vigorously, strive diligently, do, perform; urge, spur to action; *n.* zeal, effort. *Tu.* onary art, skill, means, attempt, device. *Te.* onaru to happen, occur; onarincu, onarucu to do, perform, make, effect; onanḡuḍu to happen, occur, be effected, be obtained, be fulfilled; onanḡurcu to effect, cause, accomplish, obtain. DED 499.

585 *Ta.* uḡakku (uḡakki-) to be fitted to the string of the bow (as an arrow); shoot (as an arrow); *n.* thread of a screw; uḡu point where the arrow is pressed against the bowstring, feather of an arrow, arrowhead. *Ma.* uḡakku catch, latching, notch, obstruction, dispute; uḡakkuka to catch hold of, resist, wrestle. DED(S) 500.

586 *Ta.* uḡal body, birth, texture of cloth; uḡalam, uḡampu, uḡar body. *Ma.* uḡal, uḡalam body, trunk, life, texture of cloth; uḡampu body, anus. *Ko.* oḡl belly, interior of body, trunk of body. *To.* wiḡl chest of body, desire. *Ka.* oḡal body, belly, stomach; oḡambi, oḡambe body; doḡlu, doḡlu a protuberant, huge belly. *Tu.* uḡalu, uḡaḡu, oḡaḡu belly, stomach; doḡlu, toḡlu, toḡle fat, stout; a pot-belly. *Te.* oḡalu, oḡlu body. *Konḍa* oḡol (obl. oḡoR-) id. DED(S) 501.

587 *Ta.* uḡu (-pp-, -tt-) to put on (as clothes), surround, encircle; uḡuttu (uḡutti-) to dress one; uḡukkai clothing; uḡuppu cloth, unsewn garment, clothes; uḡai clothes, garment, dress. *Ma.* uḡukka to dress, put on (chiefly the lower garment); uḡuppu dressing, clothes; uḡupḡikka, uḡuttuka to dress another, marry; uḡa cloth, dancer's pantaloons. *To.* uḡp dress of non-Todas. *Ka.* uḡu (uḡt-) to

put round the waist and fasten there by tucking in or by a knot, wind or wrap round the waist; uḡisu to cause to put on in a peculiar manner (as certain clothes); uḡi, uḡe uḡu, uḡike, uḡige, uḡuge act of putting on in a peculiar manner (as certain clothes) raiment put on in that manner, raiment in general; uḡuka, uḡuta winding or wrapping round the waist; uḡapu, uḡupu clothes of any kind. *Koḍ.* uḡi- (uḡip- uḡit-) to put on (sari); uḡipi clothes (in songs). *Tu.* uḡusri clothing, a female's garment. *Te.* uḡupu a suit of clothes, dress. ? *Ga.* (S.) ūḡ- to wear. *Go.* (Tr.) uhuttānā to put on a petticoat (of a woman only); (W.) ūhtānā to dress (of women) (Voc. 300); (Ma. S. Ko.) ūrs-, (Ma. urc-, (M.) ūrsānā to put on, wear (cloth) (Voc. 272). *Konḍa* uḡpa- (-t-) to wear round one's waist as a loincloth, (woman) to wear a sari. *Pe.* uspa- to put on, wear (waistcloth). *Mand.* uḡpa- id. DED(S, N) 502, DEDS 87.

588 *Te.* uḡuku to boil, seethe, bubble with heat, simmer; *n.* heat, boiling; uḡi kinu, uḡikilu, uḡikillu to boil (tr.), cook. *Go.* (Koya Su.) uḡk ēru hot water. *Kuwi* (S.) uḡku heat. *Kur.* uḡurnā to be agitated by the action of heat, boil, be boiled or cooked; be tired up to excitement. *Ta.* (Keikādi dialect) Hislop, *Papers relating to the Aborigines of the Central Provinces*, Part II p. 19 uḡku (presumably uḡku) hot (< *Te.*) DED(N) 504.

589 *Ta.* uḡukkai small drum tapering in the middle. *Ma.* uḡukka a tabor resembling an hour-glass. *Tu.* uḡuku a kind of small drum. *Te.* uḡuka small drum of the shape of an hour-glass. / Cf. Skt. huḍukka- a kind of rattle or small drum; huḍukka- a kind of drum. DED 505.

590 *Ka.* uḡute squirrel. *Te.* uḡuta id. Cf. 713 *Ta.* uḡukku. DED 507.

591 *Tu.* (B-K.) ūḡuḡu a tick found on the body of animals. *Pa.* uḡum (pl. uḡmul) tick. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) urūm (pl. urūhk), (D. Mu. urūm, (Ma.) urūm(i) id. (Voc. 277); (ASu.) urūm id. *Mand.* rūme id. *Kui* dūmba id. insect parasite. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) ru'ma tick (S.) luma horsefly. DED(S, N) 508.

592 *Ta.* uḡumpu iguana, *Varanus bengalensis*; (Koll.) oḡakkān a lizard. *Ma.* uḡumpu iguana. *Tr.* uruga/iruga id. *To.* (Sak.) uḡuxu (probably uḡx) a big lizard. *Ka.* uḡa, uḡu iguana. *Koḍ.* uḡumbi id. *Tu.* uḡu, oḡu, oḡḍu id. *Te.* uḡumu id. *Kol.* uḡug (pl. uḡgul) scaly pangolin (the meaning is probably wrong) (Kin.) urug iguana. *Nk.* hurug (pl. hurgul id. *Pa.* uḡu (pl. uḡul) id. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) urrum (pl. urruhk), (Mu. Ko.) urpal, (Ma.) orpal(i) id.; (M.) urpal ant eater (Voc. 270) (Koya Su.) urpal iguana. *Konḍa* urbu, (BB urbu id. DED(S) 509.

593 *Ta.* uḡai wealth; uḡaimai state of possessing, possession, wealth, property. *uḡaiyavan* owner, possessor of wealth



trembling, shaking. *Ga.* (Oll.) *udurp-* (udurt-) to shake. Cf. 615 *Ta.* *utir.* DED(S) 524.

614 *Ta.* *uti,* *oti* Indian ash tree, *Odina woderi*; *uti* falcate trumpet flower, *Dolichandrone falcata*. *Ma.* *uti,* *oti* *O. pinnata*. *Ka.* *udi* *O. woderi* Roxb. *Te.* *oddi* *O. pinnata*. *Kol.* (Wagh.) *oddi* id. (< *Te.*). [*O. pinnata* is not identified in Hooker.] DED(S) 525.

615 *Ta.* *utir* (-v-, -nt-) to drop off (as leaves, fruits), fall out (as hair), be blasted, drop down (as tears), crumble (as cakes), be demolished; (-pp-, -tt-) to cast leaves or fruits (as trees), cause to drop or fall in numbers, strip, knock out (as teeth), shed (as tears), break in pieces; *n.* crumb, piece, fragment; *utiri* that which falls off or is separated, paddy that has fallen from the stalk. *Ma.* *utiruka* to fall, drop (as fruits, leaves), moult (as feathers), drip through a sieve; *utirikka* to cause to drop, shed (tears); *utircca*, *utirmma* falling, dropping, showering. *To.* *wiθ-* (*wiθy-*) (waist-cloth) slips off. *Ka.* *udir*, *udaru*, *udur* to fall, fall down or off, drop (as fruits or leaves from a tree, hailstones from the sky, teeth, etc.); *udirisu*, *udircu*, *udarisu*, *udarcu*, *udurisu* to cause to fall or drop down, etc.; *udaru* falling or dropping down. *Tu.* *uduruni*, *udaruni* to fall, drop off, hang down. Cf. 613 *Ta.* *utaru.* DED 526.

616 *Ta.* *utai* (-v-, -nt-) to kick, plant the foot firmly against a post or a wall; (-pp-, -tt-) to kick, spurn, beat; *n.* kick, pressure of foot as in pushing, beating. *Ma.* *uta* a kick, rebound; *utayuka*, *utekka* to kick, rebound, offend, cheat; *utappu* striking against an offence. *Ko.* *od-* (ot-), *ov-* (ovt-), *o-* (ot-) to kick; *od* a kick; *od a-ṛ-* (a-c-) to struggle, try (to do, find, etc.), perform the movements of sexual intercourse; *od a-ṛṛ* act of struggling. *Ka.* *ode* (odad-/odd-), *odi* to kick, spur, fix the foot against or on; *ode* a kick; *odaha* kicking, spurring. *Tu.* *daṅkuni* to kick; (B-K.) *odd-ādu* to struggle, be in distress. ? *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) *uyt-* to kick. *Malt.* *utese* to kick; *usetē* to kick, thrust away, despise. DED(S, N) 527.

617 *Ko.* *ut-* (*uty-*) to draw out from a bundle, draw from socket or hole. *Koḍ.* *utt-* (*utti-*) to untie (knot). ? Cf. 652 *Ta.* *uri.* DEDS 74.

618 *Ta.* *uttaṇṭa-maṇi*, *uttaṇṭāl* woman's necklace made of gold beads. *Ka.* *uttaṇṭa*, *uttaṇḍalu*, *uttaragge* gold necklace worn by women. *Te.* *uttaṇḍamulu* (*pl.*) gold necklace worn by women; (B. also) *uttariga* a kind of necklace. DED 528.

619 *Ka.* *uttarāṇi*, *uttarape*, *uttarāṇi*, *uttarēṇi* a common weed. *Achyranthes aspera* Lin. *Tu.* *uttarape* id. *Te.* *uttarēnu*, (*VPK*) *uttarēṇi*, *uttarēṇi* id. DED(S) 529.

620 *Ka.* *uttutte*, *uttatti*, *uttotte* dried dates, the fruit of *Phoenix dactylifera* L. *Tu.* *uttutti* the dried date fruit. *Kol.* (Kin.) *uṣṭi* *māk* wild date (khajira). *Go.* (ASu.)

*uccuṇṇi* date palm. (Kamaleśwaran for *Kol.* and *Go.*) / Cf. *Mar.* *utoti* date. DED(S, N) 530.

621 *Ir.* *uddya* long. *Ko.* *udm* length. *Ka.* *udda*, *uddi*, *uddu* height, length, depth. *Koḍ.* *udda* length, height; *uddatē* long. *Tu.* *udda* length, distance; long. DED 532.

622 *Ka.* *uddi*, *uddige* low ridge in a field for retaining the water of irrigation. *Te.* *uddari* a steep bank; *uddi* bank or dam with a channel on it to convey water pumped into it to higher lands. ? *Ma.* *utir* little heaps of ground for planting rice in marshes. DED 533.

623 *Ta.* *utti* a player on the opposite side, corresponding to one on one's own side in a game in which the players are divided into two parties (< *Te.*). *Tu.* *udri* a match, pair. *Te.* *uddi* a match, an equal, a rival; equal; *uddincu* to pair, match, couple; *uddikādu*, *uddiḍu* companion, friend. DED(S) 534.

624 *Ta.* *unti* navel, belly. *Ma.* *unti* navel. ? Cf. *Ta.* *tunti* navel, belly. DED(S) 535.

625 *Ta.* *untu* (*unti-*) to push out, thrust forward, fling, discharge, cast away, drive, send; *uttu* (*utti-*) to discard, throw away; *nuntu* (*nunti-*) to propel, thrust forth, cast away; *unnu* (*unni-*) to propel. *Ma.* *untuka* to protrude; push, thrust, shove; *untu* a push, shove; *untikka* to cause to push. *Ko.* *ud-* (*udy-*) to push (person, small object with hand). *To.* *ud-* (*udy-*) to jostle. DED 536.

626 *Ta.* *upparavar* a Telugu caste who are usually tank- and well-diggers and roadworkers (< *Te.*). *Te.* *uppara* name of a caste whose occupation is digging tanks, etc.; *uppari* a digger, tank-digger; *fem.* *upparadi*. Cf. 628 *Ta.* *upparakkāraṇ*. DED 537.

627 *Ta.* *uppili* name of several plants. *Ma.* *uppila* *Macaranga indica* R.W. *Ka.* *uppaliḡe* a small tree, *M. i.* *Tu.* *uppala*, *uppaliḡe* *M. i.*; (B-K.) *iḡiḡe* = *uppaliḡe*. DED 538.

628 *Ta.* *upparakkāraṇ* one who plasters a wall, who rubs mortar (< *Ka.*). *Ka.* *uppara* plastering; *uppara* (< *upparakkāra*) bricklayer, stonemason, plasterer; *fem.* *upparati*; *upparike* the business of a bricklayer. Cf. 626 *Ta.* *upparavar*. DED 539.

629 *Ka.* *uppi* thorny medicinal styptic shrub with a gall as large as a nutmeg, *Volkameria capparidis sepia*. *Te.* *uppi* a kind of herb; (B) *V. capparidis sepia*, *Monetia barlerioides*, *Azima tetracantha*, *Capparis sepiaria*; *puyyi* a thorny shrub, *C. s.* DED(N) 540.

630 *Ta.* *uppi* a game of women. *Ma.* *uppi* id. DED 541.

631 *Te.* *ubusu*, (K.) *ūsu* leisure; chat, talk; (Visākha dialect) *ūsul-āḍukonu* to chat. *Pa.* *ūb-* to speak, converse; *ūbal* a saying; *ūbkuḍ* conversation, a saying. Cf. 937 *Ka.* *osage*, *usir*. DEDS(N) 76.

632 *Ta.* *uppacam*, *uppuacam* asthma (< *Te.*). *Ma.* *ummiṭṭam* difficult breathing, sobbing of children; *umayuka* to breathe heavily; *uma* a cough. *Ko.* *uba-cm* panting. *To.* *ubosm* quickened breathing (as in fever). *Ka.* *ubbasu*, *ubbusu*, *ubbasu*, *urabasa*, *urbasa*, *ummalu* difficult breathing, asthma. *Tu.* *ubbasu*, *ubbasu* difficulty of breathing, asthma. *Te.* *ubbasamu* asthma. DED 543.

633 *To.* *ūf in-* (*iq-*) to blow, blow away (e.g. ashes). *Ka.* *uph*, *uphi* sound emitted when strongly blowing with the mouth to remove impurities. *Br.* *huf* puff of wind, blast, windy talk; *huf* kanning to blow upon. DED(S) 545.

634 *Ta.* *umari*, *umiri* marsh samphire, *Salicornia brachiata*. *Ma.* *umari* *Salicornia*. DED 546.

635 *Ta.* *umal* long bag made of palmyra leaves. *Ma.* *umal* id.; *omal* a kind of basket used by fishermen.

636 *Ta.* *umi* (-v-, -nt-) to spit, gargle; *umir* spit, saliva; *umiyu* spitting; *umig* (-v-, -nt-) to spit, gargle, emit, vomit; *umir-nir* spit, saliva; *umiyu* spitting, spit; *tumi* (-v-, -nt-) to spit (contamination of *umi* and *tuppu*). *Ma.* *umiyuka*, *umikka* to spit out; *umi*, *umigu* spit; *umirka* to spit, emit. *Ka.* *ugi* to spit, spit out, emit; *ugur* (*ugurd-*), *ugur* to emit (as saliva, etc.), spit out, spit, sputter; *n.* spit, saliva; *ugurisu* to cause to emit or spit; *uguruvike* spitting, etc.; *ummalu*, *ummulu* phlegm, mucus. *Tu.* *ubbiyuni* to spit; *ubbi* saliva, spit; *ubbina* spittoon; *ugipuni* to spit out; (B-K.) *ubi* to spit. *Kor.* (O.) *ubbi* to spit; (T.) *umi* saliva. *Te.* *umiyu* to spit, spit out; *ummi* spit, saliva. DED 547.

637 *Ta.* *umi* husk; (-pp-, -tt-) to become chaff; (Koll.) *ummi* husk. *Ma.* *umi* husk, chaff, bran. *Ko.* *u-ym* flour. *Ka.* *ummi*, *ubbalu*, *ubalu* husk or chaff of paddy; *uy*, *uyyu*, *huy* husk of rice or corn. *Koḍ.* *umi* paddy husks. *Tu.* *umi*, *ummi* husk or chaff of paddy. *Te.* *umaka* (B), *umuka*, *ūka*, *ūka* husk, chaff. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *ūka* id. *Kur.* *uṅk* id. *Malt.* *umku* id. DED(S) 548.

638 *Ka.* (Gowda) *ummuni* an insect. *Tu.* *umily*, (B-K.) *umbli* mosquito, gnat. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *ummel* mosquito; DEDS 77.

639 *Ta.* *umpal* descendant. *To.* *ub*, in song-units: *en mox uba*, *en may uba*. O my child! DEDS 78.

640 *Kur.* *umpnā* to perforate, pierce through, cut a passage for (through something). *Malt.* *unṛpe* to bore through; *unṛpe* to be bored through; *unṛpo* bored, a hole. DED 550.

641 *Kui* *umung uta* (*uti-*) to fall prostrate. *Kur.* *umb'u*, *humb'u*, *umba'a*, *humba'a*, *humkuryā*, *omba'a*, *homba'a* with the face turned downward; *umb'u* *mannā* to bow

profoundly, go down on one's knees. *Ma.* *umgre* to bend (as in respect); *umgro* be meek, humble. (Pfeiffer: *Kur.* < *Mund* DEDS(N) 79.

642 *Ta.* *ummaccu*, *ummicam* groove in framework of a jewel in which stones are set. *Ma.* *ummaccu* a wire-drawer's plate. *Te.* *ommaccu* bezel which fastens a precious stone in a jewel, cavity in which a precious stone is set in a jewel. DED 551.

643 *Ta.* *umm-ēṇal* utterance of an intention expressive of assent; *um-koṭṭu* to respond by ejaculating *um* as in listening to a statement that is told; *Um-ēṇal* expression signifying assent, attentiveness. *To.* *ijj* excl. said in audience in response to a narrator saying *i* ? *ini* excl. said by narrator at end of every sentence in telling a story. *Te.* *ū* *ay!* yes! well next!; *ū-koṭṭu* to make the sound *ū* in hearing a story, indicating that one is listening and expecting to hear the sequel; listen to; *ū-ko* to hear, listen to. / Cf. *Skt.* *hūṃ*, *hūṃ* and *M* and *NIA* derivatives, expressive of attention or assent, Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 14132, 14133 e.g. *Līlāsuka* *Bilvamaṅgala's Kṛṣṇakarmām* II.72, in Frances Wilson, *The Love of Krishna* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1977, pp. 166-7; Parpola 1977-78, pp. 246-5 DED 552.

644 *Ta.* (Devanesan: Tinnevely dial.) *m* to urinate; (Tinn.) *mōlu* id.; (Koll.) *ma-* *Ma.* *mōḷa*, *mōḷu* urine; *mōḷuka* to pass urine. *Ir.* *maḷlu* to urinate; *n.* (Bhattachar 1958) urine. *Ko.* *mōḷ* id. *Kol.* *umb-* (*umbu-*), (Kin.) *umul-*, (SR.) *ūml-* to urinate; *umbuluḍ* urine. *Nk.* *umbul-* (*umbu-*) urinate. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *umbul-* id.; *umulta*, *uml* urine. *Pa.* *uml-*, *umbl-* to urinate; *umluke*, *umbulkuḍ* urine. *Ga.* (P.) *umbl-* to urinate; *umbulkuṛ* urine; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *ūl-* to urinate. *G* (Ch. Driberg) *ūl* urine (*Voc.* 325); (AS) *ul* id. *Koṇḍa* *mūl-* (*mū-*) to urinate; *mūl* urine. *Pe.* *mūṅku* (*pl.*) id. *Maṇḍ.* *mūṅ* (*pl.*) id. *Kui* *mūlba* (*mū-*) to urinate; *mūl* urine. *Kuwi* (F.) *mūḷakāl* to urinate; *mūḷ* urine; (S.) *mūṅkinal* to urinate; *munka* *urir* *murkinai* to piddle, piss; (Su. P.) *mūṅ* (*-it-*) to urinate; (Su.) *mūṅka*, (P.) *mūṅ* urine. *Kur.* *umb'ūnā*, *um'ūnā* to urinate; *umukā* urine. *Malt.* *umbl-* to urinate; *umbl* *muro* urine (*muro* id.). DED(S, N) 553.

645 *Ta.* *uy* (-v-, -nt-) to live, subsist, have being, be saved, be relieved (from trouble, escape (as from danger); (-pp-, -tt-) to ensure salvation; *uykal* salvation, deliverance, escape from hardship; *uyti* salvation, deliverance, remedy, expiation, ceasing; *uyvu* escape from danger, salvation, remedy; *uyal* living being, escaping; *uyavu* means of saving life; *uyir* (-pp-, -tt-) to revive, regain consciousness, be in vigorous functioning activity; breathe hard, be wafted as fragrance, breathe one's last; give birth to, smell, say, declare; emit; *n.* life (animal or vegetable), so:



living being, wind, voice; **uyirppu** reanimation, revival, breath, wind, air, sighing, sweet fragrance; **ucir** life. **Ma. uyir**, **usir** life, breath; **uyirkka** to live, revive, survive; **uyirppu** life, reanimation; **uyirppikka** to quicken, raise to life; **virkkuka** to sigh, breathe; **virppu** breath. **Ko. ucir** life, male genitals (polite word). **To. ū-r**, **usir** life; **yu-k**, **üy**, in song units; **yu-k fiṭad** drawing longing sighs, **üy narṭad** walking with heavy breathing. **Ka. usir**, **usur**, **usuru** breath, life, taking breath, caesura; **usalu** breath. **Koḍ. usiri** breath. **Tu. usuru**, **usulu**, **nusulu** breath, life. **Te. usuru**, **usuṛu** id.; **usuranu** to sigh, be much vexed; **ūr(u)cu** to breathe, sigh; **ūr(u)pu** breath, sigh; **ūraṭa** taking or recovering breath, being refreshed, consolation, comfort, rest; **uraḍil(i)u**, **uraḍu** to be consoled, calmed, appeased; **uraḍincu** to console, comfort, appease. **Konḍa** **usur** life, breath. **Kur. ujinā** to have life, reside, become animated, take life; **ujjita'ānā** to keep alive, bring back to consciousness, raise again to life, revive (fire, quarrel). **Malt. uje** to live; **n. life**; **ujni** living, alive. **Br. ut** heart, mind, inside, kernel (or with 698 **Ta. ul**). Cf. 741 **Ta. ūtu** and 751 **Ma. ūrkuka**. DED(S, N) 554.

646 **Ta. uyar** (-v-, -nt-) to rise (as water), move toward the meridian (as a heavenly body), be high, elevated, lofty, grow, increase, be excellent, eminent; (-pp-, -tt-) **caus.**; **n. greatness**, renown; **uyarcci** height, excellence; **uyartti** excellence; **uyarttu** (uyartti-) to lift up, elevate, raise (as price), promote to higher office, honour, praise, raise the voice; **uyarntōr** the great, celestials, persons born in the higher castes; **uyarpu** height, mound, greatness; **uyarvu** lofty height, greatness; **uyaram**, **ucaram** height, eminence; **uyari** that which is tall; (Koll.) **ocar** to be raised; **ocatt** to lift; **ocatti** height; **ocakke** above; **ocaram** height. **Ma. uyaruka** to rise (as birds), be high, eminent, tall; **uyaram** height, pride; **uyarcca** elevation; **uyarttuka** to raise, elevate. **Koḍ. oyandē** that which is high (of field in a valley); **oyandadi** the place higher up. **Tu. ḍrige** tallness, height. DED(S) 555.

647 **Ta. uyar** (-v-, -nt-) to vanish, disappear, be removed. **Ma. uyaruka** to be lost. **To. u-r** (-u-θ-) to disappear, be lost; (**u-d**) to disappear suddenly by magic; **u-f** (-u-t-) to cause to disappear of a sudden, be a terrible fellow and do damage; **u-θ**, in: **ir u-θ**, **o-i u-θ n. pr.** places at the end of the road to the world of the dead 'where the buffaloes, the people disappear' (cf. 4376). DED(S) 556.

648 **Ta. ura** (-pp-, -tt-) to become loud (as the voice), become harsh (as a noise), become furious (as the wind), be boisterous (as the sea), become violent (as a controversy); **urakka** loudly, distinctly; **urappu** (urappi-) to whoop, shout so as to menace or intimidate, bluster, roar, frighten, cause to sound loudly; **urappal** whoop, roaring sound; **urappu** shout, roar, intimidation, bluster, threat; **uraru** (urari-), **uraru** (urari-) to resound,

roar; **urai** (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, speak, tell; **n. roar**, loud noise, speaking, utterance, word, flame; **uraiyal** narrating. **Ma. urakka**, **urekka** to speak, say; **ura**, **uri** word, fame; **urammuka**, **urampuka** to grumble, roar (cf. 718 **Ta. urumu**); **uriy-āṭuka** to utter, speak; **uriy-āṭam** talk; **orappuka** to vociferate in driving cattle. **Ka. ore** to sound, utter, speak, say, relate; **n. word**; **ura**, **uru** crying; **uruvapi** crying, crying aloud. **Koḍ. oraḍ-** (**oraḍuv-**, **oraṭ-**) to answer (or with 650 **Ko. orp-**). **Kor. (M.) oiji** to say. **Te. ūraka** (neg. *gerund* of \***ūr-**), **uraka**, **uraka** silently, quietly, not speaking; merely, simply, vainly; **roda** noise, outcry, uproar; ? **rōju** to pant, gasp; **n. panting**; **rōjuḍu** prattle. **Pa. ur-** to groan. ? **Go. (SR.) roñānā** to grieve, cry (*Voc.* 3069). DED 557.

649 **Ta. ura** (-pp-, -tt-) to become firm, hard (as the soil), become thick, coarse (as paper); **urappu** hardness (as of rice that is not well boiled), coarseness or roughness (as of cloth or paper), resoluteness, strength; **uram** strength, hardness, compactness, resolution, heart of a tree, manure (as strengthening the soil); **uran** strength of will, support; **uranar** persons of strong will; **uravu** (uravi-) to become vigorous, get strong; **uravam** strength, force; **uravan**, **uraviyan**, **uravōn** strong man; **uravu** strength, firmness, strength of mind, increasing. **Ma. urakka** to be strong; **urattan** strong man; **uram** strength, firmness. **Ko. orp-** (**orpy-**) to excel. **To. u-p** pith; **ut-ir**, **utīn-ir**, **uṭīn-ir** best buffalo in herd; **ut-mox** best woman. **Ka. uraṭu**, **uraṭa**, **urufa**, **ur(u)ṭu**, **uṭṭu**, **oraṭu**, **orṭu** coarseness (of cloth, thread, hair), thickness, stoutness; **orpu** strength, firmness, durability, coarseness (of cloth); ? **urku**, **ukku** power, valour. ? **Te. ukku** strength, vigour, courage, spirit. DED 558.

650 **Ko. orp-** (**orpy-**) to act in overweening, desperate fashion, refuse to listen, (illness) is dangerous. **To. warp-** (**warpy-**) to refuse to do something. **Ka. ura**, **uru** impetuosity, etc.; **uruvapi**, **uruvape** haste, rashness, passionate and overbearing behaviour; **uruvapisu**, **uravapisu** to act hastily, overbearingly, etc.; **uruṭu** to be overbearing; **uruṭu**, **oraṭu**, **orṭu** overbearing manner, gruffness; (PBh.) **oraṇṭu** overbearing manner; **oraṇṭutanam** the state of being overbearing. **Koḍ. oraḍ-** (**oraḍuv-**, **oraṭ-**) to answer (or with 557 **Ta. ura**). **Tu. oratuni**, **oraḍaduni** to wrangle; **oraḍāṭa** mutual wrangling; **oraṇṭu**, **oraṇṭu** hatred, ill-will, retaliation; **oraṇṭuni** to hate, retaliate. **Kuwi** (S.) **ūrinai** to ignore; (Isr.) **ūr-** (**-it-**) to disobey. DED 559.

651 **Ta. ural** mortar, mould for making vermicelli or the like. **Ma. ural** wooden mortar for beating rice. **Ko. olka-l** mortar; **olka-l kal** a stone mortar; **olkeyk**, **olki-k** work of preparing grain by pounding. **Ka. oral**, **oral**, **orlu**, **olḷu** mortar of stone or hard wood. **Koḍ. ora** mortar of stone or wood. **Tu. oralu**, (B-K.) **uralu**, **oralu** a large

mortar. **Te. rōlu**, **rōlu** mortar. Cf. 665 **Ta. urai**. DED(N) 560.

652 **Ta. uri** (-v-, -nt-) to peel (*intr.*, as skin, bark); strip off (as clothes), deprive of, rob; (-pp-, -tt-) to slough off, flay, strip off (as bark); **n. rind**, peel, skin stripped off, bark; **urivai** skin, hide, peel, rind, stripping, flaying, peeling off; **uruvu** (**uruv-**) to strip (as beads from a string, as leaves from a twig), unsheath (as a sword). **Ma. uri** skin; **uriyuka** to be stripped, skinned; strip off; **urikka** to flay, skin a jackfruit, coco-nut; **urippu**, **uriccal** flaying, stripping; **ūruka** to strip off, flay, draw off or out, unsheathe. **To. uṣt-** (**uṣṭy-**) to take off (ring, bangle, shirt or coat, sari). **Ka. uricu** to flay, strip off covering or skin, cast off (as the slough); get loose; **urcu** to draw (as a sword); become loose; **uccu** to draw (as a sword), cast (as a slough), loosen (as a knot); become loose, be cast (as a slough); ore to draw, pull, draw out or off; (Hav.) **urmbu** to pluck leaves. **Tu. rumbuni** to strip off, pluck off, as leaves from a stalk; **rumbu** stripping, plucking; (B-K.) **urumbu**, **rumbu** to tear off (as leaves from a twig). **Kor. (M.) urbu** to pluck leaves. **Nk. uyp-** to take off (clothes wrapped round middle). **Pa. uyk-**, **uykip-** (**uykit-**) (serpent) to slough its skin. **Go. uy-** (**Mu.**) to be flayed, (**Ko.**) to be sloughed (skin of snake); (**Ma.**) **uy?** (snake) to slough its skin; (**Ko.**) **uysp-** to flay; (**Mu.**) **uville**, (**Ma. Ko.**) **uyka** slough of snake (*Voc.* 257); (SR.) **uccānā** to strip (of hemp); (Tr.) **uccānā** to strip hemp, pluck (bird), (pigs) strip kodon field; (**G.**) **ucc-** to strip off (*Voc.* 226). **Kuwi** (T.) **juka** slough of snake. **Kur. urnā** (uryas) to rub off the leaves of a branch, the spikes of a corn-ear, by passing the hand along. **Malt. urge**, **urwre** to fall off (as the hair), slip off. ? Cf. 617 **Ko. ut-**. DED(S, N) 561.

653 **Ta. uri** a measure of capacity =  $\frac{1}{2}$  measure. **Ma. uri** half a **nāṇi**, or two **uṭakku**. DED 562.

654 **Ta. urimai** ownership, that which is owned, claim for right of possession, slave, services of a bondservant, duty, affection, liberty; **urittu** right, proprietorship, affection; **uritu** that which is related; **uriyan**, **uriyavan**, **uriyōn** one who is worthy, qualified, one who has rights, heir. **Ma. uriyan** suitable, proper; **urppu** claim, right. **Kur. urb** well-to-do, well-off, rich; **urbas** master, landlord, (pl.) parents; **urbni** mistress of the house, lady. DED(S, N) 563.

655 **Ma. uri** a running knot, loop, noose. **Ko. urkl** mo-r slip-knot (mo-r id.). **Ka. ural**, **uril**, **urul**, **urul**, **urū**, **urū** a running knot, noose, snare. **Tu. urlu** a noose, snare. **Te. uri** noose or running knot, halter, snare, execution by a halter; **uccu** slip-knot, noose, halter; (**K.**) **uralu**, **urulu** to be caught in a snare. **Konḍa** (BB) **ūri** a trap for birds. **Kui rusu**, **ruhu** noose, snare, trap. **Kuwi** (F.)

**ūrū** (pl. **ūṛka**) snare; **ūṛu** **ogali** to noose (fo **ogali**, see 934); (S.) **uruta** **herh'nai** id.; **ur** hanging; (Isr.) **uru**, (Su.) **huru** (pl. -ka) snare (Possibly add 582; so K.) DED(S, N) 564.

656 **Ta. uru** (-pp-, -tt-) to burn, smart, be angry; **uruppam**, **uruppu** heat, anger; **uruman** heat (as of the sun, of the atmosphere); **sultriness**, noon; **urumpu** ire, exasperation (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 155) **uruttu** (**urutti-**) to make angry. **Ma. uruppam** anger. **Ir. ubbe** **ūri-ni-ru** sweat. **Āiku. urid**. **Ko. ury-** (**ur-**) to hate, be envious of, it pains; **n. envy**, **hea** (esp. of the sun), sweat; **urc** burning pain. **To. uf-** (**ut-**) (fever) affects, burns; **ūry** heat of fire; sweat; anger, grudge; ? **ūrc** fatigue. **u-r** **foṛ-** (**foṭ-**) (woman in the 5th month of pregnancy) undergoes ceremony of burnin on wrist; **u-r** **foy-** (**foc-**) (husband of pregnant woman) performs ceremony of burning he wrist. **Ka. uri** to burn, blaze, glow, burn with fever, rage, envy, burn or smart as a wound, a mouth from pepper; **n. burning**, flame, blaze etc.; **urika** one who burns (tr.), a passionate angry man; **uripu**, **urisu** to cause to burn inflame; **uruvāla**, **uravāla**, **ural**, **urlu** fuel **uru**, **urapu**, **uripu**, **urupu**, **uruvu**, **urpu** burning flame; **urugu** passion, anger, wrath; **ummal** heat; grief, trouble; **ummalike** heat; grief distress; **ummalisu** to be hot; to grieve, be distressed. **Koḍ. uri** (-v-, -ñj-) burning sensation is felt; **uri** burning sensation. **Tu. uri** blaze flame, heat, acute pain, wrath; **uriyuni** to burn, blaze, feel a burning sensation, be angry, envious, (belly) is hungry; **urkil** prickly heat. **Te. (K.) uriyu** to burn (*intr.*) be afflicted, grieve; (**K.**) **uralu** to burn (*intr.*) be ablaze; **ummalincu** to grieve, sorrow, **ummalinta**, **ummalimpu**, **ummalika** grief, uneasiness, disquiet. **Pa. urj-** to sweat, **urjukud** sweat, perspiration. **Ga. (Oll.) ur** (**j = dz**) to sweat; (**P.**) **uruskur** sweat, perspiration. **Go. (Koya Su.) urbu** sweat. **Konḍ** (Sova dial.) **rūp(u)** heat of summer; sweat. **Pe. rūc-** to sweat; **rūmi** sweat. **Mand.** **rund** to ignite, set alight. **Kui ruta** (**ruti-**) to set fire to, ignite; **n. setting** fire to; (**K.**) **ru** (**rut-**) to set light to. **Kuwi** (D.) **rund-** (**-it**) to ignite; (Su. P.) **rūh-** (**rūst-**) to sweat; (S) **gāma rūh'nai** id. (**gāma** sweat); **rūinai** to sweat (i.e. singe). ? **Br.** hushing to set fire to burn, scorch, make feverish, burn with rage hushing to be burnt, etc. Cf. 568 **Ta. ukl** **aram**, 661 **Ta. uruku**, and 1064 **Kui ōpu** **Kur. ōrnā**. DED(S, N) 565.

657 **Ta. uru** (-pp-, -tt-) to assume a form issue forth, appear, come into existence. **n. body**, shape, form, beauty, idol; **urup** form, shape, colour; **uruvam** = **uru n.**; **uruv** shape, form. **Ma. uru**, **uruvu**, **uruvam** form. **Ko. urp** shape, appearance, image of god i form of small silver plate; **urv** trunk of body. **To. urp** form, idol; **uṣt-** (**uṣṭy-**) to appear come into sight, (star) rises; **uf** back of trunk of body (also **u-f** in songs; uncertainty about phonetics). **Tu. oru** features, form, mar



shape. *Te. uravu* beauty, fitness; *uruvu* form, shape. / ? < Skt. rūpa-. DED(S) 566.

658 *Ta. uru* (-pp-, -tt-) to become ripe, mature. ? *Tu. urve* unripe. *Te. (K.) uriyu* to become ripe; hair to become grey. DED 567.

659 *Ta. uru* schooner, small vessel. *Ma. uru, uruvu* vessel, ship. DED 568.

660 *Ta. uru* leech (*lex.*). *Tu. umb-uru* a small leech (cf. 516 *Ta. un*). DEDS 80.

661 *Ta. uruku* (*uruki-*) to dissolve (*intr.*) with heat, melt, liquefy, be fused, become tender, melt (as the heart), be kind, glow with love, be emaciated; *urukku* (*urukki-*) to melt (*tr.*) with heat (as metals or congealed substances), dissolve, liquefy, fuse, soften (as feelings), reduce, emaciate (as the body), destroy; *n.* steel, anything melted, product of liquefaction; *urukkam* melting of heart, tenderness, compassion, love (as to a deity, friend, or child); *urukkinam* that which facilitates the fusion of metals (as borax). *Ma. urukuka* to melt, dissolve, be softened; *urukkuka* to melt (*tr.*); *urukkam* melting, anguish; *urukku* what is melted, fused metal, steel. *Ko. uk* steel. *Ka. urku, ukku* id. *Koq. ur-* (*uri-*) to melt (*intr.*); *urik-* (*uriki-*) id. (*tr.*); *ukki* steel. *Te. ukku* id. *Go. (Mu.) uri-* (*Ko.*) *uri-* to be melted, dissolved; *tr. (Mu.) urih-/urh-* (*Voc. 262*). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *rūg-* to melt, dissolve. *Kui ūra* (*ūri-*) to be dissolved; *pl. action ūrka* (*urki-*); *rūga* (*rūgi-*) to be dissolved. *Kuwi* (T.) *rūy-* to be dissolved; (*S.*) *rūkhna* to smelt; (*Isr.*) *uku*, (*S.*) *ukku* steel. Cf. 656 *Ta. uru*. DED(S) 569.

662 *Go. (Tr., etc.) urugānā* to be broken; *uruhtānā* to break (*tr.*) (*Voc. 261*; or with 946 *Ta. oṭi*). *Koṇḍa ruṇ-* (*it-*) to be broken; *ruk-* to break, smash. DEDS 81.

663 *Ta. uruvu* (*uruv-*) to pierce through, penetrate (as an arrow, a needle). *Ma. uruvuka* to pierce through, penetrate. *Ka. urcu, uccu* to enter into and go out on the other side, penetrate. *Tu. urumbuni, rummuni* to bore. *Te. uccu* to enter, penetrate, pierce. *Pa. ucc-* to transfix. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *uh-* (*ust-*) to pierce; (*Isr.*) *uh-* to stab. *Kur. hurnā, huṇā* to strike at and penetrate without piercing, goad, thrust something pointed into cavity (e.g. pick teeth). DED(S) 570.

664 (a) *Ta. urul* (*urulv-*, *urupṭ-*) to roll, tumble over and over, revolve (as a wheel), spin, become round, globular; *n.* car wheel, wheeled vehicle; *uruli* wheel, circle, small vessel of bell-metal that is circular in shape; *urulai* wheel, anything that rolls or turns (as a ball); *urupci* revolving, rotundity; *urupṭu* (*urupṭi-*) to roll (*tr.*), revolve, whirl, impose and confound by high-sounding verbiage; *n.* rolling, wheel, roundness, fraud; *urupai* cart; *urupṭai* ball, anything round, roundness, mouthful of food in the shape of a ball. *Ma. urul* circular, a wheel, rolling wave; *urulukka* (*urupṭ-*) to roll (*intr.*), toss, revolve; *urupṭa* round; *urula* a ball; *urulca* rolling,

roundness; *uruli* cauldron to boil 4–5 measures of rice; *urupṭu* what is round, fraud; *urupṭan* deceiver; *urupṭuka* to roll (*tr.*), cheat. *Tr. ruḷlu* (*ruṇḍ-*) to roll (*intr.*); *ruṭṭu* id. (*tr.*). *Ko. urp-* (*urp-*) to roll (*intr.*) over and over in one direction; *urp-* (*urp-*) id. (*tr.*). *To. u-ḷ* (*u-ḷ-*) to roll (*intr.*); *u-ṭ* (*u-ṭ-*) id. (*tr.*); *u-ḷ* ball (of butter, food, etc.), handful; *uṭ-* (*uṭ-*), *piṣ u-ṭ* (*u-ṭ-*) to turn earth with cane at funeral (for *piṣ*, see 4290). *Ka. urul*, *uraju*, *uratu*, *urapṭu*, *urupṭu*, *urupṭu*, *urpṭu*, *urpṭu*, *urpṭu* to roll, roll down, revolve, be turned over; *urpṭu* to roll; *uraji*, *uruli*, *urli*, *urli*, *urli*, *urli* a ball, bulb, round vessel of earth or metal; *urulu*, *urupṭu*, *urupṭu*, *urpṭu*, *urpṭu*, *urpṭu* rolling, roundness; *urape* roller for moving logs; *urulike* rolling, revolving; *urulicu*, *urulisu*, *urulcu* to cause to roll, etc.; *urpṭu* round stone used as an anchor, an anchor. *Koq. urid-* (*urid-*) to roll (*intr.*); *urip-* (*urip-*) id. (*tr.*). *Tu. urupṭu*, *urupṭu*, *urpṭu* round; *urpṭe* lump, morsel; *urpa* round-shaped cake. *Te. uralu*, *urulu* to roll, roll down, fall down; (*K.*) *oralu* to toss in sleeplessness. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *urpṭa* wave. *Kur. oḷṇḍānā* to roll on the ground (of animals).

(b) *Ta. upṭai* ball, anything round or globular, commonly rather small, ball of stone or earth shot from a bow, mouthful. *Ma. upṭa* ball, globe, clot, bullet. *Ko. upṭ* roundness; *upṭy* round lump of food. *To. upṭ* ball, round; *upṭy* *ṭhiṭ* cooked rice in shape of ball. *Ka. upṭe* a round mass or ball (e.g. of raw sugar, tamarind, clay, cowdung); *upṭalige* a kind of rice cake that has the form of a biscuit. *Tu. upṭe* ball, ball-shaped confection; *upṭuluga*, *upṭluga* a kind of fried cake. *Te. upṭa* ball, globe, pellet, pill, (*VPK* also) wheel of cart; round; *upṭa*, *upṭamu* round; *upṭamulu*, *upṭālu*, *upṭālu* round cakes prepared as an offering to Vighneswara. *Go. (P.) upṭa* wheel. *Go. (SR.) upṭa* ball (*Voc. 236*). *Koṇḍa upṭa* wheel. *Pe. rōṇḍa* egg. *Manḍ. ruṇḍa* id. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *upṭa*, (*S.*) *unde* wheel; (*F.*) *ūṇḍa* id. (solid wood). / Cf. Skt. *upṭeraka*- ball of flour, roll, loaf; Pkt. *upṭeraya*- id.; *upṭi*- lump; Mar. *ūḍā* lump of kneaded dough, etc. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1699). DED(S, N) 571.

665 *Ta. urai* (-v-, -nt-) to be reduced into a powder or paste, wear away by attrition, be indented or effaced by rubbing; (-pp-, -tt-) to rub into a paste, wear away by rubbing, grate, test on the touchstone, smear, polish; *n.* rubbing, friction, attrition; fineness of gold or silver as tested on the touchstone; *urai-kal* touchstone, small stone for rubbing pills into powder; *uraical* friction; *uraicu* (*uraici-*) to rub against (*intr.*), chafe, wear away by use; rub hard (*tr.*), scour, waste away by rubbing; *urainicu* (*urainici-*) to rub (*tr.*); *urappu* rubbing, assaying; *uracu* (*uraci-*) to rub against; *urainicu* (*urainici-*) to rub oneself, rub against; to wear away by rubbing (*tr.*), grind away, scrape, smear, anoint; *urainu* (*uraini-*) to rub (*intr.*); *uraincal* rubbing, chafing; *urāy* (-v-, -nt-), *urāyāyicu* (*urāyāyici-*) to rub (*intr.*), as an animal

against a tree, as two branches together); *urōcu* (*urōci-*), *urōñcu* (*urōñci-*) to rub (*intr.*). *Ma. urasuka* to rub, come into contact, contend, form into a pill; *urasal* friction, contest; *ura* rubbing, a stroke; *ura-kallu*, *uravu-kallu* touchstone; *urayuka* to rub, wear by friction; *uravu* rubbing, touch; *urekka* to rub, grate, polish, grind, assay metal; *uriyuka* to be chafed; *urūñuka*, *urammuka*, *urummuka*, *urattuka* to rub against, graze, touch; *urusuka* to wear off, diminish. *Ko. orv-* (*ort-*) to rub into paste, rub with a stone in making pot; (*ord-*) to touch or stroke gently; *orj-* (*orj-*) to rub; *uj-* (*uj-*) to rub, file, sharpen. *To. warf-* (*wart-*) to rub into paste, wipe, wash; *ud-* (*udy-*) to smear on body. *Ka. urdu*, *uddu*, *uiju* to rub, make fine by rubbing; *uijisu* to cause to rub; *uiju*, *uridike* rubbing; *ore* (*orad-*) to touch, rub, smear, apply to a touchstone, examine, grind, make thin or fine; *n.* rubbing, etc.; *orasu*, *orisu*, *orsu* to touch, rub gently, stroke, rub, scour, rub out, crush, separate by friction (as grain from the ears), smear; *n.* friction, rubbing, destroying; *ore-gal* touchstone; *rubbu* to grind in a mortar; *n.* grinding; ? *ruddu* to beat soundly. *Koq. udd-* (*uddi-*) to rub. *Tu. urepuni* to try metals by touchstone; *uresuni* id., to rub, polish; *urdu* to rub, file, polish; *uijuni* to rub; *ure-kallu*, *ore-kallu* touchstone; *orevuni* to rub, wipe; *oresuni* to diminish (*intr.*), wear off; rub (*tr.*), wipe; *orabely* rice once cleaned of its husk only; (*B-K.*) *orabely* work involving the removal of husk from paddy; *ocipuni* to wipe off, rub out, clean; *occuni* id., to whet, sharpen. *Te. ora* rubbing, touch, testing on a touchstone; *ora-gallu* touchstone; *oracu* to rub, try by the touchstone; *orapu* rubbing, test by touchstone; *orapidi* rubbing, friction; *orayu* to rub, test by touchstone, touch; be slightly bruised; *orayika* rubbing, friction; (*K.*) *uriyu* to be rubbed; *ruddu* to rub, scour, clean; *ruddudu* rubbing, scouring, cleaning; *rubbu* to grind in a mortar; *rubbu-guṇḍu* stone pestle or roller used in grinding things in a mortar; ? *ruttu* to strike, beat; ? *rōkali* a large wooden pestle (? or cf. 672 *Ta. ula-kkai*). *Kol. (SR.) rubguṇḍ* stone pestle (< *Te.*); (*SR.*) *rōkal*, (*Kin.*) *rōka* pestle (< *Te.*). *Nk. rōkal* pestle (< *Te.*). *Pa. urc-* to skim off (cream), scrape; (*S.*) *uijip-* (*uijit-*) to wipe, sweep. *Go. (Oll.) ur-* to wipe (sweat). *Go. (SR.) uriyānā* to powder; (*Tr.*) *urisanā* to sprinkle or crumble salt, sugar, sandal-powder, etc. (*Voc. 260*); (*A. SR. Y. S.*) *rōkal* pestle (*Voc. 3076*; < *Te.*); (*Mu.*) *uc-* to scrape, plane; (*Ko.*) *us-* to pare (*Voc. 226*); (*LuS.*) *oochana* a carpenter's plane. *Koṇḍa rōs-* (*-t-*) to touch slightly, stroke, rub against. *Kui rūga-* (*rūgi-*) to be smooth; *rūsa* (*rūsi-*) to crush, grind; *n.* crushing, grinding; *pl. action rūska* (*rūski-*); *rūseni* press for grinding sugarcane. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *rūbali* to smear; (*S.*) *rub(b)inai* to smear, rouge; (*Su.*) *rub-* (*-it-*) to rub on (oil, etc.). Cf. 651 *Ta. ural*. / ? Cf. Skt. *uñch-* to glean

[i.e. scrape up gleanings], *proñch-* (*pra + uñch-*) to rub, wipe, wipe out, efface (Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 1680, 9011); *OMar. (Master)* *orakalu*, *vorakala* touchstone. DED(S) 572.

666 (a) *Ka. urku*, *ukku* to rise, swell (as the sea, etc.), boil excessively, come up or over in boiling, foam, boil (as rage), be greatly increased (as beauty, grief, joy), be elated; *n.* swelling, etc., froth, rising (as of the flood-tide), pride; *ukkanda* swell, overflowing fulness, abundance; *ukkuvi* rising, etc. *Koq. ukk-* (*ukki-*) to boil over. *Tu. urkuni* to rise; *urkāvuni*, *ukkāvuni* to cause to run over; *urkārūni* to bubble up (as boiling water); *urkupe* act of bubbling up; *urpely* slight boiling; *ukkuni* to boil, bubble up, run over in boiling, swell up, spring up. *Te. ūru* to grow fat or puffed. *Go. (Tr.) ukur* the boiling point (*Voc. 219*; or with 568 *Ta. ukkaram*). *Koṇḍa urp-* (*-t-*) to boil (as water); (*BB*) *urpu* steam. *Pe. ur-* (*-t-*) to boil up, effervesce. *Mand. ur-* (*-t-*) id. *Kui urpa* (*urt-*) to seethe, boil, bubble, emit froth; *n.* state of boiling, seething. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *urhali* to boil over; (*S.*) *urh'nai* to swell (boiled milk). *Br. (h)uringing*, (*h)urēnging* to swell up, break out (of boils, etc.), sprout.

(b) *Ta. uppu* (*uppi-*) to become big (as a seed), bloat, puff up (as the abdomen), rise (as leaven); *uppal* flatulence; *upukku* (*upukki-*) to swell, overflow; *upparam* flatulent distention of the abdomen (< *Te.*); (*CTD*) *ubbu* to become hot. *Ko. ub-* (*uby-*) (part of the body) swells; *ubc-* (*ubc-*) to coax child with pleasing words. *To. ub-* (*uby-*) to boil over; ? *upum* much; ? *uporty* pleasure, elation. *Ka. urbu*, *urvu*, *ubbu* to swell, increase, rise, be elated, be puffed up, become glad; *n.* state of being swollen, etc., height, elation, joy, pride; *ubbusu* to cause to swell, raise, rouse, puff up by flattering; *ubbadiga*, *ubbudiga*, *ubbariga* greatness; *ubbaṭe*, *ubbaṭṭe* swelling, increase, elation, greatness, boldness; *ubbara*, *urbara* swelling, increase, state of being swollen, risen, or full to overflowing, greatness, abundance; *ubbike*, *ubbuvike* swelling, etc.; *ubiku* to swell, rise, overflow. *Tu. ubbuni*, *ubberuni* to swell, be elated with joy or puffed up with pride; *uberuni* to become thick; *ubbara* high, swollen, turbid. *Te. ubuku* to swell, heave, rise, jut, bulge, project, overflow, burst out; *n.* swelling, jutting, heaving, bulging, projection; *ubbaramu* swelling, inflation, increase, excess; *ubbarinucu* to swell; *ubbarimpu* swelling (of the belly); *ubbu* to swell, be puffed up, grow stout, rise up, overflow, be overjoyed, elated; *n.* swelling, protuberance, joy, being puffed up with pride; *ubbincu* to inflate, cause to swell, flatter; *uppena* a swell of the sea, inundation, deluge; *upponḡu* to swell, burst forth, overflow, be overjoyed, elated. *Koṇḍa ubi-* (*-t-*) to swell, be inflamed, be bloated. *Kur. ubkānā* to bubble up, gush up or out with force, swell up. / Cf. Pali *ubbilla-* elation, elated state of mind; *ubbilāvita-* happy, elated, buoyant; BHS *ubbilya-*,

udvilya-, aubbilya-, audvilya- joy, pleasurable excitement. Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2338, 2339; ? borrowing or convergence. DED(S) 573.

667 *Ma.* urusuka to glide down, fail; ? ukkuka to lean to one side as one falling, start. *Kol.* urki tap- to jump down. *Pa.* urk- to fall. *Ga.* (S.) urk- to set (as sun); (S.<sup>3</sup>) urk- (uruk-) to descend, jump; urukp- to make to jump. *Go.* (Pat.) urāna, (Hislop) urrana to fall (*Voc.* 269); (K.) ukk- to make to fall, fell in wrestling (*Voc.* 218). DED(S) 574.

668 *Kur.* urkhā to come or go out, set out on journey, germinate, break forth (eruption), evolve. *Malt.* urqe to come out, come forth. ? *Go.* (Marjā; *LSI* 4. 535) urtōr (they) came out. DED 575.

669 *Ka.* (Hav.) uruḍu to wrestle. *Tu.* urduni id., struggle; urdāta wrestling; (B-K.) uruḍu to wrestle. ? *Go.* (Tr.) unṛgānā to close or wrestle with (*Voc.* 267c). DED 577.

670 *Ga.* (Oll.) urp- (urt-) to wash face. *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) kaṅk ur-/ūr- id. (*Voc.* 321); (Koya Su.) ur- id. *Koṇḍa* ūrpa- (-t-) to wash (hands, feet, face, etc.). *Pe.* ur- (-t-) to wash face. *Kuwi* (Su.) rūp- (-it-) id.; (F.) mūmbū rūpali to wash one's face; mūmbū rūpi kīali to wash (another's) face; (S.) rūbinai to wash. DED(S) 82.

671 *Ta.* ula (-pp-, -nt-) to become diminished, be wasted, be devoid of, die, terminate; ulakkai end, ruin, death; ulappu wasting, perishing, defect, death, limit; ulai (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be ruined (as houses, land, crops); (-pp-, -tt-) to ruin; ulaiṅgu ruin, destruction, defeat, poverty, trouble. *Ma.* ulakkuka to shrink up; ulayuka to be impoverished, ruined; ulacal, ulavu ruin. DED(S) 579.

672 *Ta.* ulakkai pestle. *Ma.* ulakka pestle for pounding rice. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) alke pestle. *Ko.* elk pestle. *To.* waṅk grainpounder. *Ka.* olaḱe, onake, onike wooden pestle for pounding rice and other things; (Gowda) onike pestle. *Koḍ.* olaḱe wooden pestle. / ? Cf. Skt. ulūkhala- mortar; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2360. DED(N) 580.

673 *Ta.* ulaṅṭu caseworm, larva of the caddis fly; silk produced by the ulaṅṭu. *Ma.* ulaṅṭu id. DEDS 83.

674 *Ta.* ular (-v-, -nt-) to become dry, wither, be parched up, pine away, droop; ularcci dryness, withered state, emaciated condition, weariness of the mind; ularitti (ularitti-) to dry (tr.), desiccate; ularu (ulari-) to dry up, wither, be injured, worn out. *Ma.* ularuka to dry (*intr.*); ularcca dryness; ularituka, ularikkuka to dry (tr.), air. DED 581.

675 *Ka.* ulimiri the plant *Crataeva tapia* or *Capparis trifoliata*. *Te.* ulimiḍi, ulimiri *Crataeva tapia*. DED 582.

676 *Ta.* ullam, ullam hilsa, silvery shot with gold and purple, *Clupea ilisha*; a sea-fish, silvery shot with yellow and purple, *C. toli*. *Ma.* ullam a kind of fish. *Te.* ullākū-jēpa, (B) ullaku-cēpa, ullam-cēpa the bony hilsa or sable fish. DED 583.

677 *Kol.* ul (obl. uṭ-) day, in: mu-nd ul three days. *Nk.* (Ch.) ōḍil day. *Kur.* ullā day; ullē two days; ullmūd three days; ullnāx four days; oḍul, undul one day. *Malt.* ulle by day; ulli-māqi night and day; ullond day before yesterday; ullte, ullti of the day; ullu daylight. DED(S) 584.

678 *Ta.* uvaṭṭu (uvaṭṭi-) to loathe, recoil from, satiate, surfeit; *n.* nausea; uvaṭṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to nauseate, loathe; *n.* nauseating, loathing; ukaṭṭu (ukaṭṭi-) to nauseate (*intr.*). *Ma.* uvaṭṭuka to loathe, recoil from; omaṭṭuka to have a vomiting sensation; urekka to be inclined to vomit; urappu nausea; uyanṭuka, uṛanṭuka to belch. *Ka.* ubbaṭṭisu, ubbaṭṭisu to nauseate, become squeamish; ubbala, ubbaṭṭike nausea, qualm; okkuṭṭisu to belch; ogadiṣu to vomit; ogadike vomiting. *Tu.* ukāḷu, ukkāḷu vomiting, an emetic. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ub- (-it-) to have indigestion. *Kur.* ullāxārnā to feel nausea. *Malt.* ungāre id.; unglatre to cause to feel nausea. ? Cf. 1029 *Ta.* okkālām. DED(S) 547, DEDS 84.

679 *Ta.* uvi (-v-, -nt-) to boil away; (-pp-, -tt-) to boil (tr.); uviyal a boiled dish; uvalam boiled rice. *Te.* (K.) uppu to boil (tr.); (K.) uppari that which is hot or heated on fire (as a pan). *Go.* (Mu.) uh-, (Ma.) u<sup>2</sup>- to cook by boiling; (Tr.) uhuṭṭānā to put dal into hot water (*Voc.* 301). *Kuwi* (F.) ūpali to boil; (Isr.) up- (-it-) to boil food. DED(S) 585.

680 *Ta.* uṛa (-v-, -nt-) to experience sorrow, pain, trouble, or fatigue, suffer; urappu suffering; uravu bodily exertion; urai (-pp-, -tt-) to labour hard, toil, suffer hardship; earn; uraiṅgu toil, industry, effort, earnings; (inscr.) urappam work. *Ma.* urakka to be wearied, despair; urayuka, urekka to labour; urappu labour. *Ka.* urgi, uggi a kind of penance. DED(S) 586.

681 *Ta.* urakku measure of capacity (2 ollocks = 1/4 of a measure), dice-box. *Ma.* urakku 1/4 nāṇi. *Ko.* olk a small measure of capacity; i-r o-k two olk; (for o-r ak one olk, see 397 *Ta.* āṛakku, āṛakku). *To.* wak small bamboo vessel. *Tu.* (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 12) oraṅka, olaṅka seer (measure). DED(N) 587.

682 *Ta.* urampu (urampi-) to be disturbed, confused; urappu (urappi-) to confuse, disturb; ulampu (ulampi-) to stir up game. *Ma.* urampuka to hasten, hurry; to be disconcerted; urappuka to hasten, hurry; to be dishevelled.

683 *Ta.* ugalai horizontal bar of wood in a doorway or across a road, crossbar. *Ma.* uḡala horizontal bar of wood placed in a doorway; uḡa-vāṭil a barred gate. *Ko.* u-gap

pen-bars, planks used to close cowshed door. *Ka.* ubbapa wooden beam for locking a door; a club; (Hav.) urvēlu gate with round movable poles. *Koḍ.* ubba poles in slots forming a gate. *Tu.* uro, uroḷu, uruvolu, uroḷu a bar across a passage; (B-K.) uruvēlu, uruvōlu movable bars across a gate. *Kor.* (O.) ūreli a wooden latch. / ? Cf. Skt. huḍukka- the bar or bolt of a door (*lex.*), H. huṛuk, huṛkā (Kur. huṛuk wooden bar or bolt of a door < NIA). DED(N) 544, DEDS 85.

684 *Ta.* uḡi place, site, side; uḡai place. *Ma.* uḡi circumstances; uḡa place, esp. about a king. DED 588.

685 *Ta.* uḡiṇai balloon vine, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. *Ma.* uḡiṇā *Cissus pedata*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Sapindus laurifolius*, used for Soma sacrifices. *Tu.* uruṇḍē-būru smooth-leaved heart-pea, *Cardiospermum halicacabum* (būru creeper). DED(S) 589.

686 (a) *Ma.* uḡiyuka to rub, stroke, em-brocate; uḡicil massaging, shampooing; uḡiyal shampooing; uḡiyu wiping, polishing; (Tiyya) uyicil massage. *Ka.* ūḍu to apply an unctuous substance, smear, anoint. *Te.* duvṅu to stroke, rub gently or tenderly. *Pe.* ūḍu- (-c-), ūḍupa- to smear with cowdung; ūḍu- (-t-) to rub, scrape (e.g. strings of violin); ūḍu- (-tst-) to scrape, plane. *Mand.* ūḍupa- to plaster. *Kuwi* (F.) ūḍa (ūḍi-) to stroke, rub, scrape; *n.* stroking, scraping; *pl.* action ūḍka (ūḍki-); ūḍa (ūḍi-) to scrape, draw one surface over another, play a violin; *pl.* action ūḍka (ūḍki-). *Kuwi* (F., p. 119) ūḍh-, (S.) lūh'nai, lūspinai, (T.) ūḍsp- to stroke; (Isr.) ūḍh- to pat; ūḍa ūḍa smoothly.

(b) *Go.* (Tr.) uḡānā, (ASu.) ūs- to smear cowdung; (M.) uḡānā to smear. *Koṇḍa* ūs- (-t-) to apply oil, anoint; *caus.* ūsis-/ūspis-; ūspa- (-t-) to apply oil, etc. to one's own body. *Pe.* ūc- (-c-) to rub on (oil on hair, etc.). *Kuwi* (F.) ūssali to anoint oneself; ūspi kīali to anoint another; ūspali to plaster with cowdung; (Su.) ūh- (ust-) to anoint oneself (p. 269); ūsp- (-it-) to smear with cowdung. DED(S, N) 590, DEDS 839, and from DED(S) 593.

687 *Ma.* uḡiyuka to spit out (after rinsing the mouth). *Ko.* uḡu-v spittle. *Ka.* (Hal.) ulugu, (HavS.) uliḡu to spit. *Kor.* (T.) ūri, (M.) ūlu id. *Pa.* ūr- to spit out (pips, etc., not saliva). *Go.* (A.) ūri- to spit out (e.g. stone of fruit) (*Voc.* 276). DED(N) 591.

688 *Ta.* uḡu (-v-, -t-) to plough, dig up, root up (as pigs), scratch, incise (as bees in a flower); uravan, uravōṇ, urāṇa ploughman, agriculturalist; *fem.* uratti; uravu ploughing, agriculture; uḡal ploughing, scratching, or probing (as bees the flowers); uḡunar ploughmen; urakku (urakki-) to plough; tunnu (tunni-) id. (< Te.). *Ma.* uḡuka, uḡukuka, uḡutuka to plough; uravu, urama tillage; uravan ploughman, farmer. *Ko.* ug- (uḡt-)

to plough, be ploughed; ukl act of ploughing; u-v one furrow in ploughing. *To.* uḡ- (uḡt-) to plough. *Ka.* uḡ (uḡt, uḡt-) id.; urasu, urisu, urusu to cause to plough; urata, uruta, urame, urime, urume, uḡal, uravike, urike, uruke, urke, ukke ploughing. *Koḍ.* u-ḡ- (upp-, utt-) to plough. *Tu.* ūḍuni, huḍuni id.; dappuni, ādapuni (Brahman dialect adeppuni, ādapuni; L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, *BSOS* 6. 900) id.; ura, dappu ploughing; uraly, oraly, oraly a ploughman's or herdsman's song. *Te.* dunnu, dunu to plough, till; dukki ploughing, tillage. *Kol.* ur- (urt-) to harrow; (SR.) to plough. *Nk.* ur- to plough, harrow. *Pa.* ur- to plough; (S) ḡukki cultivated upland field called in Ha. maran (< Te.). *Ga.* (S) ūḡ- to plough. *Go.* (W.) urānā, (A. Ko.) ur-, (Pat.) ūḡ- (written ud-), (SR.) urānā, (M.) urānā id. (*Voc.* 274); (Ma.) lumī<sup>2</sup>-, (Ko.) lum- (pig) to root up earth (*Voc.* 3119); (Koya T.) lumm- to root; ? (Koya Su.) lumm- to gore (as a bull). *Koṇḍa* ūḡ- (-t-) to plough, till soil. *Pe.* ūḡ- (-t-) to plough. *Mand.* ūḡ- id. *Kuwi* ūḡa (ūḡt-) id.; *n.* ploughing; ūḡa (ūḡi-) to dig with snout, root up. *Kuwi* (F.) ruḡiyali (ūḡ-), (S.) lūnai, (Su. Isr.) ūḡ- (-t-) to plough; (S.) lū'nai to nuzzle (of a pig); paji lūte; (BB, Isr.) ūḡi ploughing bullock, bullock. *Kur.* uḡnā/uyṇā (ussas) to plough; uḡtā a plough, ploughshare. *Malt.* use to turn up the soil (as pigs do). DED(S, N) 592.

689 *Ta.* uḡu (-v-, -t-) to arrange or adjust (as hair with the fingers); ? ūlar (-v-, -nt-, ūlari-) to spread out and draw the fingers through (as in drying wet hair), adjust or smooth out as birds their feathers. *Ko.* ug a-ḡ- (a-c-) to clean hair by untangling snarls, removing lice, etc. *Koḍ.* u-k- (u-ki-) to comb. *Tu.* dūbina a comb; urvane an instrument for destroying nits; uraṇē a kind of comb. *Kor.* (T.) uyyali to comb. *Te.* duvṅu to comb; duvvena a comb. *Nk.* (Ch.) ū- to comb. *Pa.* ur-, (S) urv- id. *Ga.* (S.) ūḡuv-, (P. S.<sup>2</sup>) ūrv-, (S.<sup>3</sup>) ūḡv- id. *Go.* (G. Mu.) ur-, (S.) ūs-, (Pat.) uccānā id. (*Voc.* 275, 225); (Koya Su.) dus- to comb hair. *Koṇḍa* dūs- id.; dūsay ā- to comb one's own hair. *Kuwi* (F.) rūssali to dress (another's hair); rūca a comb; (P.) rūca, (S.) lūca id. DED(S, N) 593.

690 *Ta.* uḡuntu black gram, urad, *Phaseolus mungo* Linn. *Ma.* uḡunnu *P. radiatus*, kidney-bean. *Ka.* urdu, uḡdu *P. mungo*, var. *radiata*, Linn. *Tu.* urdu *P. mungo*, kidney-bean. *Te.* uḡḍulu *P. radiatus*, black gram. *Kol.* (Kin.) urunde black gram. *Nk.* urndal (pl.) urad. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) uḡida-; H. urad, urad, urd, Mar. uḡid; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1693. DED 594.

691 *Ta.* uḡuval love. *Ka.* uḡugu, uḡigu, uḡgu to be attached to, be fond of, love; uḡugu erotic sentiments; uḡge attachment, love. *Kuwi* ūḡa (uḡt-) to pine for, lust after; *n.* desire, lust (or with 1006 *Ta.* ollu). DED 595.

692 *Ta. uṛuvai* tiger. *Te.* (K.) *duvuv* id. *Kol.* (SR) *duva*, (Kin.) *ḍu* panther. *Pa. ḍu* (pl. *ḍuvul*) tiger. *Go.* (M.) *ḍu*, *ḍuāl*, (L.) *duvāl* id.; (A) *dual*, (Pat.) *ḍuāl*, *ḍuwwāl* panther (*Voc.* 1578); (Koya Su.) *ḍuv* (pl. *ḍuk*) id.; (ASu.) *duvval* id.; (Koi [Cain, LA 8.35]) *duvuv* tiger; ? (SR.) *ḍuhkiyā* leopard; (A.) *ḍuhkiak* wolf (*Voc.* 1579). ? *Ga.* (S.) *ḍuccā* wolf. DED 596.

693 *Ta. uṛuvai* a green sea-fish, *Gobius ornatus*; a brown freshwater fish, *G. giuris*; ■ yellowish fish, found in fresh- and backwaters. *G. striatus*; *uṛuvai G. ornatus*; *G. giuris*; a sea-fish, brownish grey, *Saurida tumbil*. *Ma. uṛuva* ■ kind of green sea-fish; a kind of yellow fish. *Te. uṇuju* a kind of fish. DED 597.

694 *Ta. uṛai* deer. *Ma. uṛa-mān*, *uṛal-mān* porcine deer. *Ka. duppi* the spotted deer with branching horns, the axis. *Tu. urē*, *ule*, (B-K) *ule* deer. *Te. duppi* id. *Kol.* (Kin.) *duppi* id. *Pa. urup* (pl. *urupul*) spotted deer. *Ga.* (P.) *duppi* id.; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *duppi* stag. *Go.* (A.) *duppal*, (S.) *duppi*, (Ko.) *luppi*, (M.) *lupi* spotted deer (*Voc.* 1570, 3117). *Koṇḍa ḍupi* axis deer. DED (S, N) 598.

695 *Te. uḍ(u)cu*, *ur(u)cu* to sweep, collect with the hand or otherwise, as what is scattered on the ground or other surface; *uḍ(u)pu* sweeping. *Kol.* (Wagh.) *urp-* to sweep up, collect (rubbish). *Nk. urp-* to collect together what is scattered. *Pa. urcip-* (*urcit-*) to heap up, put together. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *urs-* (*ürs-*) to wipe with finger (like cream from a cup). *Go.* (Tr.) *urpānā* (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.*, p. 67, *urpānā*) to clean a threshing floor; *urp-* (M.) to scrape into a heap with hands, (Ko.) to collect (dust) in a heap (*Voc.* 281). *Koṇḍa ūrs-* (-t-) to sweep or clean (a threshing floor). *Kui ḍupka* (< *ḍuk-p*; *ḍukt-*) to scrape together, sweep up, clear away rubbish, scavenge; *n.* act of scraping together, sweeping up, scavenging; ? *rūtpa* (*rūṭt-*) to scrape into a heap. From DED (S) 506.

696 *Ko. uc-* (*uc-*) to have diarrhoea; *uc* stool in diarrhoea; *uc* urine (only in a proverb). *To. u-c-* (*u-č-*) (buffalo) has diarrhoea. *Ka. urcu*, *uccu* to be purged; *uccike*, *uccāṭa* diarrhoea; *uccu* urine. *Koḍ. uccu* id.; *ucc-a-ṭ* to urinate. *Tu. urcuni*, (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 12) *ulc-* to go to stool; *urcāṭa* looseness of bowels; *ūḷiyuni* to ooze; the bowels to evacuate frequently. *Te. ucca* urine. *Go.* (Tr.) *urkānā*, (S-R.) *urkānā*, (Mu. Ma. S.) *urk-* to urinate; (Tr.) *urk*, (Ph.) *urkul*, (Mu.) *urk*, *urkle*, (Ma.) *urkul*, (S.) *urukulu* urine (*Voc.* 278). DED (S, N) 576.

697 *Ta. uḷ* to be, have (1 sg. *uḷēn*, *uḷlēn*, 3 sg. *m. uḷān*, *neut. uḷatu*, 3 pl. *m. uḷār*, *neut. uḷa*); *uḷtu* is, are (existence); *uḷla* who is, which is, true, actual; *uḷlatu*, *uḷatu* that which is, truth, soul; *uḷḷavān* he who has, rich person; *uḷlār* those who are present, those who possess; *uḷamai* truth, reality; *uḷavu* real nature; *uḷmai* existence, reality,

state of being, nature, truth. *Ma. uḷ* to be there, exist; *uḷtu* there is, exists; *uḷla* existing, true, real, in or to which there is; *uḷavu* coming into existence; *uḷḷavan* rich; *uḷma* reality, truth; (K. M. Narayana Menon, p. 36) *oṇtu* has; *oḷla* having; (p. 258) *oḷlama*, *oḷma* existence. *Ko. oḷ-* (3 pers. *neut. oḷo-*) to exist, be in a place; *oḷ* truth. *To. wiḷd-* (3 pers. *wiḷ-i*) to exist, be in a place. *Ka. uḷ* (3 pers. *uḷtu*), *oḷ* to be, have; *adj.* that is, that is true; *uḷla* being, having, being able; *uḷḷatana* state of being or having; *uḷtu* that is or exists, existence, existing; *oḷ(u)pu*, *oḷuhu* essence, possession, truthness; *uḷmu* to arise, come into existence (or in 4482, with *Ka. puṇmu*). *Koḍ. uḷl-* (3 pers. *uḷḍi*) to be, be in a place, have. *Tu. uḷl-* (3 sg. *neut. uḷḍu*; *pres. tense*) to be, exist, have. *Te. uḷḍu* to be, exist, live, dwell; *un(u)cu* to place, put, set, lay, keep, preserve, set apart for a purpose, appoint; *uniki* existence, being, remaining, stay, dwelling, home, place, residence, state, condition. *Kol. an-* (*and-*), *Nk. and-* to be in a place, be so-and-so, owe ḍ to \**uḷtu*. ? *Kui lohpa* (*loht-*) to abide, remain, reside. ? *Kuwi* (S.) *loy-*, *loi-* to remain. *Br. anning* to be (*pres.* 1 sg. *uṭ*, 2 sg. *us*, 1 pl. *un*, 2 pl. *ure*, 3 pl. *ur*). DED (N) 599, DEDS (N) 844.

698 *Ta. uḷ* inside, interior of a place, mind, heart; a locative ending; *uḷlam* mind, heart, intention, thought, soul; *uḷlakam* mind, heart; *uḷḷal* intention, thought; *uḷlu* (*uḷli-*) to think, think on, remember; *uḷku* (*uḷki-*) to think. *Ma. uḷlu* inside, whatever is inside; locative ending; *uḷlam*, *uḷlakam* inside, mind. *Ko. uḷ* the inside; in, into; *oḷg-l*, *oḷk* (< *oḷg-k*) within the time before (something happens); *uḷpaṛ-* (*uḷpaṭ-*) to obey. *To. uḷ* the inside; in, into; *uḷpoṛ-* (*uḷpoṭ-*) to agree (-k to). *Ka. uḷ* the inside; *oḷ* id.; in, into; *oḷa*, *oḷavu* the inside; *oḷagu* that is inside, the inside; heart; in, into; *oḷage* in the inside, in, into. *Koḍ. oḷi* the inside; *uḷli* inner thought, that which is in the mind. *Tu. uḷa* inside, inner part; *uḷāyi* in, into; *oḷa* inner, internal; (B-K.) *oḷavu* the mind, secret, thought. *Te. uḷlamu* the heart, mind; *lō* in, inside; inner, internal, inside; *lōga*, within, in, inside; *lōgāda* interior, past time; *lōgali*, *lōgili* interior of a house, house; *lōnu* the inside, heart, mind; *lōna*, (Inscr.<sup>2</sup>) *oḷana* (7th cent.), *lōna* (9-10th cent.) within, inside, inwardly; (K.) *lōn-āgu* to come under one's control; *lōpala* within, in, inside; ? *lōgu*, *lōngu*, *lōbaḍu* to yield, submit, be subdued, retreat; *lōkuva* subordination, subjection; subordinate, subject to; *lōcu* to subdue; (K.) *logg* to be humbled, subdue. *Kol. lo-pal* the inside; in, inside. *Nk. lōpa* *adv.* inside; *lōpal* the inside. *Nk. (Ch.) lōpun* inside. *Pa. oḷe(k)* house. *Ga.* (Oll.) *ule*, (S) *uḷlen* id. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph. A.) *rōn* (*obl. rōt-*), (Mu. Ma. M. Ko.) *lōn* house; (Mu.) *lōta* wife; (S.) *lōtad* (pl. *lōtav*) female member of a house; *lōtur* male member of a house; (Tr.) *rōpā* within; (Ph.) *rōpā*, *roppā*, *roppāṭe*, *rappoṛ* inside; (W.) *rōpā* inside,

within; (S-R. Y.) *ropo*, (G. S.) *lopo*, (Mu.) *lappa*, (M.) *lopa* inside (*Voc.* 3077, 3071). *Koṇḍa lo'i*, *lo'o* inside; *olbi-* (-t-) to think, ponder; feel, regret. *Kui lai* within, inside; below; *laiki* to the inside of, within; towards a point below, below; *lai lai* within, below, in secret, secretly; *laiṭi* from within, within, from below, below. *Kuwi* (S.) *loi* below; (F.) *rō'i* beneath; (Isr.) *rō'i* under; (F.) *orpal*, (S.) *onpinal* to think; (Isr.) *opp-* (-it-) to think, remember. *Kur. ulā* inner room; in, inside; ? *or'gnā*, *orga'ānā* to believe, think, fancy, assume. *Mal̥. ule* inside, within; ? *uḷi* heart, mind; *uḷeye* to think, wish, care for; *uḷare* to remember; *uḷgate* to remind. *Br. urā* house, wife (or with 752 *Ta. ūr*); *ust* heart, mind, centre, inside, kernel (or with 645 *Ta. uy*). Cf. 1015 *Ta. oḷi*. DED (S, N) 600.

699 *Ta. uḷi* chisel, burin, battle-axe, barber's instrument for paring nails. *Ma. uḷi* chisel, burin. *Ko. uḷy* chisel. *To. uḷy* branding iron. *Ka. uḷi* chisel, burin, awl. *Tu. uḷi* chisel. *Te. uli* id. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *uḷli* id. DED 601.

700 *Ta. uḷu* wood-worm; that which is rotten; (-pp-, -tt-) to be worm-eaten (as wood); be eaten out by insects (as grain, seeds); *uḷuppu* condition of being worm-eaten, worm-eaten tree; (Koll.) *uḷuvey* wood-worm. *Ma. uḷumpu* grain-moth; *uḷu* wood-worm; *uḷukkuka* to be worm-eaten; *uḷuppu* state of being worm-eaten. ? *Ka.* (Gowda) *uḷḷḡu* a nit. ? *Te. lōta* ant. ? *Kui lupenji* ■ species of ant. Cf. 3715 *Ta. nuḷampu*. DED 602.

701 *Ta. uḷai* mane, hair of head. *Ma. uḷa* mane of horse or lion, man's hair.

702 *Ta. uḷai* mud. *Ma. uḷa* id.

703 *Ta. uṭku* (*uṭki-*) to be afraid, feel shy; *n.* fear, shame, modesty. *Ma. uḷukka* to start, be unnerved; *uḷuppu* shamefacedness, feeling. *Ka. ulaku* to start, make starting efforts so as to get out of a swamp, etc. *Te. ul(u)ku* to start suddenly as from alarm; *n.* alarm, fright. DED 603.

704 *Ta. uḷḷal*, *uḷḷān*, *uḷḷu* common snipe, *Gallinago media*. *Ma. uḷḷi* sandpiper. *Ka. uḷḷaṅgi* snipe; lapwing. *Te. uḷḷamu* snipe; *uḷḷaṅki*, *uḷḷaṅgi* sp. curlew; lapwing (acc. to some authorities). DED 604.

705 *Ta. uḷḷi* onion, garlic. *Ma. uḷḷi* id. *Ko. uḷy* onion. *To. u-ṭy* id.; *pōl u-ṭy* garlic (= *Ta. vell-uḷli*). *Ka. uḷḷi* a bulb, an onion. *Tu. uḷḷi*, *uḷḷi* a generic name for garlic (B-K). *uḷḷi* a generic name for onion or garlic; *bolḷ-uḷḷi* garlic. *Te. uḷḷi* onion, garlic. *Kol.* (Kin.) *uḷli* onion. *Nk. (Ch.) uḷlig* id. *Pa. uḷli* garlic. *Ga.* (P. S.<sup>2</sup>) *uḷli* onion. *Go.* (Tr. W.) *uḷḷi*, (A. Y. Mu. Ko.) *uḷli* id. (*Voc.* 283). *Koṇḍa uḷi* id. *Pe. ūṛi* id. *Maṇḍ. uḷi* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *uḷli*, (S.) *uḷli* gidda, (Su.) *uḷli* id.; (F.) *vella uḷli* garlic. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) *uḷi* onion. / Cf.

Skt. *uḷi-* id. (Schmidt, *Nachträge*), Or. *uḷi* id. DED (S) 605.

706 *Pa. ud-* to crush (nits, lice; only recorded in phrase: *pēṇul udomo*). *Koṇḍa ur-* (*ur-*) to butt, gore (buffalo, etc. with horns), crush (nits). *Pe. uz-* (*ust-*) to butt, gore; to crush (lice). *Maṇḍ. uy-* (cow) to gore; to crush (lice). *Kui ubga* (< *ug-b*; *ugd-*) to collide, strike against, butt; *pl. action* uska (*uski-*). *Kuwi* (Su.) *ur-* (*-h-*) to butt, gore; (F.) *urhali* to butt. DEDS 86.

707 *Ta. uṛaṅku* (*uṛaṅki-*) to sleep, feel drowsy, be weary; *uraku* (*uraki-*) to sleep; *urakku* (*urakki-*) to put to sleep (as a child), weigh down the eyelids as in sleep; *urakkam*, *urakku* sleep, drowsiness, weariness. *Ma. uṛaṅhuka* to sleep; *urakkuka* to put to sleep; *urakkam*, *urakku* sleep. *Ir. roṅgu* to sleep. *Ko. org-* (*orgy-*) to sleep; *ork* sleep. *To. warx-* (*warxy-*), *war-* (*wary-*) to sleep; *warḷ-* (*warḷy-*) to make to sleep (by lullaby, etc.); *warḷ* sleep. *Ka. urugu* to be crooked, bent, distorted; *oragu*, *oraṅgu* id., incline, recline, lean upon, lie down, rest, sleep; *urugu* state of being crooked; *oragu* id., cushion to lean the back against. *Koḍ. or-* (*ori-*) to fall asleep; *oraki* sleep. *Tu. oraguni* to recline, lean the back against; *oragu* cushion to lean the back against; *orduni* to bend, bow, lean on one side; *orda* bent; *orva* crookedness. *Te. oragu*, *oragu* to bend, bow down, lean, incline, recline; *n.* slant, inclination; large pillow for reclining on; *adj.* slanting; *orava* crooked, bent; *oraguḍu* slant, incline; *oragincu* to place in a slanting position; *oggu* to offer, present, give, lend, yield. *Pa. org-* to lean. *Go.* (Ko.) *urṅg-* to be bent; *tr. urh-uhur-* (*Voc.* 267a); (SR.) *variyāna*, (S.) *varah-* to bend (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3183); (ASu.) *vari-* to bend (*intr.*); *varūs-* id. (*tr.*). DED (S, N) 606.

708 *Ta. uṛi* hoop or rope network for placing pots, and suspended by a cord from the roof of a house, from the hand, or from the end of a pole carried on the shoulder. *Ma. uṛi* network for suspending pots. *Ko. uṛy* sling for pots, litter for carrying persons. *Ka. uṛi* coarse network, made of rope or rattan, in which pots and other vessels are suspended from the beams of the house or from the stick thrown across the shoulder, by which they are carried about; *uṛṭṭi*, *oṭṭi* id.; upper framework of cradle by which it is suspended. *Tu. uri-gejje* small bells (*gejje*) strung on a rope and tied round the neck of a he-buffalo. *Te. uṛṭṭi* network sling in which pots, etc., are suspended; fibres inside a ripe tamarind, etc. *Nk. (Ch.) uttu* rope for suspending articles. *Pa. ut-*, (NE) *uṭ-* to hang (rope from roof, etc.), suspend by rope; *utip-* (*utit-*), (NE) *uṭip-* (*uṭit-*) to make to hang; *utka*, (NE) *uṭka* ropes of carrying-yoke. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *uṭṭi* hanging loop (= *Te. uṭṭi*); *uṭp-* (*uṭup-*) to hang (*tr.*). *Go.* (Ma.) *uṭum* rope network suspended in house for holding pots, etc.; (Ko.) *uṭi*, *uṭu* ropes of carrying yoke

(Voc. 228). *Konda* uṛi net suspended from roof in kitchen to keep pots. ? Cf. 570 Ta. ukkam. / Cf. Mar. utav a sort of arched framework hung from the roof. DED(S) 607.

709 Ta. uṛi (-v-, -nt-) to snuff up, sip up; uṛiṇcu (uṛiṇci-) to sip, suck up, draw into the mouth as in tasting liquids, snuff up, sniff, draw in sharply through the nose, take in, absorb as a sponge. *Ma*. uṛiṇcuka to sip, suck. *To*. ir- (iṛθ-) to drink (intoxicants). *Ka*. ? uṛita sucking; (Hav.) uṛpu to drink (vulg.). *Tu*. (B-K.) ujumbu to suck; (BRR; brahmin dial.) ujumbupa sucking. *Kol*. (Pat., p. 155) ūmburseng to suck (for ūmb-, see 2621(b)). *Pe*. uj- (ucc-) id. *Kuwi* (S.) jū'nai to imbibe, inhale, sip. From DED(S, N) 2154(b) and DED 2235.

710 Ta. uṛu (uṛuv-, uṛr-) to be, happen, dwell, be desirable, useful, be joined, come in contact with, touch, love; uṛratu that which has happened, event, truth, fact; uṛuttu (uṛutti-) to cause to be, bring in contact, clap; uṛuttal bringing into contact; uṛuppu body, limb; uṛai (-v-, -nt-) to reside, dwell; *n*. place of residence; uṛaivu abiding, abide; uṛaivi woman resident; uṛa near, nigh; (-pp-, -nt-) to crowd, be close together; uṛai being near, relationship; uṛavi relationship; uṛavu id., friendship, love; uṛaṅku (uṛaṅki-) to dwell, abide; uṛaṅ (-v-, -nt-) to be close, dense, crowded; uṛu joining, approaching; sense of touch. *Ma*. uṛuka to be joined; uṛra close, near; uṛru near, closely; uṛuppu the breast with the shoulders; uṛayuka to stay; uṛavu nearness, relationship. *To*. uṛf- (uṛt-) to have sexual intercourse with; oṛurt- (oṛurt-) to terrify (for oṛ- to fear, see 55; for uṛt-, cf. Ta. uṛuttu to cause to be). *Ka*. uṛu (uṛt-, uṛt-) to be, stay, come about, arise; uṛisu to bear, hold out; uṛe nicely, well; oṛal to be attached to, love; *n*. attachment, love; uppu love, esp. doting affection; being, abiding; protection, esp. of a place marked out by lines in a game; uṛu to be, exist, stay, reside. *Tu*. untuni to stand, remain, stop; untāvuni to cause to stand up, detain; uppunni to be, exist, live in; have, possess (with dative of person); help, protect; upperuni cattle to copulate (ēruni to climb). *Kor*. (M.) ujji to keep. *Te*. uṛu to be fit, (K. also) happen, arise; *adj*. proper, becoming; uṛu to be excellent, fit; (K.) ūnu to happen, occur; (K.) ūn(u)cu to make, cause to occur. *Ku* ubga (< ug-b-, ugd-) to agree with, suit, fit, fulfil. DED(S) 608.

711 Ta. uṛu (uṛuv-, uṛr-) to be numerous; *adj*. much, abundant; uṛuttu (uṛutti-) to increase (tr.); uṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to increase, grow (intr.). *Ma*. uṛu plenty, copious, much, abundant. *Ka*. uṛaḷa a mass, multitude; uṛube id., excess; uṛubu, uṛuvu id., largeness; uṛe abundantly, much, greatly; mass, abundance, largeness; urbinam, urvinam largely, greatly; urvisu to cause to increase; (PBh.) uṛu to increase; uṛumike abundance, excess; urme

grandeur; urvu pride. *Tu*. urubu, urbi, urbu increase as of any disease or trouble; urdi increase, prosperity. *Te*. uṛavu, uravu abundance; abundant, much; uruvu magnitude, largeness, bigness, amount; sum; great, big; orru large, big; odde abundance, plenty; ommu plumpness, largeness; *adj*. plump, large. DED(S) 609.

712 Ta. uṛu (uṛuv-, uṛr-) to pass in one's mind; think; uṛuttu (uṛutti-) to impress strongly upon the mind. *Ka*. (PBh.) uṛade without minding, not caring. *Te*. uṛu to care for, heed (K. only in neg.: uṛaka not minding; uṛādu he does not care). Cf. 727 Ta. ungu, esp. Br. hunning (hur-, hutt-) (MBE 1962, p. 62; BDCG, §3.16 and n. 11). DED(S) 610.

713 Ta. uṛukku (uṛukki-) to jump, leap over; uṛuttai squirrel. *Te*. uṛu to retreat, retire, withdraw; uṛuku to jump, run away; uṛuta squirrel. *Konda* uṛK- to run away. *Kuwi* (Isr.) urk- (-it-) to dance. Cf. 590 Ka. uṛute. DED(S) 611.

714 *Ma*. uṛukku amulet. *Tu*. urku id. DED 612.

715 Ta. uṛu (uṛuv-, uṛr-) to suffer, gather experience; uṛukap suffering, affliction, distress; uṛuval suffering, affliction; uṛu affliction; uṛuttu (uṛutti-) to cause smarting or irritation, press uncomfortably (as a rough or uneven surface on one lying or sitting down), cause pain of mind, rankle. *Ma*. uṛuttuka to chafe, terrify by fierce look. *Ka*. uṛisu to suffer, endure. *Ku* jūga (jūgi-) to suffer, be afflicted; *n*. suffering, affliction; jūpka (< jūk-p-, jūkt-) to afflict, persecute, cause to suffer; *n*. act of afflicting, persecution, ill-treatment. DED(S) 613.

716 *Ma*. uṛuppa large bag chiefly for clothes. *Koḷ*. uṛipe small bag in which the makings of betel-quinid are carried. DED 614.

717 Ta. uṛuppa a tree, the timber of which is used instead of teak in shipbuilding, *Hopea decandra*; urappu-ppicin an evergreen tree, *H. odorata*. *Ma*. uṛippu, uṛippu a heavy timber more durable than teak, *H. decandra*. DED 615.

718 Ta. uṛumu (uṛumi-), uṛumpu (uṛumpi-) to growl, grunt, (thunder) rumble, murmur angrily; uṛumi, uṛumai kind of drum played chiefly by Tōṭṭiya beggars; urumu (urumi-) to thunder, roar, grumble, growl; urum thunder; uṛukku (uṛukki-) to menace, threaten, address with harshness, severity, or anger; *n*. threatening. *Ma*. uṛumpuka to roar, grumble; uṛumpal roar of tiger. *Ka*. oṛal(u), oṛalu, oṛlu to cry out from pain, scream; *n*. outcry, scream, snarl; roppu to roar, grunt (like a hog). *Te*. uṛumu to thunder, roar; *n*. roar, thunder; oṛalu to lament, wail, cry; roppu, (K.) roppu to roar, yell, drive; rollu to prattle, (B.) bewail; (K.) rōlu, (B.) rōlu to weep or cry aloud. *Pa*. urum puyil thunderbolt (puyil ploughshare). *Ga*. (S.<sup>2</sup>) urum thunder. *Go*. (Hislop Ma.)

uram id.; (S.) urum- to lighten (Voc. 265). *Konda* uṛmi- (-t-) to thunder, roar; orli- (-t-) to groan (as in illness, fever). *Ku* rumba (rūmbi-), rūma (rūmi-) to roar; *n*. roar; ? rāja (rāji-) to thunder, reverberate; *n*. sound of thunder. *Kuwi* (F.) oṛhali to groan; (S.) ōrhina to squeal. *Br*. hūra thunder (Bray compares Bal. hūra id.; Su. 1973). / Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpūrāṇa*) orāl- to roar. DED(S) 616.

719 *Ka*. uṛubu violence (of wind), rapidity, fleetness, speed, force. *Tu*. rumbu galloping, running with speed; rummuni to move hastily. *Te*. ruvu, ruvu, ruppu, rūvu to throw, fling, toss; (K. also) *n*. sound of wind produced by the fluttering of wings; uravaḍi speed, force, violence; uravaḍincu, uraḍincu to hasten. *Kol*. ruv- (ruvt-) to throw; rusi- (rusit-) id. (< ruv-+si- to give). *Konda* uṛmi- (-t-) to be flung at high speed (as a stone); uṛmis- (-t-) to fling, as a stone. DED(S, N) 617.

720 Ta. uṛai (-v-, -nt-) to thicken, curdle, coagulate, congeal, freeze; *n*. reserve of curds for curdling milk; uṛai-mōr small quantity of sour diluted curd poured over milk to curdle it. *Ma*. uṛa curd, what curdles; uṛaccal congelation; (Tiyya) oṛayuva to be frozen. *Koḷ*. ore state of coagulation of milk. *Tu*. uṛguni to curdle, ferment; urbuliyuni to curdle. *Go*. (Tr.) urānā to coagulate (of ice, dahi, oil, etc.) (Voc. 267d). DED(S, N) 618.

721 Ta. uṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to become firm, steadfast, decided (as the mind); uṛaippu firmness, steadfastness; uṛuti firmness, strength, certainty, assurance. *Ma*. uṛayuka to be firm in; uṛekka to be firm, fixed, settled; uṛakkē strongly, firmly, aloud; uṛappu firmness, stay, support, assurance; uṛappikka to seize, hold firmly, make fast, resolve, assure, convince; uṛuka to be firm; uṛuti firmness. *Ko*. urv- (urd-) to sink into ground or hole of its own weight; (urt-) to press forcibly into hole or ground. *Te*. oṛapu steadiness, firmness; steady, firm; uṛidi firm, strong; firmness, strength; uṛiya a brave man. *Kur*. ordnā to support. Cf. 763 Ta. unru. DED 619.

722 Ta. uṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to be biting, pungent, sharp; *n*. pungency, corrosiveness; uṛaippu sharpness, pungency. *Ma*. uṛa sharpness. *Te*. oṛra pungent, acrid; pungency, acidity; oṛrādanamu, oṛrana pungency,

acridity; varra pungent taste, pungency; pungent. DED(S) 620.

723 Ta. uṛai sheath, scabbard, cover (e.g. pillow-case), receptacle for grain (a kind of sack), burnt clay used for the construction of a well. *Ma*. uṛa sheath, case of pillows, thimble. *Ko*. or sheath of sword, cover (of pot, letter, etc.). *Ka*. oṛe sheath, scabbard. *Koḷ*. ore sheath of knife. *Tu*. ore scabbard, sheath; ude sheath. *Te*. oṛa, (K.) oṛra sheath, scabbard, case, cover, envelope, ring of baked clay used in the construction of a well, well-tube. *Pa*. (S) ora quiver, scabbard (< Te.). *Ga*. (P.) ora sheath, quiver (< Te.). DED(S) 621.

724 *Pa*. udip- (udit-) to measure. *Ga*. (S.) uyk- (uyt-), (P. S.<sup>2</sup>) uyup- (uyut-) id. DED(S) 622.

725 *Kol*. ud- (utt-) to sit; udip- (udipt-) to make to sit. *Nk*. udd- (utt-) to sit; udip- to make to sit. *Nk*. (Ch.) ud- (utt-) to sit; udup- (udp) to make to sit. *Pa*. und- to sit; untip- (untit-) to cause to sit. *Ga*. (Oll.) und- to sit. (S.) und-, und-er- to sit, perch; (S.<sup>2</sup>) un- (und-) to sit; unup- to seat. *Go*. (Tr.) uddānā, (L.) udānā, (W. Mu. Ma.) ud- to sit; (W. Ph.) uccahtānā to cause to sit; (A.) upis-, (SR.) uppus-, (Tr.) upsuhānā, (Mu.) upih-, (Ma.) up-, (S.) upcah- to make to sit (Voc. 242, 250). DED(S) 623.

726 *Ka*. uni to be soaked, lie steeped, soak; unisu to soak; *Te*. (K.) unupu to dye clothes. DED 624.

727 Ta. unṇu (unṇi-) to think, consider, have words on the tip of one's tongue; unṇal thinking, mind; unṇam thought, contemplation, mind; unṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to meditate, contemplate; *n*. that which is fit to be meditated upon; unṇippu acuteness of mind, discernment, intentness. *Ma*. unnuka, unnikka to think, aim at, have in view; unnam mark, butt. *Ko*. uny- (unc-) to think; uny, unypp thought, aim; unyppga-rn thinker. *To*. uny- (unc-) to think; unypp thought. *Ka*. unnisu to think, consider; unṇiku to consider, observe, look at. *Te*. (K.) unṇiku to consider. *Kuwi* (S) onpinal to intend. *Br*. hunning (hur-, hutt-) to look, look at, look for, wait for, consider (MBE 1962, p. 62; BDCG, §3.16 and n. 11). Cf. 712 Ta. uṛu. DED(S) 625.

## U

728 Ta. u flesh, meat; ūn id., muscle, body. *Ma*. uppu flesh; ūn gums, roots of nails. *Ko*. u- gums. *Manḍ*. ūnge flesh, meat. *Ku* tju (pl. ūnga) flesh, meat, fleshy part of fruit. *Kuwi* (F.) ūyū (pl. ūnga), (S.) ūnga, (Su. P.) ūyu (pl. ūnga) meat, flesh. ? Cf. 3373 Ta. tū. DED(S) 626.

729 Ta. ūkku (ūkki-) to make an effort, act with energy; *n*. zeal, spirit; ūkkam impulse, zeal, exertion, effort, strength, power, conviction; ūkkal putting forth effort; ūkkalar people of energy, of spirit. *Ma*. ūkku, ūkkam strength, exertion; ūkkan strong; ūnku strength. *Te*. ūkincu, ūku to endeavour,



make an effort; ūku, ūkuva endeavour, effort; uñkincu to attempt, endeavour, try. ? *Malt.* ūkye to act with dignity, terrify. DED 627.

730 *Kur.* ūxā darkness, dark, the rainy season; ūxnā to grow dark, be overtaken by night, get benighted; ūxnā to be still dark or already dark; ūxtā'ānā to detain one till it is night, wait for the night to come. *Malt.* ūqe dark, darkness; to be or become dark; ūq-māq dark night; ūqtte to darken, blacken (as the sky). DED 628.

731 *Ta.* ūñku (ūñki-) to swing (*intr.*); ūkku (ūkki-) to swing (*tr.*), shake; ūcal moving to and fro, swing; ūñcal, ūñcal swing; uyal (uyalv-, uyanr-) to wave, shake. *Ma.* ūñcal, ūyal a swing; ūññāl id., cradle; (Tiyya) ūññālu cradle; iccāl id.; iñcālā a swing. *Ka.* uyyal(u), uyyale, uyyālu, uyyāle, uvāle, uvvāle id. *Tu.* ūyyālu, ujjālu swing, hammock; oyaluni to reel, stagger; vayaluni id., totter, shake, be agitated; (B-K.) uccālū swing; *Te.* ūku, ūkincu to shake, agitate, move (*intr.*, *tr.*); ūka swinging; ūgu to swing, rock, totter, be shaken or agitated; ūgincu to rock, swing, shake, move (*tr.*); ūcu to rock, swing, shake, move, wag, wave, nod (*tr.*); ūpu id.; *n.* swinging, rocking, one oscillation in swinging, a shake, push; ūyāla, ūyēla, uyyāla, uyyēla, ūyala, ūyela cradle, swing, hammock. *Kol.* u-se a cradle; (SR) ūgg-, ūñ- to swing; ūp a swing; (Wagh.) ūp- to swing (*tr.*). *Nk.* ūng- to hang, swing; ūp- to hang up, swing (*tr.*); use a swing. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) ūse id. *Pa.* ūñ- to swing, shake (*intr.*); ūcip- (*ūcit-*) id. (*tr.*); ūcal (*pl.* ūcāl) a swing, cradle; (S) ūg- to hang, swing; ūkip- (*ūkit-*) to cause to hang or swing. *Ga.* (S) ūyñ- to swing, rock; (S.<sup>3</sup>) ūyñ- (*ūyñ-*) to swing. *Go.* (*Ch.* Ph. Ko. etc.) ūng-, (*M.*) ūñgānā to swing; (*Ph.*) ūñtānā, (*G. Mu.* Ko.) ūñ-, (*Ma.*) ūñ-, (*S.*) ūp- id. (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 307); (*Ko.*) ūyal swing (*Voc.* 319; < *Te.*); (*Tr.*) ūkār a swing-cot or cradle; (*W.*) ūkhārī cradle; (*Ph.*) ūkārī, ūkhārī id., swing; (*G. Ma.*) ūkhārī cradle; (*Ko.*) ūkār id. (*Voc.* 305); (*Tr.*) ūmānā to pull (of a punkah, a swing, etc.) (*Voc.* 256). DED (S, N) 629.

732 *Ka.* ūsaravallī, ūsarullī, hūsarulī (li) the Indian monitor, *Varanus dracaena*. *Te.* ūsaravelli sp. chameleon. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) ūsarelli chameleon. DED 630.

733 *Ma.* ūccuka (a red ant or worm) to bite; ūccu biting (of ant, etc.). *Tu.* ucci, uccu a snake, a worm.

734 *Pa.* ulj- to gather, assemble; *caus.* ulcip- (*ulcit-*). *Kui* ūja (ūji-) to assemble, congregate, come together; *n.* act of assembling; ūspa (ūst-) to gather, collect, accumulate, garner; *n.* act of gathering, collecting. *Kur.* ūjñā to collect from door to door. *Malt.* ūje to collect taxes or contributions. DED 631.

735 *Ta.* ūñcattai leanness, thinness. *Te.* ūca withered, lean, thin; ūca-paḍu, ūca-

pōvu to become withered, lean or thin; ūsaramu lean; ūsarillu to become lean or reduced. *Pa.* ūñ- to dry up, become emaciated. DED (S) 632.

736 *Ko.* u-nj- (*u-nj-*) to move along by jerks, (child) moves over ground on bottom by jerking along. *Konḍa* ūz- (*-it-*) to crawl or creep (child, ants, snake, etc.); ūs ki- to move on posteriors (as children). *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) ūs- (*-it-*) to slide, roll. Cf. 749 *Ta.* ūr. From DED (S, N) 642.

737 *Ta.* ūtu the middle, that which comes between, waist; ūtūte here and there; ūt-ātu to go among, move about, frequent. *Ma.* ūtu inside, place between, through; ūtē *adv.* inside, through; ūt-ātu to pass through (as wind, water). *Ko.* u-ṛ central parting of hair. DED 633.

738 *Ta.* ūtu, ūtai woof, thread woven across the warp. *Ma.* ūta woof, cross thread. DED 634.

739 *Ka.* ūdugu-*ceṭṭu* the plant *Alangium hexapetalum*. *Te.* ūdugu id., *A. decapetalum*. DED 635.

740 *Ka.* ūdare a kind of corn-tares in paddy and wheat fields. *Te.* ūdara, ūdagaddi, (*B.*) ūda, (*VPK*) ūsara, ūdu tares. DED (S) 637.

741 *Ta.* ūtu (ūti-) to blow (as a wind instrument, a fire), blow out (as a lamp), blow or breathe upon to allay pain, refine with fire (as gold); be inflated, swell (as the stomach after eating), blow with bellows or blow-pipe; *n.* trumpet (esp. toy trumpet), musical pipe; ūtal cold wind, swelling, toy trumpet, small pipe; ūtai wind, gale, cold wind; ūttam swelling, puffing up of the limbs or body; ūttu blowing a musical instrument, sound of a wind instrument, swelling of body; ūti (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to swell, increase in size (or with *DBIA* 44); (*Devane-*san) ūti a wind instrument. *Ma.* ūtuka to blow (as fire, wind instrument), hiss, be puffed up, swell; ūttu blowing, hissing, swelling, greatness; ūti a metalworker's bellows; ūttukku to hiss, puff (as a snake); ūtippu hissing. *Ko.* u-d- (*u-yd-*) to become swollen, bloated. *Ka.* ūdu to blow, purify or refine metal with the blow-pipe, become inflated, be puffed up, swell, be distended; *n.* blowing, swelling, swollen state; ūdalū, ūdike blowing, swelling; ūdisu to cause to blow, cause to refine metal with the blow-pipe, cause to swell; ūbu to blow; (*Hav.*) ūpu to blow. *Tu.* ūduni to blow (as a pipe), swell. *Te.* ūdu to blow (a fire) with the mouth or with bellows, blow out or extinguish, purify or refine (metal) with the blow-pipe, blow or squal (a wind instrument), be swollen; *n.* a swelling tumour; ūda swelling of any part of the body, esp. the belly; ūdincu to cause to be purified or refined (as a metal); ūpiri breath, respiration. *Kol.* (*SR.*) ūnd-, ūñ-, (*Kin.*) ūnd- to

blow. *Nk.* ūnd-id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) ūnd- (*ūnt-*) id. *Pa.* ūd- id. *Ga.* (*S.P.*) ūnd- id. *Go.* (*Ko.*) ūd-, (*M.*) ūdānā to blow, play a flute (*Voc.* 313); (*Tr.*) ūhukānā, (*Pat.*) ūhukānā, (*W.*) ūhukānā to puff at, blow, blow a fire. *Konḍa* ūk- (*-t-*) to blow or play (on a pipe, flute, etc.), blow air through the mouth; ūpri breath, life. *Pe.* ūkuṛ breath. *Manḍ.* ūk- (*-t-*) to kindle fire by blowing. *Kui* ūkuṛi breath, respiration; ūkoṛi breath. *Kuwi* (*F.*) ūkali, (*Su.* *Isr.*) ūk- (*-it-*) to blow; (*F.*) ūkoṛi steam; (*Su.*) ūkoṛi, (*Isr.*) ūk'oṛi breath, steam; ? (*S.*) hūtinai to kindle. Cf. 645 *Ta.* uy and 751 *Ma.* ūrkkuka. DED (S) 638.

742 *Ta.* ūtu (ūti-) to gnaw through and bore holes (as a beetle or moth). *Kur.* utṭgnā to sting, (water) to be piercingly cold, rouse one against a third person; (*Hahn*) utṭgā sting; (*Pfeiffer*). *Malt.* utṭhke to bore a hole; utṭhkre to be bored through; utṭhro bored, a hole. DED (S, N) 88.

743 *Konḍa* ūd- (*-it-*) to become wet, be soaked; ūt- (*-t-*) to wet, soak. *Pe.* ūd- (*ūtt-*) to become wet; *caus.* ūdi ki-; ūt- (*-t-*) to urinate. *Manḍ.* ūd- to get wet. *Kui* (*K.*) ūd-id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) ūdali to become wet; ūthali to moisten; (*S.*) ūth'nai to wet; (*Su.* *Isr.*) ūd- (*-it-*) to become wet, damp; ūt- (*-h-*) to make wet, damp. Cf. 1047 *Ta.* ūtam. From DED (S) 882.

744 *Ka.* (Tipt.) ūdra smoke raised for driving off mosquitoes. *Te.* ūdara smoke used to drive out or kill an animal or to ripen fruit. ? *Go.* (*Ma.* *M.*) ūñ- to smoke (*intr.*); (*G.*) ūñḍul, (*Ma.*) ūñḍul(i) smoke (*Voc.* 239). DEN 10.

745 *Go.* (*Ph.*) ūndānā, (*Ma.*) ūnd- to snatch away (*Voc.* 314). *Konḍa* ūnd- to extract (honey from beehive), take out (as lice from the hair). *Pe.* ūnd- to take out, take off (hat). *Manḍ.* ūnd- to pull. DEDS 89.

746 *Ta.* ūm dumbness; ūmañ, uvamañ dumb man; *fem.* ūmacci, ūmaicci; ūmai dumbness, dumb person; ūmaiyañ a dumb man. *Ma.* ūman dumb, stupid. *Ka.* ūme dumb man, taciturn man. DED 639.

747 *Ta.* ūmañ owl. *Ma.* ūman id. *Pa.* uma guñi id. *Konḍa* uma-guñi id. DED 640.

748 *Pa.* ūm- to swim. *Konḍa* imb-/im- (*-it-*) to fly, as a bird (*Sova* dial.); ip- to fly or cause to fly. *Pe.* ūm- (*-t-*) to fly, swim; ūp- (*-t-*) to cause to fly. *Kuwi* (*F.*) ūmbali, (*S.*) ūmbinai, (*Su.* *Isr.*) ūmb- (*-it-*) to fly; (*Isr.*) ūp- to winnow using wind. DED (S) 641.

749 *Ta.* ūr (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to move slowly, creep (as an infant), crawl (as a snake), circulate (as blood), extend over a surface (as spots on the skin), flow (as juice from the sugar-cane); (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to suck; ūral creeping thing, eruptive patch on the skin. *Ma.* ūruka (*ūrn-*) to creep (as snake); (*ūri-*) to glide down, slip, crawl; ūran snake, reptile; ūral sensation of something creeping on the body, itching sensation.

*Konḍa* (*BB*) ūr-, (*K.*) ūr- (*-it-*) to crawl on knees, as infants. Cf. 736 *Ko.* u-nj-. DED (S) 642.

750 *Ta.* ūr (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be unloosed, relaxed. *Ma.* ūruka to slip off, fall off. *Te.* uriyu to shake, tremble, get loose. DEDS 90.

751 *Ma.* ūrkkuka to blow, fan or kindle. *Ko.* irp- (*irpy-*) to blow through (tube, wind instrument). *To.* ūrp- (*ūirpy-*) to play (flute). *Ka.* urubu to blow strongly with the mouth; (*Nanj.*) urbu to blow off; (*Gowda*) urgu to blow air to enkindle fire. *Koḍ.* urip- (*uripi-*) to play (flute). *Tu.* urpuni to blow a wind instrument; uripuni to sound, play upon. *Kor.* (*O.*) ūrpu to blow. *Go.* (*Mu.*) ūr- (? ūr-) to blow with mouth, play on flute, kindle fire by blowing, exorcize; (*Ma.*) ūr- to blow (fire, flute), (*M.*) ūrānā to blow (*Voc.* 259). *Kur.* ūrnā to blow, play upon a wind-instrument, set a fire to, put out (a light), draw (poison by magic insufflations). *Malt.* ūre to blow (as the wind does), blow a fire or a trumpet, breathe upon (in sorcery); ūrtre to have exorcisms performed in case of illness. Cf. 645 *Ta.* uy and 741 *Ta.* ūtu. DED (S, N) 578.

752 *Ta.* ūr village, town, city. *Ma.* ūr id. *Ko.* u-r village. *To.* u-r village of Tamils or Badagas. *Ka.* ūr village, town. *Koḍ.* u-ri village. *Tu.* ūru village, town. *Te.* ūru id. *Kol.* u-r (*pl.* u-ḡl) village; (*Pat.*, p. 59) ūr id.; (p. 95) ūran villager. *Nk.* ūr (*pl.* ūḡl) village. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) ūr id. *Br.* ūrā house, wife (or with 698 *Ta.* ul). / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) ūra-village. DED (S) 643.

753 *Kur.* ūrī in cutting rice or grass or collecting dry leaves, each of the small heaps made from place to place, to be gathered in later, (*Hahn*) a sheaf of corn. *Br.* hūri mud receptacle [i.e. unbaked clay jar] for storing fodder, etc. DEDS 91.

754 *Pa.* ūluvi (*pl.* ūluvuḷ, ūlukul) plantain. *Ga.* (*P.* S.<sup>2</sup>) uluk id.; (*S.*<sup>3</sup>) ulg banana. DEDS 92.

755 *Ma.* ūval iṭuka, ūḡal iṭuka to whistle; ūvi whistle. *Te.* ūla a whistle; (*B.*) ūyu to whistle. DED 644.

756 *Ta.* ūḡ (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to decay (as flesh, fruits), become putrid, be spoiled, rot, stink; ūḡtal stench; ūḡal dirt, mud, mire, that which is putrid, nasty (as excrement), decayed, spoiled; ūḡali (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to become spoiled, decayed (as meat, fruits); ūḡli filthy mire; ūḡai offensive smell; ūcu (*ūci-*) to decay, become rotten, become stale; ūcal that which is fetid, that which has become stale; ūy (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be overripe, decay; ūḡu (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to decay, rot, putrefy; ūḡtai dirt, impurity). *Ma.* ūḡal dirt as of a plate; ūḡa rottenness, mucus; ūḡta dirt, filthy object. *Te.* ubbali, ummali, ūbi mud, mire. ? Cf. 567 *Ta.* ukku. DED (S, N) 645.



757 (a) Kođ. uĵik- (uĵiki-) to flay. *Te*. ūdu to be unfastened, loosened, separated, detached; ūd(u)cu to relax, loosen, slack; (K.) strip off, take off (clothes, etc.), pull off (feathers). *Kol*. (SR.) ūđp- to undress. *Go*. (Tr.) urumānā (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.* urumānā) to be scraped or skinned, esp. of a head of maize; uruhtānā (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.* uruhtānā) to skin, flay, peel; tōl uruhtānā to take off (skin, bark); (Mu.) orŋ- to be peeled, flayed; *tr.* orih-; (G.) orh-, (Ma.) or?- to peel, flay (*Voc.* 264, 426). *Konđa* ūzi- (-t-) to peel off (skin, etc.); ūr- (-it-) to be peeled off (skin, flesh), come off (as a garment loosely put on); ūrp- to release, let off, remove clothes. *Manđ.* rŭ- to fall out, off (leaves, hair). *Kul* ruha (ruhi-) to lose the skin by peeling; ruha (ruht-) to take the skin off by burning. *Kuwi* (Isr.) rŭ- to fall out (teeth, hair, etc.); rŭc- (-it-) to strip off (fibres from bark, etc.). *Kur.* orOk, orok bark of tree; orOknā (uŕukyas) to strip a tree of its bark. *Malt.* orku bark, husk, peel, scale; orye to peel, unveil, drive away (as wind does the clouds).

(b) *Konđa* uk-, in: (BB) tōl uk- to skin, flay. *Pe*. uk- (-t-) to strip off (bark). *Kui* ūga (ŭgi-) to be stripped off, split off, skinned; ŭpka (< ŭk-p; ŭkt-) to strip off, skin; *n.* skinning. *Kuwi* (Su.) huk- (-h-) to take off (clothes), flay (tōlu huk-); (F.) hūngali to be opened; hūkhali to open; tōlu hūkhali to skin; (S.) hūnginali to recede; huk'nai to extricate; hukk'nai to undress, loose; tōlu hukk'nai to skin; (Isr.) hūng- (-it-) to become loose; huk- (-h-) to untie, loosen. DED(S, N) 636.

758 *Ta*. ūġyam service due to a deity, a guru, or a superior by birth, natural obligation, obligation of a slave to his master; ūġyan slave, servant. *Ma*. ūġyam service; ūġan servant of kings. *Ka*. ūġiga, ūġaga work, business, service; ūġigatana service; ūġigi male servant. *Tu*. ūġiga service, work. *Te*. ūġigamu, ūġiyamu service, drudgery, slavery; ūġigTdu servant; *fem.* ūġigapudi; ūġigapu relating to *m* servant or slave. /Cf. OMar. (Master, p. 28, §55) ūġiga service. DED(S) 646.

759 *Ta*. ūġa a carnivorous marine fish, *Sphyaena acutipinnies*. *Ma*. ūġavu a large flat sea-fish, ray, skate.

760 *Ta*. ūġai howl of dog or jackal, cry of person in anguish (applied contemptuously); ūġaiy iŭ to howl as jackal or dog; ūġi sound; ūġan jackal; ūġampu (ūġampi-) to make a noise, howl (like *n* jackal); ūġaru (ūġari-) to roar, shout, clamour without sense; ūġaral shouting, clamour; ūġai (-v-, -nt-) to howl (as a jackal); (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, roar, howl (as a jackal), give forth a sound, call, invite; *n.* sound, high tone of voice, weeping. *Ma*. ūġay iŭka to howl; ūġi howl of dog or jackal, chatter of monkey; ūġan jackal; ūġi howl; ūġaruka to babble, make indistinct noise (as in stomach); ūġappu sound, noise; ūġaykkuka to utter a loud noise, howl as a jackal. *Ko*. o-ġa-r-

(a-c-) (jackal) howls; o-ġa-r (obl. o-ġa-t-) the howl of a jackal. *Ka*. ūġ, ūġave an outcry, howl; ūġ (ūġd-) , ūġu (ūġi-) to call near from a distance, cry out, howl; ūġaru to sound, cry, roar. *Tu*. ūġepuni to call; leppuni, (B-K.) ūġepu to call, invite; leppu, levu a cry. *Kor*. (T.) ūġi to bark; (M.) ūġe to call. *Te*. (B.) ūġa the howling of a fox. *Br*. (h)ŭling, hŭlai-ing to howl. DED(S, N) 647.

761 *Ta*. ūru (ŭri-) to spring, flow (as water in a well), issue, ooze, percolate, soak, be steeped, gather (as milk in the breast, toddy in palm flowers), water (as the mouth); ūral small spring, spring-water, oozing, percolation, juice extracted by squeezing; ūrru (ŭri-) to pour out, cause to flow, spill, pour out, cast away as useless, empty or clear (as a vessel of its contents), extract (as oil from castor seeds by boiling them); *n.* flowing, gushing forth (blood from an artery, milk from the udder, pouring of rut from a must elephant), spring, fountain, moisture oozing from the ground; ? ūŕŕi rain; ūrai (-pp-, -tt-) to drop (as rain), form (as dew); *n.* leaking, drop of water, rain; ūravi spring, fountain; ūvaru (uvarŕi-) to spring up, well up; ūvarru (uvarŕi-) to cause to swell up; to flow; ūvarŕi fountain, head of water. *Ma*. ūruka to spring, ooze, (mouth) waters; ūral, ūru, ūrru sediment, lees, dregs, precipitate; ūrruka to pour out carefully, strain, filter; ūrrŕi epukka to take butter out of buttermilk, oil from the water in which oilseeds were boiled; ūrakka to spring, ooze out; ūravu, ūrava, ūrru fountain, spring; ūrekka to pour gently; ūrrikka to dribble; ūrral a drop; ? ūŕŕam epukka water to come up as in well-watered fields; orruka to drip; orrikkuka to dribble, let fall in drops. *To*. ū-r- (u-ry-) to spring forth, be filtered, ooze; ū-r- (u-ry-) to drain, filter. *Ka*. ūru to spring as water, ooze, leak out, be soaked, steeped; ūrisu to steep, soak; ūŕe a natural spring of water; orŕe to ooze, ooze out, spring, drip; orŕate a spring, hole dug in dry bed of a stream where water oozes in; orŕale oozing; orŕavu a spring; ojjara, vajjara, vajjarakke a spring, fountain; osar to ooze, trickle; let ooze out; *n.* oozing, etc.; ? ubbe rain. *Kođ.* utt- (utti-) to ooze. *Tu*. ūjuni, ūsuni to ooze; ūsely oozing, filthy; ūŕi a spring, fountain; ūja fountain, spring; uje-pattuni to ooze, percolate, trickle; ūggumi to spirit; ūggely a well (or with 1010 *Ta*. oruku); oraka a watery place; voratē source, spring, fountain; osaruni to ooze, leak; osary spring, fountain. *Te*. ūru to spring, ooze, exude, leak out, be soaked, steeped, become moist with oozing water; ūrincu to make another's mouth water, tempt, tantalize; ūŕa natural spring or fountain of water, juice, sap, damp; juicy, full of sap, abounding in springs; ūŕu moisture caused by rain; ūdu konu to become moist; ūriyu to leak (as a roof), drop through; ūrupu leaking, leakage, leakiness; ūŕtu to ooze, trickle, flow. *Kol*. ū-r- (u-rt-) (house) leaks. *Nk*. ūr- to leak, drip. *Ga*. (S.) ūr-ŕ-

to ooze. *Go*. (Tr.) ūsā a flood, spate; ūsānā to drip or water (of the eyes); (ASu.) ūs- (milk) to overflow; ūsā flow of water, flood; (LuS.) hoogoo a spring of water. *Konđa* (BB) ūsa spring. *Kui* urpa (urt-) to ooze, spring up, sweat; *n.* state of sweating. *Kuwi* (S.) ūta spring, fountain; ūtha ūyu spring water. *Malt.* orbe to fall in showers. DED(S, N) 648.

762 *Ta*. ūrral wicker basket for catching fish, wicker basket for covering chickens. *Ma*. orŕal, orŕil a wicker basket. *Te*. ūta basket snare to catch fish, (B. also) coop to keep animals in, pannier; ūdu snare for fish made of basket work. *Pa*. ūta bamboo trap. *Go*. (S.) ūta trap (*Voc.* 310). DED(S) 649.

763 *Ta*. ūrru (ŭri-) to be fixed, strike root; fix, plant, set firmly in the ground (as a post), lean upon (as a staff, a person), support, press down, bear down with pressure, drive in (as a spear); *n.* prop, support; ūrru-kōl, ūrru-kkōl walking-stick; ūrru staff, prop; ūrram walking-stick, crutch, prop, stability, strength. *Ma*. ūnnuka to be fixed, rooted; lean, rest, rely upon; ūnnal, ūnnu prop, stay; ūnnu-kōl staff, crutch; ūrram strength; ūruka to sink into, penetrate. *Ko*. ū-v- (u-d-), u-d- (u-yd-) to sink into ground of its own weight; ū-t- (u-yt-) to fix into ground by pressure; ū-nd- (u-ndy-), ū-p- (u-ny-) to transplant. *To*. ū-r- (u-ry-) to stick in ground (a stick, etc.); (hole, path, abandoned site) closes up, grows over; ū-ry growth on an abandoned place; ū-n e-r the plough that they stick in the ground (in song; < Badaga; for e-r, see 2815 *Ta*. ŕr). *Ka*. ūru to put in the ground, plant, set firmly (as flags, etc.), enter into (the earth, etc.), lean on; *n.* leaning on, etc.; ūru-gōlu walking-stick; ūdu a support; ūta firmness, steady application of the mind. *Kođ.* ū-r- (u-ri-) to thrust end of stick to ground while

walking. *Tu*. ūruni to set firmly, plant in the ground as a seed or shrub, gain power; bē-ŭruni to be established firmly, take root; to grow (for bē, see 5535 *Ta*. vē); ūnduni to press down; ūdu prop; ūru-kōlu walking-stick; ūduni, ūdāvuni to fix; ūŕŕuni to press; ūta weight, burden, staff. *Te*. ūnu to serve as a support, support oneself, stand or be firm; bear, suffer; ūncu to fix firmly; ūta strength; ūta, ūtamu prop, support; ūdu to hold, rest or lean upon, support oneself on, place, rest, press, (K. also) plant; (K.) ūdu to be planted, fixed; ūducu to transplant; (K.) ūŕu to pierce; *n.* piercing. (VPK) ūca the supporting stalk out of which grow ears of corn, cholam, etc.; the iron stalk of the sickle, etc., which is fitted into the wooden handle. *Pa*. ud-, untip- (untit-) to plant. *Ga*. (Oll.) unđup- (unđut-) to transplant; (S.) ūta support. *Go*. ūrsānā (Tr.) to plant or transplant (trees, rice, chillies, etc.), (Ph.) drive in, fix in; ūrs- (A. S.) to plant, transplant, (Ch.) fix in the ground, (Mu.) plant, fix a post, set up a marriage booth; (Ma.) orŕ- to plant (*Voc.* 273); (SR.) ūhcānā to lean on; (Tr.) ūhacānā to lean heavily on a stick as an old man does (*Voc.* 303). *Konđa* ūrs- (-t-) to plant, transplant, fix (a post) in the earth; ūr- (-it-) to rest on a support; (BB) ūrs- to transplant. *Pe*. ruz- (rust-) to plant. *Kui* ūha (uhi-) to plant, transplant; *n.* planting; ūsa (usi-) to set a post into the ground, kneel; ūta (uti-) to kneel. *Kuwi* (F) ūhali, (S) ūhinai; (Su. P.) ūh- to plant; ? (P.) oppu seedling. *Kur.* ūdnā to fix a closed door, shutter, etc. (by a bolt, latch, lock, stay); ūddŕnā (uddras), ūddŕnā (udras) to lean upon a walking-stick; ūddur ūdnā to walk leaning upon a stick. *Malt.* ūde to lift or prop up (as a screen); ūdure (udurya) to lean upon; ūdure to prop up (as a screen). Cf. 721 *Ta*. ūrai. DED(S) 650.

## E

764 *Go*. (S.) eke in that direction; heke on that side (*Voc.* 328); (do forms in 410(a) like ēl, ēr, ēŕ belong here?). *Pe*. ē that; evan, hevan, even he, that man; *pl.* evar; edan, edi, hedi that (*nt.*); *pl.* ēvag; edel that (*fem.*), that woman, she; *pl.* evek; eneg, eleŕ in that way, so; ebe, hebe there; ebend, hebend, evraŕ at that time, then. *Manđ.* evan he, that man; *pl.* evar; edel she, that woman; eni there; eleg so, in that way. *Kui* e- that nearer (contrast 1 a- that over there and 923 o- that (farthest); eanju, earu, ēri, ēvi that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ē; ēi that thing; emba there, then; embangi thither; embarai thence, afterwards; ene that direction; ese (so *Gramm.*; ēse *Voc.*) that much, so many; ēsoŕi, ēsoli, ēsoni so many; eh(i)ngi thus; ehti that kind,

suchi. *Kuwi* (S) ēvasi, ēvari, edi, ēvi/ēvaska that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ē; (all these forms also with hē- that at a greater distance; contrast hŭ- that at the greatest distance, s.v. 557(a) *Ta*. u); embaa, hēmbaa there; (Isr.) emba'ā, embe'e there; (S.) embaasi he who is there; (S.) enika, hēnika there; (Isr.) enika that side; (S. *Gramm.*, p. 244) eccai so little as that; hēcai so little as that far away thing (cf. 410(d) *Kuwi* iccai). *Br*. ē that most remote; ē, ēd that; *pl.* ēŕk; ēhun in that manner; *adj.* that sort of; ēka(n) thence, in that direction, thereafter; ēxa that much, so many, as big as that; ēng in that direction; ēŕē(k) there; ēskā(n) up to then. For forms with initial h- in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED(S) 651.

765 *Ta. ekku* (ekki-) to pull with fingers (as cotton), search for (as true meaning of a passage), scrutinize; *ekku* to be pulled thinly with the fingers (as cotton). *Ma. ekkuka* to card cotton; *ekku* carding cotton. *Ko. ek-* (eky-) to scratch (oneself, an itching limb). *To. ök-* (öky-) to scratch oneself. *Ka. ekku, yaku* to divide, separate, dress cotton, card wool; *ekkike* dressing cotton, etc. *Tu. ekkuni* to gin. *Te. eku* to pick, beat, or clean (cotton), expose or publish the faults of, defame; *n.* roll of cleaned cotton prepared for the spindle; *eku* picking, beating, or cleaning cotton. *Pa. ek-* to pick and throw away stones and weeds from field. *Go. (A. Y.) eh-* (Tr.) *ehtāna*, (Ph.) *ahtāna* to weed (*Voc. 372*). *Pe. ec-* (-c-) to card cotton; *intens. ecka-*. *Kui ešpa* (ēst-) to unravel. DED(S, N) 652.

766 *Ta. ekku* (ekki-) to reach up, stretch oneself in reaching for a thing; climb, mount, get up; *ekku* (ekki-) to rise, go up; stand on tiptoe. *Ma. ekkuka* to come up, stand on tiptoe. *Ka. ekku* id.; *ekkala* high, tall, huge like a demon; (Hav.) *ekkalu* to reach up. *Tu. ekkalyuni* to stretch the body, stoop down in order to catch or pick up anything, spring or jump up. *Te. ekku* to ascend, mount, get upon; *ekkincu* to cause to ascend; (Inscr.) *ekkumaṭi* export (cf. 3730 *egumati*). *Go. (Ko. S.) ek-* to climb, (sun) rises; (Ma.) a'k- to climb (*Voc. 327*). *Koṇḍa ek-* id. *Kui ekasi*, *engasi* rising, ascending, uphill; (K.) *eng-* to climb; *ek-* to load on a cart. *Kuwi* (F.) *engali*, (S.) *enginal* to climb; (S.) *ekhnai* to heighten, promote, overburden; (Mah.) *epki* ki- to cause to climb. Cf. 768 *Ka. ekkatiga*. DED(S) 653.

767 *Ta. ekkaccakkam* confusion, disorder, irregularity, awkward predicament; *ekattāli*, *ekattalam* mockery, jest, ridicule (< *Te.*) *Ma. ekkaccakkam*, *ekkaccakku* confusion, doubt. *Ka. ekkasakka*, *ekkasekka* confusion, doubt, perverseness; ridicule, mockery, a joke; *eksukya*, *egaciga*, *ekkatāli*, *egatāla*, *egatāli* ridicule, mockery, jest; *ekkarisu* to make faces at, mock, deride. *Tu. ekkysakku*, *ekkacakka*, *ekkasakka* confusedly, indiscriminately. *Te. ekasak(k)iyamu*, *ekasak(k)emu*, *ekasek(k)iyamu*, *ekasek(k)emu*, *ekkasakkemu*, *ekkasekkemu* a joke, mockery, prank; *ekkincu* to make faces at, mock, deride; *ekkirinta*, *ekirinta* making faces, mockery, derision; *egatāli*, *ekattāli* joke, derision, ridicule, hoax. DED(S) 654.

768 *Ka. ekkatiga* a superior, noble, or great man; *ekkaṭe* greatness, wonder, a wonder; *ekke* eminence, superiority, great force; *ekkala*, *eggala* abundance, excess. *Te. ekku* to increase (*intr.*), rise, be augmented, accumulate; *ekku* great, much, excessive, exorbitant; *ekku* to increase (*tr.*); *ekkuva* excess, superiority, greatness, eminence; more, superior, great, eminent, much, excessive; very; (B.) *ekkaṭi*, (Inscr.)

*ekkadi* noble, great, superior; a hero, warrior; *ekadoṭṭu* to increase. Cf. 766 *Ta. ekku*. DED(S) 655.

769 *Ko. ekm* (*obl. ekt-*) counting, taking account of something; *ekaf-* (*ekac-*) to count (*kaṭ-* to tie); *eku-ṭ* (*eku-c-*) to count (*ku-ṭ* to make to join, gather); *ekmu-ṭ* (*ekmu-c-*) to count. *To. ökm* (*obl. ökt-*) arithmetic, account, figures. *Tu. ekkam* the unit of numeration, first place in ciphering. *Te. ekkamu* a unit, the place of units, a multiplication table. ? *Ma. akkam* a numerical figure. / ? < *Skt. eka-*. DED 656.

770 *Ta. ekkar*, *ekkal* sandy place, sand heaped up (as by the waves), sandhill, fine sand; *ekku* (*ekki-*) to be heaped up (as sand on the shore). *Ma. ekkal*, *ekka* sand cast ashore by rivers. *Te. (B.) ekkali* sand washed down by a river. DED 657.

771 *Ka. ekkala* wild hog. *Te. eḱalamu*, *eḱaliḱu* id. *Go. (Ph.) akṛā*, *akṛāl* wild pig; (Se.) *ikundāl* boar (*Voc. 9, 150*). ? *Ta. eḱam* wild hog. DED(S) 658.

772 *Ma. ekkalikka* to hiccup; *ekkil*, *ekkiṭṭa*, *ikkil*, *ikkittam* hiccough, last breath. *To. iṣkuṭ* faṭ- to hiccough. *Ka. (Hav.) ekku* (*usura ekku*) to breathe as a child after crying loudly; *ekdu* to hiccough; (Gowda) *ekkidikē* hiccough; (Kunt.; U.P.U.) *egādike* id. *Tu. ekkade*, *ekkale* hiccough, gasping. *Kor. (T.) iḱlu*, (M.) *ikkidi* hiccough. *Te. ekkili*, *ekku* hiccup. *Go. (A.) ekṭi*, (Tr.) *aṭki* (*pl. -hk*) id. (*Voc. 330*); (Koya Su.) *ekku* to belch. *Br. hikk*ing to hiccup (or *IA*; cf. 419). DED(S, N) 659.

773 *Kur. ekkā* tortoise. *Malt. eke* a kind of small tortoise. DED 660.

774 *Ta. ekku* (*ekki-*) to contract the abdominal muscles, as beggars do to show hunger, as persons while dressing round the waist, as a cow in refusing to give milk. *Ma. ekkuka* to contract the stomach; *ikkalikka* to draw in the stomach; *ekkalikkuka* to contract the stomach; *ekkalippu* contracting the stomach; *eḱhuka* to become contracted. *To. pi-ṛ* *eg-* (*egy-*) to contract the stomach (*pi-ṛ* stomach). *Ka. akkulisu*, *akkalisu* the belly to be drawn in or contracted (on account of hunger, etc.), contract (the muscles of) the belly; *akkaliḱe* drawing in the muscles of the stomach, or these muscles being drawn in. *Te. akkalincu* to contract the muscles of the belly. *Malt. akele* to draw in the belly. DED 661.

775 *Kol. (Kin. SR.) eg*, (Pat., p. 15) *ēg*, (Haig) *yēg* leaf. *Nk. eg* id. *Nk. (Ch.) eg(u)*, *evgu* id. *Pa. ev* id. *Ga. (Oll.) eg*, (S.) *egū*, (S.) *ēg* id. DED(S) 662.

776 *Ka. eggu*, *hegu* shame, feeling of disgrace, blame, harm; *egguḷi* a bashful person, a rustic or low person; *egga* a rude, rustic, stupid, or low man; *egguḷitana* shame, bashfulness. *Te. eggu* harm, evil, mischief, shame,

disgrace, blame; *eggincu* to disregard, slight, wrong, injure; *eggādu* to find fault with, blame, reproach, revile, abuse. Cf. 856 *Ta. eḱimai* (if < \**elg-*; cf. esp. *Ta. eḱu*). DED(S, N) 663.

777 *Ta. ecar* water in a pot set over the fire for boiling rice (< *Ka. or Te.*). *Ka. esar*, *esaru* water in a cooking pot when in a state of boiling, water that is strained off from boiled vegetables or pulse, the water with the boiled vegetables, etc., pepper water. *Te. esaru* water boiled for the purpose of dressing food. *Kol. esar* water boiled for cooking grain. *Nk. esar* hot water in which meal, etc., is boiled or flour is kneaded. *Nk. (Ch.) esar* var- (water) to boil. *Ga. (P.) esar* water in which rice is boiled. Cf. 881 *Kui eju*. DED(S) 664.

778 *Ka. ese* to shine, be brilliant, be beautiful, appear; *esaka* shine, splendour, beauty, appearance, state of being, fate, delight. *Te. esakamu* joy, delight, (K.) splendour; *esaṅgu*, *esāgu* to arise, appear, exist, happen, (K. also) shine; (K.) *esalāru* to shine, flourish. DED(S) 665.

779 *Ko. ec-* (*ec-*) to pick (berries, fruit). *Koṇḍa es-* (-t-) to play on joyla or any stringed instrument. *Pe. ec-* (-c-) to pluck. *Maṇḍ. eh-* id. *Kui ešpa* (*est-*), (K.) *es-* (-t-) id.; [W. has *ešpa* in verb list, but incorrectly *ešpa* in *Voc.*]. *Kuwi* (Su.) *eh-* (*est-*), (F.) *essali* to pluck (fruit). DEDS 93.

780 *Ta. eccam* remainder, remains of food, spittle, whatever has come in contact with the mouth (as defiling), dung of birds, lizards, etc.; deficiency, defect; *eccil* saliva, spittle, anything defiled by contact with the mouth, anything defiled, refuse of food, leavings, excretions from the body (as faeces, urine, semen), leavings of sacrificial oblation made of pounded rice; *eccilār* persons defiled by contact with *eccil*, low-caste people, untouchables; *eccu* defect; *eciṇ* (*eci-*) to remain, be left behind, survive, lack, be deficient, be spoiled, marred, transgress; *eciṇal* defect, blemish, extinction; *eciṇālār* strangers; *eciṇali* (-pp-, -tt-) to bring discredit upon, cause degradation, cause discomfiture. *Ma. eccil*, *eccil* remains and refuse of victuals; *eccil* remains of victuals; *eccam* excrements of lizards, flies; *eciṇka* to become surplus. *Ko. eḱ* water that has been used to wash hand after eating, remnants of food, food eaten as part of ceremony as leavings from offering. *To. iḱil* pollution of food by being left as a remnant, pollution caused by death or birth. *Ka. eṇjal* that which in eating is left on the plates, sticks to the mouth or hands, or falls to the ground, that of which a piece is bitten off, i.e. all food or drink which has somehow come in contact with the mouth or hands of the eater and therefore is regarded as impure; *eṇjalisu* to defile; (Hal.) *neṇjala* spittle, food or drink which has come in contact with the mouth and

is regarded as impure. *Koḱ. ecci* scraps of food that fall to the floor during meal. *Te. eṅgili* contamination or defilement by contact with the mouth or spittle, food defiled by touching with the mouth, leavings or remnants of food; defiled by contact with the mouth. *Go. (F-H.) yengul* defiled; (Mu.) *ingul* *sikṛiṇ* leavings of food (*Voc. 334*). *Koṇḍa enz-* (-it-) to remain, be left over; *es-* (-t-) to leave or save (food, etc.) for others, let something remain, leave over. *Pe. eṇ(g)-* (*egṭ-*) to be left over; *ek-* (-t-) to leave over. *Kur. enṅrā* to remain over, be in excess, be passed over, escape; *caus. enṅrāṇā*; *enṅrā* what remains over and above, excess, surplus, remainder. *Malt. enge*, *enṅre* to remain over. / Cf. *Sgh. iḱḱul* broken, desecrated food, anything defiled by contact with the mouth (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1850). DED(S, N) 666.

781 *Ta. eṭār* plain, open field (< *Te.*). *Te. eḱāri*, *eḱāru* a desert, wilderness. DED 667.

782 *Ta. eṭṭi*, *aṭṭi* strychnine tree, *Strychnos nux-vomica*. *Ma. eṭṭi* id. *Ka. iṭṭi*, *iṭṭaṅgi*, *iṭṭe*, *iṭṭaṅgi* id. DED 668.

783 *Ta. eṭṭu* (*eṭṭi-*) to reach up to, come within reach, approach, be attained, be within mental grasp, be so shallow as not to submerge one, be sufficient so as to reach, go out of reach; *eṭṭam* length. *Ko. eṭ-* (*eṭy-*) to be sufficient, be a match for; *eṭe-r* (*eṭe-ry-*) to reach, be sufficient. *Ka. eṭṭu* to reach a thing which is on high, be within reach; *eṭṭike* reaching, reach; *eṭaku*, *eṭuku* to be or come within reach, be sufficient; *eṭakisū* to stand on tiptoe to reach anything. *Tu. (B-K.) eṭṭu* to reach; *eṭṭavu* to cause to reach by bending. DED(S) 669.

784 *Ta. eṭṭu* eight; *eṇ-patu* eighty; *eṇ-nūru* 800; *eṇṇ-eṭṭu* eight eights (= 64); *eṇmar*, *eṇvar* eight persons; *eṇṇ-eṭṭu* eight each. *Ma. eṭṭu* eight; *eṇ-patu* eighty; *eṇ-nūru* 800; *eṇmar* eight persons. *Ko. eṭ* eight; *eṇ bat* eighty. *To. eṭ* eight; *pu-ṭ* eighteen. *Ka. eṇṭu* eight; *eṇbar* eight persons; *eṇ-pattu*, *eṇ-battu* eighty. *Koḱ. eṭṭi* eight; *eṭṭane* eighth; *eṇ-badi* eighty; *eṭ-pu-ri* 800. *Tu. eṇma*, *eṇṇma* eight; *eṇpa* eighty. *Te. enimidi* eight; *enāmaṇḍru* eight persons; *enu-badi*, *enabhai*, (Inscr., p. 354) *enumbodi*, *enbodi*, *enubodi* eighty; *enaman(n)ūru* 800. *Kol. (SR.) enumadi*, *enumidi*, (Kin.) *enumidi* eight; (Tr.) *enmāter*, *enmātar* eight persons. *Go. (Tr.) arṇur*, *arṇul*, (W. ChD.) *arṇur*, (Hislop) *yermud* eight (*Voc. 354*); (L.) *enmidi*, (Pat.) *tenmidi* id.; (Tr.) *arṇuhk* eight each. DED(S) 670.

785 *Kur. eṭṇā* (*eṭṭas*) to tear to pieces, lacerate; *reṭṭ-pass. eṭṇā*. *Malt. eṭe* to deface, destroy; *eṭṭe* to be broken, be defaced; *eṭṭro* broken, defaced; *eṭro* a broken winnowing fan. DED 671.

786 *Kol.* idd- (itt-) to tell, show. *Nk.* idd- to say; idip- to show. *Nk. (Ch.)* iduk-<sup>h</sup>ik-, id- to show. *Kur.* epnā (eddas) to call, summon, invite or command to come or assemble, rouse from sleep. *Malt.* erye to speak with fluency. DED(S) 672.

787 *Kur.* ergō a small mouse mostly found in fields. *Malt.* erge a small field-rat. DED 673.

788 *Kur.* erex-erpa prison, gaol; (Hahn) erxnā to imprison, shut up; erx obstruction; erx-addā, erx-erpa prison. *Malt.* erge to imprison, shut; erg-ada prison; ergo bar to fasten a mat-door with. ? Cf. 435 *Ta.* itar, esp. *Te.* eddamu. DEDS 94.

789 *Kur.* ereth long-bow. *Malt.* erfu a bow; ertyo an archer. DED 674.

790 *Kur.* erbnā (irbas) to cut the throat of, slaughter, sacrifice. *Malt.* erwe to sacrifice, propitiate, worship. DED 675.

791 *Ko.* erc- (erc-) to think and say ill of one, shame, laugh to shame. *Ka.* eddisu, edisu to abuse, rail, mock. DED 676.

792 *Ta.* eṭṭan boor, fool (< *Ka.*). *Ka.* eddu, heddu stupidity, foolishness; a stupid thing or person; edda, hedda a dull, stupid man; *fem.* eddati, heddati; eddatana, eddu-tana, heddatana stupidity; edega a good-for-nothing fellow; *fem.* edati. *Koḍ.* hedde stupid (< *Ka.*; MBE 1970, p. 146). *Tu.* heddu, hedda dull, stupid; hedde a stupid man; *fem.* heddi; edavattu, edevattu dull, stupid; (B-K.) ede a blockhead. *Te.* eddaya, edde, eddeḍu an ignorant man, boor, fool; eddetanamu stupidity. DED(S, N) 677.

793 *Ta.* ep thought, intention, deliberation, esteem, calculation, mathematics, number; epnu (epni-) to think, consider, determine, esteem, conjecture, count, reckon, compute, set a price upon; epnam thought, idea, respect, deliberation, anxiety, mathematics; epnar, epnar mathematians; epnal intention, counting, deliberation; epnikkai numbering, esteem, reverence; epi number; eṭal meaning, intention, thought. *Ma.* ep number, thought; epnam number, counting; epnuka to count, number, esteem, relate; epnikka to get counted, account for; *n.* counting. *To.* ɔp- (ɔny-) to count; ɔnm (obl. ɔnt-) counting, numbers. *Ka.* epike, epnike counting, number, thinking, observation; episu, epasu, epusu, epnisu to add together, enumerate, count, estimate, appreciate, consider, think, plan, compare; epnu to count, think. *Koḍ.* ɛpp- (ɛpni-) to say, tell. *Tu.* epuni to count, think, presume, expect; ennige, epike, epe, epke calculation, estimation. *Te.* ennu to count, reckon, think, believe, esteem, care for, criticize; ennika counting, number, esteem, regard, opinion, hope; encu to count, reckon, enumerate, think, consider, believe, judge, esteem. *Pa.* eja number; eja cāj- to count

(cāj- to do). *Pe.* eja ki- id. *Mand.* eji ki- id. *Kuwi* (S.) eji kinai id. DED(S, N) 678.

794 *Ka.* epṭu arrogance. *Tu.* epṭu boasting, pride, craftiness, cunning. DED 679.

795 *Ta.* etir that which is opposite, over against, in front, before; obstacle, that which is contrary, adverse, hostile; *adv.* in front; (-v-, -nt-) to happen, befall, come to pass in future, precede, be opposed, be at variance; oppose, confront, meet; (-pp-, -tt-) to meet face to face, encounter, oppose, withstand, prevent, hinder; etirtōr adversaries, combatants; etirmai happening in future; etirvu meeting, confronting, happening; etiri enemy. *Ma.* etir opposite, adverse; etirkka to attack, face, resist; etirpu opposition, what crosses one's way, bad omen. *Ko.* edyr enemy. *To.* ɔḥir openly, (to lie) on one's back. *Ka.* idir, idaru, iduru, edaru, edir, edur that which is opposite, the front, in front, that which is hostile, opposition; idircu, idirisu, edarisu, edirisu, edurisu to face (generally in a hostile manner), oppose, withstand, come into hostile contact; edarayisu, edirayisu, edurayisu to oppose, contradict. *Koḍ.* edike in front. *Tu.* edyru, eduru the front, that which is opposite, presence. *Te.* eduru the front, the point directly opposite, the presence, the forefront, an opponent; opposite, front; *vb.* to oppose, resist, act against; eduta *adv.* in front; ediri opponent, foe; edirincu, edurucu to oppose, resist, act against, face, encounter. *Koṇḍa* edru opposite, in front. DED(S) 680.

796 *Ko.* et- (eyt-) to take (by picking up and carrying), take off (cloak), raise (as legs to the sky when one is knocked down), join (hands in salutation), open (eyes in amazement), build (house). *Ka.* ettu to lift, raise, take up, hold up, collect, exhibit, mention (as the name of another), raise up (as one's own name); etta, ettu lifting up, raising, undertaking; ettike, ettuvike lifting, raising, etc.; ettisu to cause to raise, take up, lift up, erect, etc.; (Hav.) ettu to carry a child; ettarsu to raise. *Tu.* ettuni to raise a subscription or tax; ettaruni to ascend, climb; ettara high; height; ettige a collection. *Te.* ettu to lift up, raise, take away, steal, mention, quote; start; set out, arise, happen, occur, commence; *n.* height, elevation, weight, a load; *adj.* high, elevated; ettincu to cause to be raised, lifted, erected; ettaramu, ettaravu high, elevated; etubarikāḍu a thief. *Kol.* et- (ett-) to lift up; (SR.) etṭā tall. *Nk.* ett- to lift. *Pa.* etip- (etit-) id. *Go.* (Ma. S. Ko.) ett- to take or carry (child) in arms, lap; (Mu.) att- to carry child on hip; (Tr. Ph.) attānā to take in one's lap; *caus.* (Ph.) accahtānā (*Voc.* 338); (S.) ettu high (*Voc.* 339). *Koṇḍa* et- (-t-) to carry child on waist, take child into lap. *Pe.* et- (-t-) to take child on hip. *Mand.* et- to carry on waist. *Kui* eta (eti-) to carry a child on the hip supported by a cloth wound around it; *pl.* action etka (etki-).

*Kuwi* (F.) etali, (Su.) et- (it-) to carry child on hip. ? *To.* ety (used followed by vocative form of kinship term or clan term, in formal salutation; often shortened by loss of e; e.g. ety afa-, tyafa- mother!; see Emeneau, 'Language and Social Forms', *Language, Culture, and Personality* [Sapir volume], p. 178; cf. esp. *Ko.* et- to join hands in salutation). Cf. 851(a) *Ta.* eru. DED(S, N) 681.

797 *Ta.* ettu (etti-) to inveigle, lure, cheat, defraud; *n.* inveigling, cheating. *Ma.* ettuka to cheat, seduce; ettuvāli deceiver, cheat, swindler. *Te.* ettu, ettugaḍa contrivance, trick, stratagem. DEDS 95.

798 *Kur.* etnā (ittyas) to come or go downward, descend, alight, run or flow down, cross (a river), be dispirited; etta'nā to cause to descend, beat down (price), take down or off, let down. *Malt.* ete to go down; eto lower, smaller; ettre to bring or take down. Cf. 516 *Ta.* iṭaṅku. DED 682.

799 *Ko.* edkuy high place from which to see things, place with good view. *To.* ɔḥwily place with good view. DED 685.

800 *Tu.* edde, eddepe, eddyana fan; eddyuni to fan. *Go.* (Ko.) ersk- id. (*Voc.* 357); (ASu.) rēsk- id. *Koṇḍa* rīnz- (-it-) to fan, wave; *caus.* rīnzpis- (K.'s correction for rīnz-, etc.; \*erīnc- > \*rīnj-). *Pe.* jinj- (jinc-) to fan; jicōpa a fan. *Mand.* jinj- to fan. *Kui* jinja (jinji-) to blow, fan; *n.* act of blowing, fanning; jinjeri a fan. *Kuwi* (Su.) jinj- (-it-) to fan, wave, shake; (F.) jinjali to fan, beckon; (S.) jinjinai to hurl; jinj- to swish; (Su. F.) jinjiki, (S.) jinjiki, (Mah.) jinjiri a fan. *Malt.* eswe to fan; eswre to fan oneself; espro a fan. DED(S, N) 686, and from DED(S) 2127.

801 *Kur.* end<sup>e</sup>xnā, endxa'nā to remove the outer envelope from a fruit, clean and trim vegetables. ? *Malt.* engde to clear away weeds. (Pfeiffer.) DEN 11.

802 *Pa.* endr-, endert- (endert-) to bring. *Ga.* (Oll.) indr- id. ? Cf. *Kur.* ond<sup>o</sup>rnā, s.v. 976 *Kui* ota. DED 688.

803 *Ta.* ɛppirāci, ɛppiyaṇ simpleton, fool. *Ka.* ɛbrāsi, ebaḍa a foolish, silly man; *fem.* ebaḍi. *Tu.* ebulante halfwitted, silly. *Te.* ebbērāsi, ebrāsi a slovenly person; ebbērīkamu disgust, loathing; loathsomeness; ebbe interj. expr. a feeling of disgust; (B.) eb-beṭṭu dislike. DED 689.

804 *Ka.* empali name of a tree. *Te.* vempali *Tephrosia purpurea*, the purple Galega. DED 690.

805 *Ta.* ey (-v-, -t-) to discharge arrows; *n.* arrow; eyiṇ hunting tribe of the desert tract; eyiṇaṇ hunter; e shooting, arrow; evu (evi-) to hurl, discharge (as an arrow), throw (as a dart); *n.* arrow; evvu (evvi-) to discharge (as a missile or arrow); ɛcu (ɛci-) to hurl, dart. *Ma.* eyyuka to shoot an arrow; eyttu shooting;

eyyikka to cause to shoot; ɛvuka to hurl, dart, shoot; ɛvu shooting. *Ko.* ey- (ec-), iy- (ic-), icv- (ict-), ic- (ic-) to shoot. *To.* ef- (et-) to shoot (arrow). *Ka.* esu, ese, isu (ecc-), ey to shoot (as an arrow), throw; ece id., to expel (as water out of a syringe); esu, ese, esige, esage, esuge shooting, throwing; ɛsu to throw; *n.* a throw, a shot. *Tu.* eyyuni, ipuni to shoot an arrow; esaguni to discharge. *Te.* egucu to cast, shoot, discharge (as an arrow); eyu to throw, fling. *Pa.* ey- (eñ-), eyk- to shoot (arrow). *Go.* (L.) esnā to shoot; (Ma.) es- to shoot with bow (*Voc.* 370). *Kur.* iṭijnā to shoot (arrows), cause a liquid to gush out upon; gush out. *Malt.* iṭhe (inj-) to pelt, stone; ece to throw out; ɛge to throw away, scatter. DED(S) 691.

806 *Ta.* ey (-pp-, -tt-) to know, understand; eyyāmai ignorance. *To.* iy- (is-) to know how to. *Ga.* (P.) etap- (etat-) to think. *Koṇḍa* nes- (-t-) to know, be capable of. DED(S) 692.

807 *Ta.* ey (-pp-, -tt-) to grow weary, fail in strength, flag as from want of food; exert oneself; eyppu weariness, languor, time of adversity. *Ma.* eccu exhausted, fatigued.

808 *Ta.* eyil fortress, wall, fortification, city, town. *Ma.* eyil fortress, wall, city, town.

809 *Ta.* eytu (eyti-) to approach, reach, obtain, be suitable. *Ma.* eytuka to get, obtain; ettuka to stretch as far as, reach, arrive; ettam reach, length; ettal, ettu reaching; ettikka to make to reach. *To.* ic- (iḥ-) to reach, be sufficient; ic- (iḥ-) id. (said to be < Badaga). *Ka.* aydu, (PBh.) eydu to approach, reach, go to, join, obtain, be suitable; ay-tar-, (PBh.) ey-tar- to approach, come, go. *Koḍ.* ett- (etti-) to arrive. *Tu.* ettāvuni, ettāḍuni to reach, deliver; (B-K.) etty, ekky to reach. *Te.* (K.) ey(i)du, ɛdu to attain, go to, join, obtain; suit, be proper; ɛtencu to come, arrive, go; (K.) egudu to be obtained. *Kol.* end- (ent-) to arrive. *Pa.* ɛd-, (S) ey- to arrive; epip- (epit-), (S) eypip- (eypit-) to reach. *Ga.* (P.) ed- to arrive. *Go.* (A. G. S. M. Ko.) ev-, (Tr. W.) awwānā, (Mu.) av- to reach, arrive; (W.) awsahtānā to dispatch; (Mu.) avh-avih- to make to reach, bring, obtain (*Voc.* 369). *Koṇḍa* i- (-t-) to arrive. *Pe.* ika-, ika vā- id.; ipka-, ipka vā- id. (*Intensive*; < ik-pa-). *Mand.* neyka vā- id. *Kui* epa (et-) to arrive, reach, overtake; egowā- to arrive (compound with vā- to come); (Isr.) ega- to arrive (*motion base*); eda- id. (*personal object*); ep- (-it-) to cause to reach; (Su.) e- (-t-), (D) ne- (-t-) to arrive. *Br.* hining (i.e. stem in-; *pres. stem* kā-, see 1419) to go, depart, disappear, be past, pass beyond, be no longer fit for, flow, (stomach) has diarrhoea (MBE 1962, pp. 63-64.) DED (S) 693.

810 *Ka. eral, eral, elar, elai* wind, air. *Te. temm-erā* cool breeze, zephyr; *temm-eral* south wind (Kumārasambhava; inscr., p. 99) (cf. *Te. temma* wetness, moisture, in 2539); *payy-ara* cool wind, south wind (for *Te. payy-*, see 3821 *Ta. paca, paital*). Cf. *Ta. nīṇal* air, nīṇal wind. DED(S,N) 96.

811 *Ta. eri* (-v-, -nt-) to burn, blaze, shine, (sore or fever) burns, suffer a painful emotion; (-pp-, -tt-) to burn, consume by fire, scorch in flame; *n. fire, flame, brightness; ericcal* burning, heating, burning sensation, pungency, anger, jealousy; *erippu* burning, pungency, envy; *eriyal* burning, shining; that which is burnt, as charred food at the bottom of a vessel in cooking; (PR) *eriyam* phosphorus; *erivu* burning, heat, anger, jealousy. *Ma. eri* heat, burning, pungency; *eriyuka* to burn, be consumed; *erivu* pungency, zeal; *ericcal* burning, smarting of eyes, mouth, etc.; *erikka* to kindle fire, burn (*tr.*); *erippu* flame, torch; *eruvu* pungency. *Ko. erv-* (erd-) to shine brightly (anything except sun). *To. er-* (erō-) to be very bright; e-f fever. *Koḍ. eri-* (erip-, eric-) (mouth) has burning or astringent sensation; *erivi* burning or astringent sensation in mouth. *Tu. eriyuni* to glare, be hot; *caus, eriyāvuni*; *eri* the glare or heat of fire. *Te. eriyu* to burn, grieve; *eriyincu* to burn, set on fire, inflame, afflict, hurt; *eragall, eravali* wildfire; *ērcu* to burn, set on fire; *ērcu* burning; (K.) *talay-ēru* headache. *Ko. erk-* (erek-) to light (fire). *Nk. erk-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) erk-* id. *Pa. erip-* (erit-) to burn the mouth. *Go. (Ma.) ers-* (Mu.) *ars-* to taste pungent (*Voc.* 356); (Mu.) *arri-* (boil) to throb with pain; (N.) *eritānā* to hurt, pain; (Tr.) *eritānā* to hurt or ache violently (*Voc.* 347). *Koṇḍa er-* (-t-) to kindle fire, light, burn; *eris-* to cause to burn, let someone light a fire. *Kui ērpa* (ērt-) to light, ignite, set fire to; *n. ignition, lighting; riva* (rit-) (fire) burns. *Kuwi* (P.) *er-* (-t-) to light, ignite, kindle; (Isr.) *er-* to kindle. *Kur. ercērnā* to perspire. Cf. 2929 *Ta. neruppu*. DED(S,N) 694.

812 *Koḍ. eri Eleusine coracana. Ta. irāki. Ma. rāgi, rāyi. Ir. ra-yi. To. erxy. Ka. rāgi. Tu. rāgi. Te. rāgi*. Cf. 525 *Ta. iṇṇuku*. / Cf. Skt. *rāgā-, rāgi-* id. (*lex.*). DED 695.

813 *Ta. eruku* (eruki-) to have loose motions (said of cattle); *eru* manure, excrement. *Ma. eru* manure; *erukuka* to discharge dung. *Ka. erubu, ēru* dung; *erāṇa* dung of a calf; *ekku* to have frequent evacuations, purge. *Te. ēruṅu* to go to stool; *n. faeces; eruvu* manure. *Ko. erug-* (ereṅkt-) to defecate. *Nk. erug-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) erug-* id.; *erunṭa* excrement. *Ga. (P.) erg-* to defecate. *Go. (Koya Su.) erg-* id. *Kur. exnā* (irxyas) (small children, animals) have a motion, (adults) have diarrhoea. *Malt. erge, ergtre* to go to stool. DED(S,N) 696.

814 *Ta. erukku Calotropis gigantea. Ma. erikku* id. *Ka. ekke, ekka, erke, yakka*

*gigantea* swallow-wort or manure-leaf, *C. gigantea* R. Br. *Tu. ekkamalē, ekkamālē, ekkamē* swallow-wort, *C. gigantea*. / Cf. Skt. *arka- C. gigantea*. DED 697.

815 *Ta. erutu* bull, ox, steer. *Ma. erutu* bullock, ox, chiefly as a beast of burden. *Ko. et* bull. *To. eṣṭi* id.; e(t) *ṣeṣk* a circle of bullocks (in song; eṣ < Badaga *eṣṭu* bull, bullock; for *ṣeṣk*, see 3244). *Ka. ettu, eddu* ox, bullock; *erṭu* bull, ox. *Koḍ. eṭṭi* bull, bullock. *Tu. (B-K.) eru* ox; male buffalo. *Te. eddu* (*pl. edlu*) ox, bullock, bull; *eddu paṭṭu* to geld (an ox); *-reddu*, in: *gaṅgi-reddu* bull consecrated to a temple (beside *gaṅg-eddu* id.). *Ko. eḍ* (*pl. eḍl*) bullock. *Nk. hedd* (*pl. hedl*) id. *Kur. aḍḍō* bullock, ox. DED(S,N) 698.

816 *Ta. erumai* female buffalo. *Ma. erima*, *eruma* id. *Ko. im* id. *To. ir* id.; i female buffalo (followed by buffalo name in vocative; in songs). *Ka. emme*, (PBh.) *erme* id. *Koḍ. emme* id. *Tu. erme* id. *Te. enumu* female buffalo; *enu*, *enupa* of the buffalo; *enu pōtu* male buffalo; *enu peṇṇi* female buffalo. *Go. (D. Ma.) ermi*, (A. Y.) *hermi* buffalo; (Tr.) *armi*, (L.) *ermi* female buffalo; (MuW.) *arm*, (MuE.) *aṛmi* buffalo (*Voc.* 352). DED(S) 699.

817 *Ta. eruvai* blood, (?) copper. *Ka. ere* a dark-red or dark-brown colour, a dark or dusky colour; (Badaga) *erande* sp. fruit, red in colour. *Te. rēcu*, *rēcu-kukka* a sort of ounce or lynx said to climb trees and to destroy tigers; (B.) a hound or wild dog. *Ko. resn a-te* wild dog (i.e. \**res na-te*; see 3650). *Pa. iric* netta id. *Ga. (S.) res* nete hunting dog, hound. *Go. (Ma.) erm* ney, (D.) *erom* nay, (Mu.) *arm/arm* nay wild dog (*Voc.* 353); (M.) *rac* nāi, (Ko.) *rasi* ney id. (*Voc.* 3010). For 'wild dog', cf. 1931 *Ta. ce-red*, esp. the items for 'red dog, wild dog'. DED 417, DED(N) 700.

818 *Ta. eruvai* a kind of kite whose head is white and whose body is brown; eagle. *Ma. eruva* eagle, kite.

819 *Ta. eruvai* European bamboo reed; a species of Cyperus; straight sedge tuber. *Ma. eruva* a kind of grass.

820 *Ka. ere* black soil. *Te. rē-gaḍa, rē-gaḍi* clay (*gaḍḍa* clod; see 1148). From DED 700.

821 *Go. (Ko.) erek*, (Ma.) *reki* leaf-umbrella; (G.) *reki*, (Elwin) *rek* leaf-hat (*Voc.* 3044). *Kuwi* (F.) *jekki* a leaf-hat (jappi). DEN 12.

822 *Ta. irai* intestinal worm. *Ma. ira* bait, worms. *Ka. ere* a worm that lives in orts, a worm in general, bait. *Koḍ. ere, ere puḷu* worm (earthworm, tapeworm). *Tu. eru* moth, worm. *Te. era, erṛa* earthworm. *Go. (M.) erad* id.; (Ko.) *ere* *puḷuk* earthworms (*Voc.* 345). DED(S) 701.

823 *Ko. er-* (-e-, a-; edd-) to become, happen, (story) is finished. *Nk. er-* to become. *Nk. (Ch.) er-en-* (ed-/edd-) to be. *Pa. er-* (eñ-) to become, happen, be. *Ga. (Oll.) er-* (ed-, en-) to be, become, happen, be born; (S.) *er-* (edd-, enn-) to become. *Br. ar-ē* 'emphatic present' stem of *anning* to be (see 333; *BDCG*, §3.24). Cf. 480 *Ta. iru*. DED(S) 702.

824 *Ta. erukku* (*erukki-*) to cut, hew, strike (as a bush), beat (as a drum), kill, destroy. *Pa. erk-* to cut down bushes, etc., in clearing land. *Go. (Ko.) erk-* to cut down (grass, bushes); *erkem* (*pl. erke*) billhook (*Voc.* 349). *Kui erga* (*ergi-*) to make a clearing, clear jungle or thick grass or scrub; *n. act of clearing a jungle. Kuwi* (Isr.) *erg-* (-it-) to cut, slash. ? *Malt. engde* to clear away weeds, (*Gramm.*, p. 66) cut down a jungle. DED(S) 703.

825 *Kur. erkhos* husband's younger brother; *erkhō* husband's younger sister. *Malt. erqo* husband's younger brother. DED 704.

826 *Ko. irg* kindling (dry plants with leaves still on). *Ka. (Hav.) ege* small branch, sprout; (Bark.) *eṅkli* thin branch. *Tu. egge* a branch, bough; *eggely* a small branch. *Kor. (M.) eṅkli* branch. ? *Te. rivva, rivaṭa* a twig. DED 705.

827 *Ko. ed* trunk from chest to navel; courage; ed *ma-r* chest of body (*ma-r* id.). *To. eḷy* courage. *Ka. ede, edde, erde* chest, breast, courage; *edegāra* bold man. *Tu. ede* heart, chest, bosom. *Te. eda* heart, mind, wish, breast, fear, alarm; *eḷḷāda, eḷḷa* the heart, mind, breast. *Pa. edram, edrom* chest. *Koṇḍa eduṅam* (*pl. -ku*) chest. DED(S) 683.

828 *Kur. ernā* (irryas) to sweep; *erṛa'ānā* to make sweep. *Malt. ere* to sweep; *erpo* a broom. DED 706.

829 *Ta. el* lustre, splendour, light, sun, daytime; *elli, ellai* sun, daytime; *ilaku* (*ilaki-*), *ilaṅku* (*ilaṅki-*) to shine, glisten, glitter. *Ma. ilakuka* to shine, twinkle; *ilaṅkuka* to shine; *el* lustre, splendour, light; *ella* light. *Te. (K.) elamu* to be shiny, splendid. Cf. 861 *Ta. eṇi* and 869 *Ta. enru*. / ? Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *alla-day*. DED(S) 707.

830 *Ko. (Kin.) elava* a wave. *Go. (A.) helva* id., flood (*Voc.* 3587). DED 708.

831 *Ta. eḷā* interj. used in addressing a person in a familiar or friendly manner; *eḷā* here, you!, a word used in addressing a woman friend; *eḷḷe* here, you! used in addressing a woman friend; an excl. of wonder or pity; *ellō* excl. expressive of surprise or pity; *ila* excl. used in ancient times in addressing a woman in a familiar manner; *eluva* (always in vocative), *eluvai*, *eluvan* man-friend; *eluvai* lady-companion; *eḷā* excl. of familiar address to a companion, whether man or woman. *To. eṣ* particle added to name by male in addressing a younger male in his own or a descending generation. *Ka. eḷā, ele, eḷē, elo,*

*eḷō* excl. of a familiar and friendly character, used in calling or directly addressing any person; *elage* ho! used in calling to females. *Tu. eḷā* interj. of surprise. *Kui eḷā* companionship; *eḷā gaṭanju* male companion; *fem. eḷā gaṭari*. DED(S) 709.

832 *Ka. elarcu* to make vigorous, enliven. *Te. elami* joy, pleasure, delight; *elayu* to be pleased, rejoice; *elayincu* to please, gratify; *elarcu* to rejoice, delight; *elaruṇu* joy, pleasure. DED(S) 97.

833 *Ta. eli* rat, bandicoot. *Ma. eli* rat. *Ko. eyj* id. *To. isy* id. *Ka. eli, ili* rat, mouse. *Koḍ. eli* rat. *Tu. eli, ili* id. *Te. eluka*, (B. also) *elika* rat; *ciṭṭ-eluka* mouse. *Ko. elka* rat. *Nk. elka* id. *Nk. (Ch.) elli* (*pl. -g*) id. *Pa. el* (*pl. elkul*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) sirl* mouse (i.e. small rat). *Go. (A. Y. S.) elli* rat; (Tr. Ph.) *alli* (*pl. alk*) id., (Tr. also) mouse; (W.) *alli* mouse (*Voc.* 367); (Koya Su.) *ellu* rat. *Koṇḍa elka* id. *Br. hal* id. Cf. 2630 *Pa. cir el* and 2661 *Ta. cuṇṇan, cuṇṇ-eli*. DED(S) 710.

834 *Ta. eli, elu* liquor. *Ma. eli* id.

835 *Te. eḷḷu* voice; *eḷḷincu*, *eḷḷingu*, *eḷḷiguccu* to make a noise, cry, roar, sound, resound. *Pa. ilung* voice. *Ga. (S.) lēṅ* a tune. *Go. (Tr. M. W. Ph.) lēṅ* voice, noise; (Ma.) *lēṅgi*, (Ch. Mu. S.) *lēṅ*, (Ko.) *lēṅḷu* (u) voice (*Voc.* 3127). *Koṇḍa liṅ* voice, tone. ? Cf. *Kor. (O.) elki* to weep. DED(S) 711.

836 *Ta. elumiccai, elumiccañ* *kāy* sour lime, *Citrus medica acida. Ma. elumicca* lemon tree; *ilumpicci, irimpicci, irumpicci* lime. *Ko. elmic* id. *To. ūsmiḷ, ūsmūḷ, ūsmiṣky* id. *Ka. ilimiṭci* lemon. DED(S) 712.

837 *Pa. elub* (*pl. elbul*) white ant. *Ga. (Oll.) elub* (*pl. elbul*), (S.) *elūb* (*pl. elbul*), (S.) *elb* (*elub*) id. *Go. (Ma. M.) elum*, (Ko.) *elu* pete, (Tr. W. Mu.) *allum* white ant; (D.) *ellum* patten white ants (*Voc.* 368) (for *pete, patten*, see 4169). *Koṇḍa līm* *piṇku* white ant. *Pe. līm* *dār* id. *Mand. līm* id. *Kuḷ. ḍimbu* (no *pl.*) id. *Kuwi* (S.) *limpu*, (Su.) *limbu*, (P. D.) *lēmpu* id.; (F.) *limbu* ant's earthwork. DED(S) 713.

838 *Ta. elumpi* hill olive. *Ma. ilumpi* id.

839 *Ta. elumpu, enpu* bone; *erpu-ccattā-kam* body (lit. cage made of bones). *Ma. ellu, elumpu, eluṅku, eluvu, elpu* bone. *Ko. elv* id. *To. eḷḷ* id.; *kiṭ eḷḷ* ankle (for *kiṭ* small, see 1594); *piḍ-eṣ* heel (*piḍ-behind*, 4205). *Ka. elu, eluvu, elubu, iluvu, emike, emake*, (PBh.) *elvu* bone; (Hav.) *elugu* id. *Koḍ. elimbī* id. *Tu. elu* id. *Kor. (M.) elkaḷi*, (T.) *elkade* id. *Te. emmu, emmuka, emuka* id.; *makkelu* bones. / Cf. Skt. *eḷḷka*, BHS *eluka* monument containing the ashes or bones of a dead person. DED(S) 714.

840 *Kur. elkhñā* to pour liquid out (by tilting a vessel standing on the ground); *elkhñā* to be poured out. *Malt. ege* to pour



out from a vessel. Cf. 866 Ta. *erū* (Pfeiffer). DEDS 98.

841 *Kur.* *elkhnrā* to go down (sun, moon, stars), be well past the meridian. *Malt.* *elqre* to descend (as the sun). DED 715.

842 *Kol.* (SR.) *elg-* to embrace. *Nk.* *elg-* id. *Pa.* *ol-*, *olv-*, *oli-* (< \**olg-*) id. DED 716.

843 *Pa.* *elg-* to peel off (*intr.*); *elkip-* (*elkit-*) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S) *elug-* to peel (as fruit); (P.) *elipp-* (*eligt-*) to peel off (*tr.*). *Go.* (Ko.) *el-* to be peeled off; *elsp-* to peel off (*Voc.* 365). ? *Ka.* (Tipt.) *ebbu* to peel. DED(S) 717.

844 *Ta.* *ellām* whole, all (personal as well as impersonal); *ellavarum*, *ellārum* all persons; *ellēmum*, *ellōmum* we all; *ellīrum* you all. *Ma.* *ellām*, *ellāvam* all; *ellīrum* you all. *Ko.* *el*, *elm* all. *To.* *elm* (*acc.* *elnm*, *dat.* *eltkm*) all (only in songs: noun+o+s+elm); (rare in prose) *el*, *elm* id.; *om elom* all of us; *nīm elom* all of you. *Ka.* *ella* all, everything, the whole; *ellārum* all persons. *Kod.* *ella*-all. *Tu.* *-la* (? *-lā*) = additive particle \**-um* (in all usages; MBE 1974a, pp. 107-8). *Te.* *ella* all, whole; *ellavādu* every man, everyone; *ellaru* all persons, all men. *Kol.* *ittar el* both. *Kuwi* (F.) *ele'e* whole. DED(S, N) 718.

845 *Tu.* *elle* tomorrow; *ellañji* day after tomorrow. *Te.* *elli* tomorrow; *ellunđi* day after tomorrow. DED 719.

846 *Ta.* *ellai* limit, border, boundary, measure, goal, extremity. *Ma.* *ella* limit; *eluka* limit, border, boundary. *To.* *ely* boundary. *Ka.* *elle* limit, boundary. *Te.* *ella* id. DED 720.

847 *Kur.* *ebsnā* to lose, forfeit, wander from and not be able to find, cease to perceive (as from distance or darkness); *ebsnā* to be lost, estranged, strayed, disappear from sight. *Malt.* *ewje* to be lost, go astray; *ewtre* to lose. DED 721.

848 *Ta.* *egil* beauty, gracefulness; *egiliya* beautiful. *Ma.* *egil* beauty, brightness, splendour. ? *To.* *ely* beautiful (meaning uncertain; followed by buffalo name in vocative, in songs). *Ka.* *edda* beauty, charm, goodness. *Tu.* *edde* goodness; good, superior, fair; *adv.* well. *Pa.* *edo*, (S.) *eda* good; (S.) *edka* very. *Malt.* *ēru* good, beautiful, in health. DED(S) 722.

849 *Ta.* *egili* cloud. *Ma.* *egili* id.

850 *Ta.* *egini* curtain. *Ma.* *egini* id.

851 (a) *Ta.* *egu* (-v-, -nt-) to rise (as from seat or bed), ascend (as heavenly body), rise by one's own power (as a bird), appear, originate, be excited, aroused, increase, swell, grow (as a tree, breasts), return to life, awake, spread (as fame, rumour), begin, commence; *egal* enthusiasm, elation, originating; *egucci* rising, ascent, elevation, starting (as of an idol in procession), origin, birth, ap-

pearance, beginning; *eruppu* (*eruppi-*) to cause or help to rise, erect (a building), awake, rouse, restore to life, excite, stimulate, instigate, agitate, inflame (as the passions), raise (as the voice in speaking or singing); *n.* rousing, waking; *eruppum* rising, getting up, growth, height, elevation; *erumpu* (*erumpi-*) = *eru*; *empu* (*empi-*) to rise, spring up; *erumai* height; *eruvu* (*eruvi-*) to cause to rise; *evvu* (*evvi-*) to rise; *epu* (-pp-, -tt-) to take up, raise, bear, carry, hold up, weigh in a balance, undertake, utter or sing in a loud voice, speak highly of, choose, build (as a wall), remove; be inflated (as a monkey's cheeks), be high (as the forehead), be prominent (as nose or ear); *etukkal* lifting; *ettuttan* weight, measurement by balance; *ettuttan* pack-ox; *etuppu* elevation, superiority, undertaking, arrogance, superciliousness; *etuppu* (*etuppi-*) to awake, produce (as harmonious sounds from an instrument), dispel, drive away; *etai* weighing, weight, rousing from sleep, lengthening, increasing; *itai* weight; *etci* rising sign (astrology); *etci* rising of a heavenly body. *Ma.* *eguka* to rise, be high; *egu* height, prominence; *eruma* rising; *erumpuka* = *eguka*; *etukka* to raise, lift, take up, build, undertake, choose; become raised, visible, prominent; *etuppu* raising, taking up, harvest; *etuppikka* to get to take up, get built; *eguka* to rise (hon. of rāja's moving). *Ko.* *er-* (*erd-*) (smoke) rises up, spring up from position, fly; (*ert-*) to make to spring up from position; *er* weight. *To.* *ōd-* (*ōdθ-*) to be high or raised, rise, get up (from sitting or lying), (tree) grows, (peacock) dances; *ōdθ* where (mud) has not risen in water (= *ōdōθ*; < *Badaga*); *ōrf-* (*ōrt-*) to carry, place (corpse) on fire, arouse from sleep, give (girl) in marriage, bring to life; *ōrt-* (*ōrti-*) to arouse from sleep, rouse, resurrect. *Ka.* *er*, *ē* (*erd-*), *ēru* (*edd-*) to stand up, rise, awake, spring up, be produced, be obtained; *er* rising; *erbu*, *ebbu* to rise; *erbisu*, *ervisu*, *ebbisu*, *erbu*, *ebbu* to rouse, awaken, lift up, raise, take away, give life; *erisu* to cause to rise, raise, etc.; *erige*, *erige*, *eruvike*, *eruvike*, *eruha* rising, growth, greatness, elation, haughtiness. *Kod.* *ē-l-* (*ē-v*, *ēdd-*) to get up; *ēdī-* (*ēdip-*, *ēdīt-*) to raise; *ēpp-* (*ēppi-*) to raise up, make to get up. *Tu.* *erkuni* to rise or collect (as water in a place), puff up, swell; *erkavuni* to tuck up (clothes when wading a river), hold back (as milk by a cow); *erpuni* to lift up; *erku* rising or accumulation (as of water); *adj.* exceeding; *erke*, *erkely* rising; *erka* fullness; *adj.* full; *ertē* flood tide; (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 14) *elañci*, *leñci*, (B-K.) *eñci*, *eñcu* ladder. *Kor.* (T.) *enpi* to lift; *enpali* to carry a child. *Go.* (Mu.) *diñ-* to stand on one's toes; (Tr.) *diñgānā* to become erect (*obscene*) (*Voc.* 1563). *Mand.* *dek-* to carry on the shoulder. *Kui* *dēnja* (*dēnji-*) to be raised, uplifted, weighed; *n.* an uplift; *pl. action* *dēska* (*dēski-*); *dēspa* (*dēst-*) to raise, lift, uplift, rear, build, praise, flatter, weigh; *n.* act of raising, erection, flattery,

weighing; *dēhka* (*dēhki-*) to carry on the shoulders; *n.* act of carrying, etc.; (K.) *dēka* to carry on the shoulder. *Kuwi* (F.) *dekali*, (S.) *dekinai*, (Isr.) *dek-* (*-it-*) to carry. *Br.* *heñing*, *harling* to raise, lift up, support, carry, tolerate, carry off, lead off. Cf. 796 *Ko.* *et-*.

(b) *Ta.* *eccari* (-pp-, -tt-) to caution, warn, forewarn; *eccarikkai*, *eccarippu* caution, warning. ? *Ko.* *etor-* (*etot-*) to come to senses after sleep; *etore-* (*etore-*) to bring to senses after sleep. *Ka.* *ercar*, *eccar* (*erccatt-*, *eccatt-*) to awake, be wakeful, vigilant, recover health; *eccarisu* to awaken, warn, caution; *eccar*, *eccara*, *eccarike* state of being awake, waking, vigilance, caution. *Kod.* *eccara* carefulness. *Tu.* *eccarike* wakefulness, care, caution, warning; *eccaripuni*, *eccarisuni* to admonish, caution. *Te.* *eccarincu*, *ecarincu*, *eccarikincu* to remind, call attention to, caution; *eccarinta*, *eccarika*, *eccaramu* attention, care, caution, a hint, warning; *heccarinu*, *heccarika*, *heccarikincu* = *eccarinu*, etc. *Pa.* *en-* to wake up; *ecip-* (*ecit-*) to arouse, waken up. *Kur.* *ejnā* (*ejjas*) to rouse from sleep; *ejnā* to awake, cease from sleep. *Malt.* *eje* to awake another; *eje* to be awake. DED(S, N) 723.

852 *Ta.* *egu* a kind of weapon. *Ma.* *egu*, *eguka* a club. DED 724.

853 *Ta.* *egutu* (*eguti-*) to write, paint, draw; become indented by pressure; *eguttu* letter, writing, painting, drawing, membranous intervals on the skull, fancied as written lines of destiny. *Ma.* *egutuka* to paint, write, learn; *egutikka* to cause to paint or write, teach, obtain a document; *eguttu* picture, letter, learning; *eguttan* writer; painted. *Ko.* *eld-* (*eldy-*) to write; *elt* writing; *elp* unjoined suture in top of child's skull. *Kod.* *ēlīd-* (*ēlīdi-*) to write; *ēlīti* writing, education. DED 725.

854 *Ta.* *el*, *en* *Sesamum indicum*; *en* *pey* gingily oil. *Ma.* *el*, *ellu* *sesamum*; *enpa*, *ell* *enpa* gingily oil. *Ko.* *en* oil. *Ka.* *el*, *ellu* *S. indicum*; *enpe* oil. *Kod.* *ēlī* gingily seed; *ēppe*, *ēlī* *ēppe* gingily oil. *Tu.* *enpe* gingily oil seed; *enpe* oil. DED 726.

854A *Ma.* *elanta*, *elunta* plank. *Ka.* *eje* rafter. DEDS 99.

855 *Ta.* *eli* easy; *elijmai* ease, facility; *elijyan* man easy of access; *elijvu* unaffected ease, approachableness; *enmai* easiness as of acquisition or access. *Ma.* *elutu* easy; *elupam* facility; easy. *Ko.* *el(i)* sitting at ease, easy; *elū* easy, easily. *To.* *elal* ease, easy. DED 727.

856 *Ta.* *elijmai*, *elujmai* despicableness, lowness of rank, circumstances, or character, poverty, weakness, depression of spirit; *eli* (-pp-, -tt-) to cry down, disparage; *elijnar* the poor; *elijtaravu* humility, poverty; *elijyavan*, *elijyan* poor man, man of low caste; *ellu* (*ēlī-*) to ignore, disregard, ridicule; *elku* (*elki-*) to despise, slight; *enmai* lowness of

rank or condition; *elijamai* inferiority, baseness; *ilappam* id., meanness, flimsiness. *Ma.* *eli* to be light, slight; *elijma*, *elupam* lowness; *elutu* mean, slight; *ilappam* slightness, worthlessness; *ilama* inferiority, lowness. *Ka.* (PBH.) *ili* to become sapless or weak; *ilisu* to make less or low. *Tu.* *elli*, *ellya* small, inferior, mean. *Te.* *ellidamu* scorn, contempt, disregard; contemptible. Cf. 776 *Ka.* *Te.* *eggu* and 911 *Ta.* *ērai*. DED(S, N) 728.

857 *Ta.* *enku*, *elu*, *uliyam* a bear; *ilaj* Indian black bear. *Ma.* *uliyam* a bear. *Te.* *elūgu*, *eluvu* id. *Pa.* *ili* (*pl. ilil*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *ilij* (*pl. ililj*), (S.) *ilij* (*pl. ilijl*; *j = dz*) id. *Go.* (A. Y. M. Ko.) *erj*, (Ma.) *erj(i)*, (S.) *erju*, (D.) *erjal*, (W.) *arjal*, (Tr.) *arjal* (*pl. arjahk/arjalor*), (Ph.) *arjal* (*pl. -or*) id.; (Ph.) *arje* female bear (*Voc.* 361). *Konda* (S. and E.) *olzu* (*pl. olsku*), (N. and W.) *orzu* (*pl. orsku*) bear. *Kui* *ođi*, *oli* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *ouđi*, (Su.) *o'ri* id. *Malt.* *ēju* id. DED(S) 729.

858 *Ta.* *elku* (*elki-*) to fear, be bashful, hesitate. *Ka.* *elar* fear. *Kur.* *elcnā* (*ilicyas*) to fear, have a reverential awe of, have misgivings; *elēgta'ana* to frighten, threaten. *Malt.* *elce* to fear; *elttre* to frighten. DED 730.

859 *Ta.* *eri* (-v-, -nt-) to throw, discharge, hack, chop, smash, destroy, beat, pounce, kick; *n.* throw, fling, kick; *eriva* missiles; *erū* (*erri-*) to strike, kick, butt, cut, cleave, pierce, kill; *n.* kicking, hitting, pushing, attacking; *eru* throw, beating (as of a drum), stroke (as of a sword), pouncing upon, destroying, scar; *iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to throw as a spear, fling. *Ma.* *eri* a throw; *eriyuka* to throw, fling, hit; *erikka* to remove the bark from timber, rough hew for sawing; *eru* a blow (chiefly beating clothes); *eruka* to throw (as with sling), fillip, propel, spirt, beat hard; *eru* a throw. *Ko.* *eyr-* (*erc-*) to cut, kill, slaughter (animal); (head) aches; *eyrl* a cut; *et-* (*ety-*) to fight; *e-rp* a cut, blow; *e-r(p)* *pa-r* pain of wound. *To.* *ery* (*ers-*) to throw, cut, sting, charge with horns, sacrifice; *ir-* (*irθ-*) to hit with weapon; *i-rk* depression made by cutting; *i-r* depression in anything; ? *-et-* (*-ety-*) mediative-causative suffix (e.g. *tinef-* to cause to eat); *ox et* to make broad (cf. 8 *Ta.* *akal*). *Ka.* *iri* (*irid-*) to throw, beat, strike, pierce, kill, butt; *throb* (as a sore); *ira*, *iri*, *iru* tossing, butting; *iraku*, *irike*, *irata*, *irita*, *iripu* striking, piercing, goring, etc.; *eru* that with which one pierces or which one throws; a cut, wound; *eru* a blow, throw, shot; *etū* a blow; *etū* cutting, stabbing; *reppu* to strike. *Tu.* *ettuni* to be hit; *box the ear*; *ettakutūta* quarrelling and fighting. *Te.* *eru* a blow, stroke; *rimmu* to throw, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt; *n.* spurt, thrust, butt. *Ga.* (S) *ey-* (*ett-*) to throw. *Go.* (Tr.) *eristānā* to beat violently, thrash; (SR.) *ertānā* to thrash (*Voc.* 350); ? (Ko.) *rēh-* to beat; *rē-* to shoot (bow) (*Voc.* 3065). *Konda* *eR-* (-t-) to shoot (arrow), fling or



pelt (with a stone); *ir-* (iRt-) to throw; *irga* a sling to chase birds destroying crops. *Pe* ec- (ecc-) to shoot with bow. *Kui* *ibga* (< ig-b-; igd-) to throw down, let fall, drop; *pl. action* *iska* (iski-). *Kuwi* (Su.) *ir-* (-h-) to throw; (F.) *iskali* to dump down (i.e. *pl. action*); *irhmū* throw!; (S.) *irh'nai* to pelt. DED(S) 731.

860 *Te*. (K.) *remmu* to snatch, pull out, pluck out (as hair). *Go*. (Tr.) *arritānā* to drag along the ground; *arri* along with, taking; (W.) *arritānā*, (Ch.) *arri* to drag; (W.) *arri tatānā* to convey away; (Ch.) *arri wara* bringing camel; (Y.) *ari sota* she went off taking; (Ma.) *ar yay-* to come bringing (*Voc.* 73); (ASu.) *eri-* to pull, drag. *Konda* (BB) *rel-* (gen-, reR-) to pull. *Pe*, *jel-* (-t-) id. *Kui* *jelba* (jes-) to pull, draw; *n.* act of pulling, drawing; *pl. action* *jelka* (jelki-). *Kuwi* (F.) *rejali* (rec-) to drag, pull; (S.) *rennai* id.; *reija-koddinai* to drag; (Su.) *re-* (recc-) to pull. DED(S, N) 4243.

861 *Ta*. *eri* (-pp-, -tt-) to shine, glitter; *erippu* lustre, brightness, hot sun. *Ma*. *erikka* to shine (as sun); *erippu* sunshine. Cf. 829 *Ta*. el and 869 *Ta*. eṇṇu. DED 732.

862 *Ta*. *eri* (-pp-, -tt-) to take pity, have compassion; *erri* (erri-) to feel compassion. *To*. *koṇ el-* (ef-) to long for (person, -k); *mu-n el-* (ef-) to like (cf. 5031); *mu-neṭ* affection, love (only recorded as woman's name; MBE 1974b, p. 90). *Ka*. *eraka*, *eruka* love, good will. DED(S) 733.

863 *Ka*. *eru* to be full, complete. *Tu*. *erkuni* to be full of milk (as breast or udder). ? *Ta*. *eruḡ* strength, might [so *DCV*]. DEDS 100.

864 *Ta*. *erumpu*, *erumpi*, *irumpi*, *uravi* ant. *Ma*. *erumpu*, *irumpu*, *urumpu*. *Ko*. *irb*. *To*. *irb*. *Ka*. *irumpu*, *irumpe*, *irupe*, *irive*, *irave*, *iruvu*, *iruve*, *irvu*, *irve*, (Hav.) *erugu*. *Koḍ*. *urupī*. DED 734.

865 *Ta*. *eruḡ* a hill tree with red flowers; *erugam* a hill tree. *Te*. *erupa*, *erra*, *errana*, *errani* redness, red, scarlet, crimson; (K.) *Errana* n. pr. 14th cent. author (*erra* + *anna* elder brother); *Errama* n. pr. man (8th cent.; inscr., p. 355); modern names *Errayya*, *Erramma* (MBE 1978, p. 355). *Kol*. (SR.) *erroḍi*, (Kin.) *eroṇi* red. *Go*. (S. Ko.) *erra* red (*Voc.* 355; < *Te*). *Konda* *era*, *erani* red. DED(S) 700.

866 *Ta*. *erū* (erri-) to throw out (as water from a vessel); *irai* (-v-, -nt-) to scatter (*intr.*), disperse; (-pp-, -tt-) to splash (*tr.*), spatter, scatter, strew, draw and pour out water, irrigate, bale out, squander; *iravai* receptacle for drawing water for irrigation; *irattū* (*irattī*-) to sprinkle, splash. *Ma*. *irekka* to bale out; *irayuka* id., scatter, disperse; *irava* basket for drawing water; *ericiil* rainwater blown in by the wind. *To*. *er-* (erθ-) to scoop up (water with vessel). *Ka*. *ere* to pour any liquids, cast

(as metal); *n.* pouring; *eracu*, *ercu* to scoop, sprinkle, scatter, strew, sow; *eraka*, *eraka* any metal infusion; molten state, fusion. *Tu*. *eraka* molten, cast (as metal); *eraguni* to melt. *Kur*. *ecchinā* to dash a liquid out or over (by scooping, splashing, besprinkling). Cf. 840 *Kur*. *elkhna* (Pfeiffer). DED(S) 735.

867 *Pa*. *edp-* (edt-) to lift out. *Pe*. *eh-* (est-) to lift off from the fire. *Maṇḍ*. *eh-* (-t-) id. *Kui* *ehpa* (eht-) to remove something from the fire; save, deliver, rescue; *n.* deliverance. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ret-* to take off from the fire. DED(S) 736.

868 *Ta*. *eṇ* (eṇp-, eṇr-) to say, utter, express; *eṇkai* saying; *eṇpi* (-pp-, -tt-) to make one establish or prove (as a statement). *Ma*. *ennuka* to sound, say, think (defective); to sound thus, appear thus, be such (aux. vb.). *Ko*. *in-* (id-), *-n-* (-d-) to say (so-and-so), be said to be (so-and-so). *To*. *in-* (id-) to say (so-and-so). *Ka*. *en* (end-), *ennu*, *an* (and-), *annu* to say, speak, call, name; *enisu*, *ennisu*, *enasu*, *anasu*, *anisu*, *annisu* to cause to say, cause oneself to say, cause to be called, cause oneself to be called, be called, be spoken of; *enuha*, *ennike*, *ennuvike*, *annuvike* saying, calling, naming; *embu*, *imbu* a saying, word. *Koḍ*. \**enn-* (emb-, end-) to say (so-and-so). *Tu*. *anpini*, *inpini* to say, speak; *endruni* to say fully. *Te*. *anu* to say, utter, speak; *adj.* named, called; *anipincu* to seem, look, appear, be considered; pretend, cause to believe, cause to be said. *anukonu* to think, believe, suppose, say to oneself; (7th cent.; inscr., p. 354) *envāṇru* he who is called. *Kol*. *en-* (ent-), (SR.) *in-* to say (so-and-so), be said to be (so-and-so). *Nk*. *en-* (ent-) to say. *Nk*. (Ch.) *en-* (end-) id. *Pa*. *en-* (end-, ett-) to say (so-and-so). *Ga*. (S.) *in-* id. *Go*. (Tr.) *indānā* (inj-) to say, call; (A. Y. Mu.) *ind-* (itt-), (Ma.) *in-* (-t-) to say (*Voc.* 173). *Konda* *in-* (iR-) id. *Pe*. *in-* (ic-) id. *Maṇḍ*. *in-* (ic-) id. *Kuī* *inba* (is-) to say, be articulate; *n.* saying, speaking, articulation; *ispa* (ist-) to cause to say, make articulate. *Kuwi* (F.) *injali*, (S.) *innai*, (Su.) *in-* (icc-) to say; (Isr.) *inmbu* saying. *Kur*. *ānnā* to say, tell, salute as, point out, designate; *āntā'ānā* to make say, get one to designate or show. *Malt*. *āne* to think, say, or do thus (cf. *ine*, s.v. 410(a) *Ta*. i). DED(S, N) 737.

869 *Ta*. *eṇṇu* sun; *eṇṇ* *uḡ* sunshine, sun, summer. ? *To*. *er* sun, in song unit; *er* of nelp ground cool in the sun [during the rainy season] (interpretation doubtful, but a parallel unit has *nō-r* 'sun', for which see 2910). *Te*. *eṇḍa* sunshine, sun, heat of the sun; *eṇḍu* to be heated by exposure to the sun, dry up, evaporate; *eṇḍugulu* grain exposed to the sun for being dried. *Nk*. (Ch.) *edde* sunshine. *Pa*. *nendi*, (NE.) *nendi* heat of the sun. *Go*. (A. D. MuE. Ma. S.) *eddi*, (G. M. Ko.) *ed* id.; (SR.) *yaddi* hot, sunlight; (Tr. Ph.) *addi*, (W.) *adi*, (Ch. MuW.) *addi* heat of the sun (*Voc.* 342). Cf. 829 *Ta*. el and 861 *Ta*. *eri*. DED(S) 738.

## E

870 *Ta*. *ē* increase, abundance, pile, looking upward, pride, arrogance; *ēntu* (ēnti-) to rise high, be elevated, be eminent, excellent; *ēntal* height, dignity; *ēntu* (ēnti-) to praise, extol; *n.* praising, extolling. *Ma*. *ēntuka* to rise; *ēttākkaḷ* praisers, singers (? < *Ta*). *Ka*. (PBh.) *esakam* glory, magnanimity. *Te*. *ēcu* to increase, grow; *ēcina* exceeding, great, extreme; *ēpu* bloom, increase, growth, prosperity; spirit, ardour; *ēdu* to bring up, nourish, cherish, protect; *edugu* to grow, increase in stature; *esāgu* to increase (*intr.*); *esakamu* increase, rise; *esa* excess, superiority; very, excessively; *esalāru* to increase; (K.) *ēsaru* to increase, flourish, exceed. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *epa ā-* to increase. ? *Malt*. *ite* to spring up (as seed); *itgre*, *itre* to be hatched. Cf. 3730 *Ta*. *niva*. DED(S) 739.

871 *Ta*. *ēku* (ēki-) to go, pass, walk. *Te*. *ēgu*, (K.) *ēgu* to go, proceed; (Inscr.) *ēgincu* to carry the deity in procession through the village streets. *Kur*. *ēknā* (ikyās) to walk, direct or conduct affairs. *Malt*. *ēke* to go, move. DED 740.

872 *Ma*. *ēkuka* to give, bestow. *Br*. *ē*-allomorph in pres. indefinite, imper., and optionally probable future, of *timing* to give (cf. 3098) (*BDCG*, p. 25, fn. 6). DEDS 101.

873 *Kur*. *ēx-ērnā* to give complacent looks at one's own dress. *Malt*. *ēqto* fop, coxcomb. DEDS 102.

874 *Kui* *ēga* (ēgi-) to be open, ajar, unclosed, gaping, open out (*intr.*); *n.* state of being open; *ēgali* ajar; *ēpka* (< *ēk-p*; *ēkt*-) to open, open up, prize open. *Kuwi* (F.) *ekhl*, in: *ida'a ekhmū* uncover this!, *nī gūti ekhmū* open your mouth!; (S.) *ēk'*, in: *nī gūti ek'mu* id.; (Isr.) *ēg-* (-it-) to be open; *ēk-* to open (mouth, book). DEDS 103.

875 *Kur*. *ēxnā* (ixyas) to lose heat, cool, down, lose the heat of excitement or passion; *ēxmā* (heat of day) abates; *ēxtā'ānā* to cool (*tr.*). *Malt*. *ēge* to become cool, be healed; *ēgtre* to make cool. DED(S) 741.

876 *Kur*. *ēxā-gali* rainy season. *Malt*. *ēge* rainy season. DED 742.

877 *Kol*. *e-gar* (*pl.* -sil) watchman's raised platform. *Nk*. *hegar* (*pl.* *hegaḍi*) id. DED 743.

878 *Ta*. *ēṅku* (ēṅki-) to pine, languish, long for, yearn after; *ēkkam* despondency, craving; *ēkkaṇu* (ēkkaṇi-) to languish, long for; *ēcaṇu* (ēcaṇuv-, ēcaṇr-) to long for, desire; be troubled, feel sorry; *ēcaravu* desire, longing; regret, penitence. *Ma*. *ēkkam* grief, anxiety. *Ko*. *e-ṅg-* (e-ṅgy-) to grieve; *e-katm* extreme sorrow. *Tu*. (B-K.) *ēvuro* greediness; *yēvura* excessive desire. *Te*. *ēkaru*, *ēkāru* to long; *ēkaṭa* strong desire, longing; *ēcu* to harass,

torment, annoy, trouble; *ēpu* torment. *Kol*. (Pat., p. 107) *ēva* jealous. *Kur*. *ēxnā* to be dissatisfied, want more. *Malt*. *ēge* to be dissatisfied. DED(S) 745, DED(S, N) 747, and from DED 741.

879 *Ta*. *ēṅku* (ēṅki-) to sound, scream as a peacock, weep, wail; *ēṅkal* shout, screaming as of a peacock, weeping; ? *ēe* *Sāmaveda* (or with 470 *Ta*. *iyampu*). *Ko*. *e-kalc-* (e-kalc-) to shout to someone from a distance. *To*. *ō-x-* (ō-xy-) to scream (peacock or diviner); *ō-xm* (*obl.* *ō-xt-*) scream of a peacock or a diviner. *Koḍ*. *e-ṅg-* (e-ṅgi-) to lengthen note (in singing, crowing). *Te*. (Merolu) *ēgu* to sound; *ēncu* to make sound. *Go*. (Tr.) *yēcānā*, (Ph.) *yēcānā* to play a flute or any wind instrument (*Voc.* 375). DED(S) 746, and from DEDS 93.

880 *Ta*. *ēcu* (ēci-) to abuse, reproach, rail at, insult; *ēcal* reproaching, abusing, slander; *ēcu* fault, blemish; *ēccu* abuse, insult, reproach. *Ma*. *ēccu* reviling, abusing, backbiting; *ēṣaṇi* backbiting, tale-bearing; *ēṣaṇikka* to breed discord. *Te*. *ēku* to expose or publish the faults of, defame. DED(N) 748.

881 *Kui* *ēju* cooked rice, rice-water, gruel; a meal. *Kuwi* (S.) *yēu*, in: *hāru yēuta iṭṭinai* to marinate (for *hāru* salt, see 2674b). (Burrow-Bhattacharya, *IJJ* 5.135.) Cf. 777 *Ta*. *ecar*.

882 *Ta*. *ēṭakam* a kind of cloth. *Ma*. *ēṭakam* id.

883 *Ta*. *ēṭakūṭam* perverseness, contradiction, confusion. *Ma*. *ēṭakūṭam* opposition, perverseness. *Te*. *ēḍagōdamu*, *ēḍakōdamu* contradiction, opposition. DED 749.

884 *Ta*. *ēṭu* petal, flower, eyelid, strip of palmyra leaf for writing, book; *ēṭakam* flower; coconut palm, palmyra palm. *Ma*. *ēṭu* palm leaf, leaf of book, book, flower leaf; *ēṭakam* a flower; coconut palm, palmyra palm. DED(S) 750.

885 *Kur*. *ēḍer* parrot (Tiga, Bleses; Grignard has erroneously *ēḍer*). *Malt*. *ēḍru* id. DED 755.

886 *Ta*. *ēṇ*, *ēṇi* boundary, limit. *Ma*. *ēṇu* edge, chiefly the three edges of the coconut. *Ko*. *e-per* edge. *Ka*. *ēṇ*, *ēṇu* edge, border, point. *Te*. (*VPK*, intro. p. 123) *ēṇu* one edge of a blade of hoe or spade. DED(S) 751.

887 *Ta*. *ēṇ*, *ēṇam*, *ēṇai*, *ēṇci* firmness, stability; *ēṇ* strength; (Tinn.) *ēṇu* to support. *Ma*. *ēṇam* steadfastness; *ēṇu* energy, firmness, stability. DED(S) 752.

888 *Te*. *ēḍikōla* the pole or shaft of a plough. *Konda* *ēṇṭa* (*pl.* *ēṇṭen*) ploughshaft. *Kuwi* (F.) *entikarra* cart-shaft. DEDS 104.

889 *Ta.* etam suffering, affliction, distress; fault, defect, blemish; calamity, ruin; etu fault, defect. *Ma.* etam suffering, affliction, distress; fault. *Tu.* etu annoyance (from goblins). *Te.* etari a villain, miscreant.

890 *Ta.* etalan foe, enemy; etilan stranger, neutral; etilar other, strangers, foes, enemies, prostitutes; etilal strange unfamiliar woman, co-wife; etilalan stranger; etinmai strangeness, foreignness, enmity. *Ma.* etil neighbourhood; etalar enemies. DEDS 105.

891 *Pa.* et bam cobra. *Ga.* (P.S.<sup>2</sup>) et. bamb id. DEDS 106.

892 *Kur.* ethrā, etthrā to be visible, come into sight, seem; etthr-nakhrā to lie in sight of each other, associate, meet casually, have a bare glimpse of each other; etnā to show, point out, display, prove; become visible (of the sun and moon). *Malt.* éde, éte to show; appear (new moon); être to be seen, appear. Cf. 903 *Ko.* er uk-. DED 753.

893 *Ko.* e-d- (e-dy-) to drive away. *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) edg- id. *Nk.* edg- id. DED 754.

894 *Ta.* entu (ēnti-) to stretch out the hands, receive or hold in the hands, hold up, support; ental stretching out the hands (as a beggar), holding up, supporting. *Ma.* entuka to take up, wield, stretch arms or legs; ettam praising, extolling; ettuka to praise, extol. DED 756.

895 *Ko.* edk- (edky-) to jump high, (Todas) dance. *To.* 00k- (00ky-) to jump. *Kol.* e-nd- (e-nt-) to dance in rejoicing. *Nk.* end- (ēnt-) to dance. *Nk.* (Ch.) end- (ēnt-) id.; endup-/ēndp- to make to dance. *Pa.* end- to dance; ētip- (ētit-) to make to dance; enk- to play; enkip- (enkit-) to make to play. *Ga.* (Oll.) end- to dance; endin, endondi a dance; (S.) end- to dance; (Oll.) endk- to play; endikp- (endikt-) to make to play. *Go.* (all dialects) end- to dance; caus. (Mu.) endh-/endih-, (S.) endcah- to make to dance (Voc. 386). *Konda* end- (it-) to dance, play; eti dancing, dance. *Pe.* end- (ēnt-) to dance, (top) to revolve; ēt- (t-) to make to dance, make (top) spin. *Mand.* end- to dance; intens. ētka-. *Kui* endā (ēndi-) to dance; n. a dance; pl. action ētka (ētki-). *Kuwi* (F.) endali to dance (males); (Su. Isr.) end- (it-) to dance; (Isr.) ēt- (h-) to cause to dance (child, doll, etc.). *Malt.* endr-nage (Gramm., p. 83, endr-) to romp with each other. (MBE 1975, p. 10, no. 57.) DED(S) 684, 687, 757.

896 *Ka.* ēpi *Shorea robusta*. *Te.* (B.) ēpe S. r., the sal tree (for Sānk. ēpe *Hardwickia binata*, see 5150 *Ta.* yā). DED 758.

897 *Ta.* ēppam belch. *Ma.* ēmpal id.; ēmpakkam, ēmpalam belching; (Tiyya) ēmpila a belch. DED(N) 759.

898 *Ta.* ēmam bewilderment, perplexity; ēmal confusion of mind; ēmār (-pp-, -tt-) to be confused, bewildered; ēmāru (ēmāri-) to be beguiled, inveigled; ēmāru (ēmāri-) to

hoodwink, deceive; ēmārram state of being defrauded, deceit, confusion of mind; ēmāli simpleton, fool; ēmuru (ēmuruv-, ēmuri-) to be perplexed, bewildered. *Ma.* ēmal confusion of mind, bewilderment; ēmāri a cheat; ēmārram deceit, fraud; ēmārruka to hoodwink, deceive; ēmāli beggar, silly man. *Ko.* e-ma-r- (e-ma-ry-) to gasp (from sudden fright, shock, while dying); e-ma-n- (e-ma-nd-) to be cheated; be dazed by being caught suddenly in wrongdoing; e-ma-t- (e-ma-ty-) to cheat; e-ma-tl tricks. *To.* e-mo-t- (e-mo-ty-) to deceive. ? *Ka.* vēmāru to be careless, fall a prey to deceit. *Ta.* ēmaru, ēmāru to be forgetful, be deceived, err; ēmarincu, ēmarucu, ēmārcu to make one forget, deceive, take by surprise. Cf. 190 *Ta.* ayir. DED 760.

899 *Ta.* ey (-v-, -nt-) to be suited, be fit, be similar to, meet; (-pp-, -tt-) to be similar to, tell a seeming truth, deceive; ēyppu deceit; ēyvu comparison, resemblance. *Ma.* ēcuka, ēśuka to unite, fit, meet, take effect; ēccu tie, connexion; ēkkuka to join so as to fit, patch, deceive; ēppu a joint, patch; ēppikka to get fitted together; ēyuka to be fit, be suited; ēykkuka to unite, join; ēyvu joint. *Ko.* e-p joint of two pieces of iron; e-gu-r- (e-gu-c-) to gather (intr.); e-gu-t- (e-gu-c-) to gather (fuel, honey, grain, money). *To.* e-y- (e-c-) to join (pieces or two ends) together; 0-ku-r- (0-ku-ry-) (things) are gathered, (men) work together; 0-ku-t- (0-ku-ty-) to gather (things). For *Ko.* and *To.*, cf. 1882. DED 744, 761.

900 *Ta.* ēral mussel or other bivalve, snail; eruntu bivalve shellfish (as mussels, oysters); erunti a kind of small shell. *Ma.* ēral shell fish, snail; eruntu, erintu shellfish in rivers. DED 762.

901 *Ta.* ēri large tank, reservoir for irrigation, lake. *Ma.* ēri stakes to support banking work, bank. *Ka.* ēri a raised bank, the bank of a tank, a tank. *Ko.* ēri parapet of well, bund (in paddy-fields, of tank). *Tu.* ēri a bed for planting vegetables, etc. DED 763.

902 *Ta.* ēri-vālai a freshwater fish, *Wallago attu*. *Ma.* ēri a kind of fish. *Tu.* ēri id. DED 764.

903 *Ko.* er uk- (uky-) to play 'peeping tom'. *Kui* ēra (ēri-) to spy, scout; n. spying, scouting; pl. action ērka (ērki-). ? *Kuwi* (S.) ēnai to scout; hēri kiyali to see; (Su. P.) hēnd- (hēf-) id. *Kur.* ērnā (īryas) to see, look, look at, look after, look for, wait for, examine, try; ērta'ānā to let see, show; ērānakhrnā to look at one another. *Malt.* ēre to see, behold, observe; ērye to peep, spy. Cf. 892 *Kur.* ethrānā. / Cf. Skt. heraka- spy, Pkt. her- to look at or for, and many NIA verbs; Turner, CDIAL, no. 14165. DED(S) 765.

904 *Ta.* ēri hump on bull. *Ma.* ēri id.

905 *Ta.* ēl (ērp-, ērr-, ēlv- ērr-) to happen, occur, be suitable, convenient, just; to receive,

welcome, admit, consent, beg, undertake, engage in; ēl suitability, appropriateness, fitness; ēppu id., acceptance, reception; ēppōn beggar; ērratu that which is fit, proper; (Asher-Radhakrishnan) ērram acceptance; ērpaṭu to come into existence, be produced, be engaged in, agree, consent; ērpaṭuttu to create, establish, persuade, prepare, arrange, appoint; ērpaṭu arrangement, rule, appointment to an office. *Ma.* ēl possibility, reach; preparation, responsibility; ēluka to suit, fit; ēlka to receive, take in charge, admit, confess; ēlpejuka to engage in, be responsible for; vō.n. ēlpāṭu; ēlpejukka, ēlpejuttuka, ēlpiika to entrust with; ērra admitted, agreed, undertaken. *Ko.* e-l- (e-f-) to catch in something held up; e-rpa-r- (obl. e-rpa-r-) preparation, selection of a man to do something; e-rpart- (e-rparty-) to prepare (thing or to do something), appoint (a person). *To.* e-f- (e-t-) to receive, take. *Ka.* ēr to become, be fit, be suitable, be possible, be able; n. state of being fit, etc.; ērpaṭu to be arranged, be ready to act; ērpadisu to arrange, set in order; ērpaṭu, ērpaṭu decision, arrangement. *Tu.* ēpuni to catch (as a ball), take, lift, or toss up a child in the arms. *Te.* ēlu to accept, admit, take; ēlayu to arise, be produced, increase, (K. also) be suitable, become favourable; ēlarāru to increase; ēlaru increase; ēlarucu to arise, be produced or manifested; ērcu to set in order; ērpaṭu to be arranged, established, determined, appointed; ērparacu, ērparincu to arrange, settle, establish; ērpaṭu arrangement, system, settlement, decision, appointment. *Nk.* (Ch.) ēk- to take, lift. *Pa.* ēp- (ēt-) to get. *Ga.* (S.) ēp- to receive, take. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) ētānā to take, accept, receive (Voc. 380); ? (L.) ērpānā to spread (Voc. 351); (Koya Su.) ēn- to receive, hold both the palms together in the shape of a receptacle. *Konda* els- (t-) to become large, (family) to increase in size. *Pe.* ēn- (t-), en- (t-) to beg. *Mand.* en- (t-) id. *Kui.* ēpba (ēf-) to put forth the hand to receive, accept, accept the word of, obey; n. acceptance, reception; (P.) ēppa (ēpt-) to accept, receive. *Kuwi* (S.) ēnai to accept; ēnh'nal to receive; (F.) ērhali to hold out the hand; (T.) ēf- id.; (Isr.) ēp- to cup the hand, make cloth, etc. into a container for receiving something. *Br.* (h)eling to spread out (carpet, clothes to dry, tablecloth) (cf. esp. *Te.* ērcu). For some senses of *Ta.* and *Ma.*, cf. 471 *Ta.* iyal. DED(S, N) 766.

906 *Ta.* ēl (ērp-, ērr-, ēlv-, ērr-) to oppose in battle, encounter (as a foe); ērral disputation, polemics; ērrār foes, enemies. *Ma.* ēlka (ērr-) to hit, meet in battle; ēlpiika to wound, make (a dog) to attack or seize. *Ka.* ēr to meet in battle, oppose; n. state of meeting and opposing, a wound. *Tu.* ērsāvuni to beat, strike. DED 767.

907 *Ta.* ēlam cardamom plant, *Elettaria cardamomum*; cardamom; ēlav-arici cardamom seed. *Ma.* ēlam cardamoms; ēlatt-ari cardamom seed. *Ka.* ēl-akki, yālakki, yālaki

large cardamoms. *Ko.* e-lakki cardamom seeds; e-la male, e-lati male cardamom plantation. *Tu.* ēl-akki cardamoms. *Te.* ēla, ēlaki cardamom plant. ēlakulu cardamom seeds. / Cf. Skt. elā-; Turner, CDIAL, no. 2522. DED 768.

908 *Ta.* ēvam fault, blemish. *Ka.* ēva disgust, dislike, hatred; ugliness; ēvaysu to be disgusted or vexed; hēva disgust, repugnance; hēvarisu to feel aversion. *Te.* ēva, ēvamu dislike, disgust, hate; disgusting, hateful; ēvagincu to hate, dislike, be disgusted. DED(S) 770.

909 *Ta.* ēvu (ēvi-) to command, direct, incite, inspire (as god), speak; ēval instigation, command; ēvalan, ēvarkāran a servant. *Ma.* ēkuka to say, command; ēkal a command; ēval command, work; ēvalan a servant, attendant. *Ko.* e-lv matter, affair, errand; e-lvga-m servant. *To.* 0-fil, e-fil a command, order (< *Ta.*); e-fil 0-f, e-f 0-f servant. DED(S) 771.

910 *Ta.* ēvu seven; ērmai id.; ēru-patu seventy; ēru-nūru 700; ērumai seven successive births; ēruvar seven persons; evv-ēru seven each. *Ma.* ēvu seven; ēru-patu seventy; ēru-nūru 700; ēruvar seven persons. *Ko.* e-y (Sholur dialect e-g) seven; e-l vat seventy; e calg seven calg measures; e pa-py seven pa-py measures. *To.* 0w seven; pa-w seventeen; 0- kwa-x seven kwa-x measures. *Ka.* ēvu seven; ēp-pattu, eppattu seventy; ēr-nūru, ēru-nūru, ēlnūru 700; ērbar, ērvaru seven persons. *Ko.* ē-lj seven; ē-lane seventh; ēlu-vadi seventh; ē-l-pu-ri 700; ēvvē seven persons (in songs). *Tu.* ēlu seven; ēlane seventh; ēlvery seven persons; ēlpa, ēlpa, erpa seventy. *Te.* ēdu, (7th cent.; inscr., p. 356) ēru seven; ēduguru seven persons; ēp-nūru 700; debbhadi, debbhai, dabbhai seventy; debbandru seventy persons. *Kol.* (SR.) ed, (Kin.) ēr seven; (SR.) ergur, edgur seven persons. *Go.* (Y. Ch. Ma.) ēruṇ, (Tr. W.) yēruṇ, (SR.) yēdun, (S.) ēru seven (usually non-masc.); (Y.) ērvir, (Mand.) ērur, (S.) ērur, (Ma.) ērvur seven (masc.) (Voc. 396); (Tr.) yērk seven each. *Konda* ēru seven. *Kui* (Letchmajee) odgi seven; odi pattu seven times twelve dozen (= 1008); (Friend-Pereira; Gumsar dialect) od seven; odgi seven things; (K.) ori seven; oriṇ gōri 140 (cf. DBIA 122). DED(S) 772.

911 *Ta.* ērai indigent person, poor wretch, helpless fellow; ēraimai poverty. *Ma.* ēra a poor or innocent person, one who is helpless; (Tiyya) ēya poor person. *To.* e-ly poor. Cf. 856 *Ta.* ēlimai. From DED(N) 728.

912 *Kui* ēlu, elki mind, reason, thought, wisdom, understanding, remembrance; ēlu giva to think, remember. *Kuwi* (S.) ēdu wisdom. *Br.* hēl knowledge, wisdom. hēl kanning to learn; hēl tining to teach. DED 769.

913 *Ka. ēle* name of a metre. *Te. ēla* a kind of song, (B.) a catch used by rowers of boats. *Malī. ēle* to sing. DED(S) 773.

914 *Ka. ēr* to glean, gather, pick off, select, choose. *Te. ēru* to pick up, select, cull, glean, gather; *ērinu* to cause to be gleaned; *ērcu* to choose, select, pick out; *ērpārcu*, *ērpārcu* to select, choose; *ērpū* selection. DED 774.

915 *Ma. ekaṛuka* to winnow, fan and clean (as paddy). *Te. (K.) ēru* to sift. *Kol. (SR.) ers- id. Go. (Tr. Ph.) ērānā* to be separated, be separate from; *caus. (Tr.) ērstānā*, (Mu.) *ēr-* (cross-roads) to divide, spread out in different directions (*Voc. 393*). *Koṇḍa ērlis-* (-t-) to separate (as one's legs), keep away from; *ērp-* (-t-) to keep apart, keep separate; (BB) *ēr-* to be separated; *rēs-* (-t-) to winnow; ? *nēspa-* (-t-) to clean or winnow (rice, etc.). *Pe. jēc-* to winnow. *Kui ēja* (ēji-) to be separate from, detached, move aside, make way for; *n.* act of moving aside; *ēspa* (ēst-) to separate; *n.* act of separating; (K.) *ēsp-* to winnow. *Kuwi* (F.) *ērlali* to be separated; (Isr.) *erl-* (-it-) to go by a different path; (F.) *ērsali* to separate; (S.) *ērsinai* to sort; (Su.) *ērs-* to winnow; (T.) *ērsp-* to winnow with a sideways motion; (P.) *ēhp-* to winnow; (Isr.) *ērs-* (-it-) to separate, keep separate. Cf. 2019 *Ta. cēṭṭai*, *Ma. cēṛuka*. DED(S, N) 775.

916 *Ta. ēru* (ēri-) to rise, ascend (as the heavenly bodies), mount, climb, abound in number, weight, or measure, increase in price, quality, spread, be diffused (as poison), grow, be laden (as cargo); *ēra* so as to exceed, more than, above; *ēru* (ēri-) to lift up, raise, increase (as price), load (as a cart or ship), eulogize, found, establish; *ēram* mounting, ascending, raising up, rising (as the tide), eulogy, increase, excess, preeminence, well-sweep, picottah; *ēl* (ērp-, ērr-, ēlv-, ēnr-) to be excessive, abound; awake from sleep; bear, lift up, carry. *Ma. ēruka* to rise, increase, be much, arise, ascend; *ēra* much, more, beyond; *ēruka* to raise, embark, multiply; *ēram* rising, ascent, increase, climbing, pulling up, what is too much, embarkation; *ēru* mounting palm trees, flow of tide; *ēlka* (ērr-) to multiply; *ēttam* machine to draw water. *Ko. e-r* (e-ry-) (advice) is listened to; *e-r*, *e-re-r*, *e-rr* up; *e-r* big; *e-t* (e-c) to place (burden) on (person or animal); *e-fl* act of raising (e.g. a fine); *e-t* an edge of bank of stream or tank (or with 5159 *Ta. yāru*; cf. 122 *Ta. anai*). *To. ē-r* (ē-ry-) to rise high, (poison, disease) is diffused, load (bullock, cart); *ē-re-* (ē-rē-) to make high; *ē-t* (ē-t) to be fat. (boil

comes to a head; *ēf-* (ēty-) to raise, in: *po-w* ful *ēf-* to thatch the *ti* dairy (i.e. to raise the thatching grass to/of the dairy), *a-s* fo-n *ēf-* to burn the model house at a woman's funeral (lit. to raise the house to the sky). *Ka. ēru* to rise, increase, ascend, mount, climb; *n.* rising, etc., rising ground; *ēri* an ascender; *ērike*, *ēruta*, *ēruvike* rising, increasing, etc.; *ērisu* to raise, place upon, etc.; *ēta* ascent, rise; *picottah*; *ēgu* to rise (as dust), be aroused, excited, angry. *Koḍ. ē-r* (ē-ri-) (liquor) rises to head, (poison) diffuses and kills; be more than enough, extra; *ē-ra* more than enough. *Tu. ēruni* to ascend, climb, rise, be increased; *ēravuni* to raise, increase, load, embark; *ēgiyuni* to be excited; *ēru* rising or accumulation of water; *ērtē* flood-tide; *yāta* engine for drawing water. *Te. ējavālu* slope, slant; *ēttamu*, (VPK) *ēttam*, *ettam*, *āttam* picottah, water-lift; *ātakarra*, *āttamānu* picottah pole; *ēgu*, *ēgu*, *ēvu* to be excited, rage, rise (B. as dust), swell; *ēvu* to increase, rise, swell, rage; *ēcu*, *ēcu*, *ēpu* to excite, rouse, provoke; *ēpu*, *ēpu* morning, tomorrow, (B.) dawn; *ēpakaḍa* morning, dawn; *reccu* to rise, swell, increase; *lēcu* to rise, get up, sprout, spring up, rise from sleep, be roused from sleep; *lēpu* to rouse, awake, rise, excite, stir up. *Kol. (SR.) les-* to get up; (W.) *le-p-* (le-pt-) to arouse (to search, to do something), begin (a search), compete, put (curdling agent into milk, match to pipe). *Nk. lēp-* to apply, kindle (fire), light (lamp), close (door) (used as equivalent of H. *lagānā*). ? *Go. (Mu.) ehi-* to place pot on fireplace for cooking; (Ko.) *eh-*, (Mu.) *ah-* to cook (gruel) (*Voc. 373*). *Koṇḍa ēra* steep, steeply rising; *le-* to get up, rise (defective); found only in *imperative* 2sg. *le'e*, *pl. ledu*). *Kuwi* (S.) *eski* uphill; ? *re'nai* to ascend (but *Voc.*, p. 91, to descend). *Br. saling*, saling to stand, stand up, remain with, survive, stop, cease from. DED(S) 776.

917 *Ta. ēru* bull, male of certain animals (pig, deer, buffalo, sambar, tiger, lion); *ērrai*, (lex.) *ēṭṭai* male of any animal remarkable for physical strength. *Ma. ēru* bullock; *ēran* bull. *Ko. e-r* male buffalo; *tir e-r* buffalo calf at Toda calf sacrifice. *To. e-r* male buffalo, bull. ? *Br. arē* (*pl. arisk*) male individual, person, husband (cf. *BDCG*, p. 10). ? Cf. 2820 *Koṇḍa sēri*. DED(S) 777.

918 *Ta. ēnam* palm-leaf vessel for drinking toddy; tool. *Ma. ēnam* id.

919 *Ta. ēnai* other, the rest. *Br. ēlo* the other, the other one, the second. (Kamaleswaran, with opposition to derivation of *Ta. ēnai* from *ēn* why?). DEN 13.

## AI

920 *Ta. aiyam* alms, beggar's bowl. *Ma. ayyam* alms. Cf. 196(a) *Ta. ayyan*. DED 779.

921 *Ta. aiyavi* mustard; ? *aintai* id. *Ma. aiyavi*, *ayyavi* id. ? *Te. āva* id.; *āvalu* mustard

seeds. /For possible relationship with *Skt. sāṣapa-*, *Pkt. sāṣava-* (> *Ka. sāṣavi*, *sāṣave*, *Te. sāṣuvulu*), see Burrow, *The Sanskrit Language*, p. 379, and Mayrhofer, s.v.

922 *Ta. aivanam* mountain paddy. *Ma. aivanam* wild paddy, *Oryza mutica*.

## O

923 *Kui oanju*, *oaru*, *ōri*, *ōvi* that male, those males, that female or thing, those females or things (at the greatest distance); *adj. ō*; *oko adj.*, *adv.* distant, far away; *okoki* to a distance away; *okoṭi* from a distance; *omba* there, yonder; *one adv.* that way, that side; *ōse* that size. *Br. ō*, *ōd* this, that (intermediate); *pl. ōfk*; *ōhun* thus; *adj. such*; *ōkā(n)* from here or thereabouts, by this or that way; hereafter, thereafter; *ōxa* so much, so many; *ōng* in this, that direction; *ōrē(k)* here, there; *ōskā(n)* up to this, that time. (But the prima facie similarity is deceptive, since *Br. ō* is a borrowing from Panj.-Lahnda *ō* or Indian Persian *ō* 'that'; MBE 1980b.) From DED 475.

924 *Ta. o* (-pp-, -tt-) to be suited to, appropriate, be acceptable, be in happy concord, resemble, equal, appear as if it were; *ottatu* that which is commensurate with or fit, that which has the approval of the world; *oppu* (oppi-) to agree, accede to, assent; *n.* that which is fit or proper, beauty, consent, approval, uniformity, likeness, analogy; *oppantam* agreement, contract, unanimity; *oppam* comparison, resemblance, ornamentation; signature; *kaiy-oppam* signature; *oppapai* comparison, likeness, adornment; *oppi* (-pp-, -tt-) to liken, compare, embellish; cause to agree, deliver; *oppitam* acceptability, propriety, fairness; *oppumai* likeness; *oppuvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to surrender, consign, illustrate; *ovvu* (ovvi-) to be like, be congruous, consistent; *ōpāti* particle of comparison. *Ma. okkuka* to be like, please, be acceptable, agree, compare; *otta* equal, consistent, agreeable, right; *oppanam* comparison; adornment; *oppam* equality, harmony; *oppantam* agreement, contract; *oppam* unity, agreement; *oppāti* comparison, simile; *oppāyam* something agreeable; *oppāran* a mediator; *oppāri* parable, flattery; *oppārittam* simile, comparison; *oppu* conformity; signature; *oppikka* to equalize, compare, adjust, please, persuade; *kaiy-oppu* signature; *ovvuka* to be in agreement. *Ko. op-* (opy-) to be acceptable; accept, agree with; *op* state of being in agreement; *opc-* (opc-) to hand over, entrust. *To. up-* (up-) to be pleased, agree; *upc-* (upc-), *ufc-* (ufc-) to hand over; *koy-upm* signature. *Ka. oppu*, *orpu* to agree with, suit, be fit, becoming, or agreeable, be beautiful, agree to, assent, consent; *n.* fitness, etc., consent, beauty; *oppisu*, *oppayisu* to assign, deliver, present, give, make consent; *oppa* fitness, propriety, elegance, beauty, agreement; *oppanda* agreeing, agreement, contract; *oppita*

that has been agreed to, consent; *oppike*, *oppige*, *oppuvike* agreeing, consent; *ommu* to concur, assent, admit, agree, be fit or proper; *n.* agreeing, assenting, etc.; *ōpādi* likeness, similarity; (Hav.) *ombu* to be agreeable. *Koḍ. o-* (opp-, ott-) to be suitable; consent, agree; *otta-* (ottand-) to consent; *oppa-ra* good manners, quiet and respectful manners. *Tu. oppiyuni* to admit, acquiesce in, agree to, assent, consent, be fit or suitable, resemble; *oppāvuni*, *oppiyāvuni* to cause to consent or agree, persuade; *oppanda* agreement, contract, treaty; *oppige* consent, agreement, compliance; *oppu*, *kaiyy-oppige* signature; *ombuni* to be suitable, agree with; *ombu* becoming, elegant; *ōpādi* like, according to; (B-K.) *ottoṇu* to agree, accept, undertake. *Te. oppu* to consent, agree, acquiesce, admit, acknowledge, be fit, suitable, proper, suit, be agreeable, elegant, beautiful; *n.* fitness, propriety, correctness, elegance, beauty, consent, assent; *oppamu* beauty; *oppagincu* to cause to consent or agree, cause to admit; *oppincu* id., (B. also) to assign or make over, commit, entrust; *oppandamu* contract, agreement; *oppidamu* agreeableness, beauty; agreeable, graceful; *oppudala* consent, assent; *ommu* to suit, agree with one's health; *omika* suitability, fitness; *ovvu* to agree, be friendly or on good terms; *ōpu* to be able, fit, worthy, can; *n.* (also *ōpika*) strength, ability. *Kol. ovul* (*pl. ovosil*) thing or person of first rank; (Pat., pp. 23, 99) *ovvol* good. *Pa. opip-* (opit-) to give in charge, hand over. *Go. (Tr.) appānā* to be pleasing; (Ko.) *op-* only in negative 'to be bad'; (M.) *opo* ugly (*Voc. 412*). *Koṇḍa op-* (-t-) to agree. *Kuwi* (S.) *ōpinai* to consent; *ōpi* *kinai* to convince; (Isr.) *ōp-* (-it-) to agree, consent, allow. *Kur. okknā* (*ukkyas/okkos*) to be exactly adapting to, fit in well, agree with, tally together. DED(S, N) 781.

925 *Ta. okkal* relations, kinsfolk; *okkali* (-pp-, -tt-) to hold friendly communion with one's relations, maintain one's relations, give them medical aid, etc.; *okkiliyan* member of a caste of cultivators from the Kannada provinces who have settled in the districts of Madura and Coimbatore. *Ma. okkiliyan* a cultivating class. *Ko. okl* family. *To. wikel* family within clan. *Ka. okkal* residing, residence, home, tenancy, tenant, husbandman, farmer, subject; *okkala*, *okkaliga* husbandman, farmer, Śūdra; *okkalagitti*, *okkali-giti*, *okkaliti* a farmer woman; *okkalatana* husbandry, farming. *Koḍ. okka* patrilineal joint family. *Tu. okkelu* a tenant; *okkelme*

one of a cultivating class called the Bants, a Bant; *fem.* okkeldi, okkendi. / Cf. Pkt. okkia-a dwelling, residence. DED 782.

926 *Ma.* okkuka to indent. *Ka.* (Bark.) okki to scratch (as fowls); (Ilav.) okku to dig. *Tu.* okkuni to scratch. *Kor.* (T.) ogi to cut. *Go.* (M.) uhcānā to scratch (*Voc.* 304). ? Cf. 561 *Ta.* ukir. DED(N) 783.

927 *Ma.* okkuka cattle to trample upon sheaves of corn; *vb. noun* okkal. *Ko.* ok(oky-) to drive (cattle) round in threshing; okl act of threshing one lot of grain completely. *To.* wik- (wiky-) (bullocks) go round in threshing. *Ka.* okku to tread out corn, remove grain from the ears by the treading of oxen, thresh with sticks; *n.* threshing; okkal, okkike, okkapike threshing; okkisu to cause corn to be trodden out. *Kođ.* okk(okki-) to thresh (paddy crop) by driving cattle round on heaps of grain; okki heap of paddy on threshing floor on which cattle are driven round. Cf. *Ta.* ukai (-v-, -nt-) to move (as a boat), go (as a vehicle), walk (as an animal); (-pp-, -tt-) to drive, ride, row (as a boat), discharge (as an arrow), stir up (as dust); *To.* moŋy wax- (waxt-) to stir up the ashes after burning of relics at second funeral, in order to see if anything is left (moŋy may mean 'ashes'; cf. moŋy xō-š the kō-š tree at No-š mund where these ashes are put). / ? Cf. Pkt. ukkhan- to thresh. DED(S) 784.

928 *Kui* okol, okoli, (?) ekoli backyard, rear of the house. *Kuwi* (F.) okkopara the space at the back of a house; (Isr.) okopāra backyard of house. DEDS 107.

929 *Tu.* kōđ yesterday. *Kol.* okkod id. *Nk.* okkor id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ok(k)on id. Cf. 989 *Pa.* ori. DED(S) 785.

930 *Kur.* okknā (ukkyas) to sit down, seat oneself, alight, perch, hold a session, come to a standstill, acquire steadiness, reside; okknā to sit down in order to breathe or recover oneself; okta'ānā to invite to sit down, give firmness to, settle. *Malt.* oke to sit, be situated; okete to sit down, settle; oktre to place, put down, make to sit. DED 786.

931 *Kol.* (SSTW, p. 83) panta okeng to reap (i.e. cart crops from field). *Pa.* okp(okt-) to remove in loads, cart. *Go.* (Oll.) oskap- (oskat-) to remove. *Go.* (L.) akanā to take, bring, carry (*Voc.* 1). *Koḍa* ok(-t-) to carry on the head or shoulder in a container; *caus.* okis-. *Pe.* ok- (-t-) to carry harvest from field. *Kui* opka (< ok-p; okt-) to remove in loads, cart; *n.* carting, cartage. *Kuwi* (S.) okh'nai to remove. Cf. 984 *Ta.* oy. DED(S) 787.

932 *Ka.* ogaŋu, ogaŋe, ōgaŋe riddle. *Tu.* ogaŋu riddle, mystic language. DED 788.

933 *Ka.* oge to wash. *Kor.* (M.) oge id.

934 *Te.* (K.) oggu to lay a trap, net, lay a wager. *Go.* (Ma.) og- to set (fishtrap); (Ph.) vaggānā, vakkānā to set snare (*Voc.* 399).

*Kui* oga (ogi-) to trap, snare; *n.* act of trapping. *Kuwi* (F.) ūŋu ogali to noose (for ūŋu, see 655); (Isr.) og- (-it-) to set a trap. DED(S) 790.

935 *Kol.* ong- (onkt-) to carry (child) on hip; oḍng- (oḍonkt-) to have (child) with oneself while sleeping. *Nk.* ongip- to carry (child) on hip. *Nk.* (Ch.) og- to take child in lap. *Pa.* ong- id. *Go.* (Oll.) ong- id. *Go.* (Ma.) ong- (Mu.) orung- id. (*Voc.* 425); (Mu.) urug-, (Ch.) uŋng- to embrace, take in arms; (Tr.) unrgānā to sleep with a child in arms (*Voc.* 267c). DED(S) 791.

936 *Kur.* ongkhna/ungkhna (ungkhyas) to get drunk, be intoxicated; ongkhā'ānā to make drunk, produce loss of sensibility (as cold or chloroform), turn the head of. *Malt.* onqe to be under the effect of drink or poison, be intoxicated; onq-male drunkard; onqtre to take effect (as poison). DED 792.

937 *Ka.* osage speech, report, news; usir, usur(u) to utter, speak, say, tell. *Tu.* osage, osaya, osaye news; the ceremony of sending a messenger to a girl's husband or parents with the news of her attaining puberty. *Kuwi.* (Isr.) oc- (-it-) to pronounce, guess; oconi riddle. Cf. 631 *Te.* ubusu, ūsu. DEDS 108.

938 *Kui* osan āba, osan tanji stepfather; osan aja, osan ŋadi stepmother. *Kuwi* (S.) ōca tanji stepfather; ōca talli stepmother; (Isr.) ōca to one side; ōca talli stepmother. DEDS 109.

939 *Ta.* oci (-v-, -nt-) to be coy, bashful; occi, oñci (-pp-, -tt-) to feel abashed, be shy; occam bashfulness, shyness. *Ma.* occam id.

940 *Ta.* oci (-v-, -nt-) to be broken as a stick, bend under a weight; (-pp-, -tt-) to break as a stick; ociyal a tree, a branch of which has been broken. *Te.* (K.) osulu to be loose (as joints), slip out. DED(S) 793.

941 *Kur.* osgā rat. *Malt.* osge mouse. DED 794.

942 *Ta.* occiyam amorous speech, contempt; occiyān-col to speak libidiously. *Ka.* occiya, occi, occaya, occeya disgrace, opprobrium, impropriety, a lewd expression, contempt. *Te.* occemu disgrace, indignity, insult. DED 795.

943 *Ta.* occi, oñci woman's breast (nursery). *Ka.* oñgu teat, pap. DED 796.

944 *Ka.* oḍar, oḍarcu, oḍaricu, oḍarisu to join (*intr.*, *tr.*), undertake, begin, do, perform, produce, make an effort; oḍaricu to undertake, begin. *Te.* oḍamu to be produced, arise. DED 797.

945 *Ta.* uŋan together with, altogether, immediately after, at once; uŋan-ŋa to agree, yield; uŋan-ŋaŋkai, uŋam-ŋaŋkai contract, agreement, promise; uŋam-ŋa to harmonize; uŋan-ŋa consent, concord; uŋantai union, alliance, relationship; -oŋu,

-oŋu with. *Ma.* uŋan together with, at once; uŋam-ŋa to agree; uŋam-ŋa agreement, contract; uŋappam, uŋanna, uŋama friendship, relation; -oŋu, -oŋu with. *Ko.* -o-ŋ id. *To.* -wiŋ with, after; wiŋ together, undivided. *Ka.* oḍan, oḍam, oḍa union, together, as soon as; with; oḍam-badu, oḍa-badu to agree, consent; oḍa-badike agreement, treaty. *Tu.* oḍa with; oḍam-badipuni to consent, agree, be pleased; oḍam-badike, oḍam-badige agreement, consent, treaty; dambadipuni, dambadiyuni, dambadisuni to please, reconcile, appease, persuade; dambadige delight, pleasure, love, acquiescence, persuasion. *Te.* oḍam-badu, oḍa-badu to consent, agree; oḍam-badike, oḍa-badike agreement, consent, treaty; oḍam-baracu, oḍa-baracu to persuade; oḍa-baŋu consent, assent. DED(S) 798.

946 *Ta.* oŋi (-v-, -nt-) to break, break off, snap, cease, discontinue, be ruined; (-pp-, -tt-) to break, snap as stick or bone, destroy; oŋipu breaking off in the middle, leaving unfinished; oŋiyal, oŋivu breaking, fracturing; uŋai (-v-, -nt-) to break as a pot burst into fragments, crack, be split, be ruined; (-pp-, -tt-) to break into pieces, fracture, split, ruin; uŋaical broken pieces; uŋaippu breach, bursting (of a tank); uŋaivu cracking, fracturing; oŋai hole, crack in a vessel, flaw, leak; noŋi (-pp-, -tt-) to break. *Ma.* oŋiyuka to break (*intr.*); oŋikka id. (*tr.*); oŋappu breach or bursting of a ridge in a rice-field or bund; oŋicil breaking or fracture; oŋtuka to break; uŋayuka to break as pottery, nuts, etc.; uŋekka to break (*tr.*) in pieces; oŋŋa crack, leak, hole. *Ko.* oŋv- (oŋd-) to break (*intr.*); (ort-) id. (*tr.*); oŋc- (oŋc-) to break (kindling); or small crack in wood or iron; o-ŋ hole. *To.* waŋ- (waŋθ-) to break in pieces, as pot (*intr.*); waŋf- (waŋt-) id. (*tr.*); wiŋy- (wiŋs-) (joints) crack; (wiŋc-) to crack (joints); waŋ ady broken pot. *Ka.* oḍi, uḍi to be broken, crack, burst, be broken in pieces, be weakened; break in pieces (*tr.*); uḍi fragment, splinter; uḍisu, oḍisu to cause to be shattered in pieces; oḍaka, oḍaku state of being cracked, crack, fracture; oḍe to be broken, etc. (= oḍi); *n.* fragment; oŋŋe, oŋŋe a crack, fracture. *Kođ.* oḍe- (oḍev-, oḍand-) to break, be broken (pot); oḍa- (oḍap- oḍat-) to break (pot); oḍe piece of something hollow or of round fruit; oḍeve a break. *Tu.* oḍiyuni, oḍeyuni to break (*intr.*); oḍipuni, oḍepuni to break, break open (*tr.*); uḍepuni, uḍevuni to break (*intr.*, *tr.*), split as pot, etc.; oḍaky bruise, fracture, leak; oḍka bruised, broken; oḍpuni to pluck; oḍpu plucking; oḍately breaking, broken; uḍettely bruise; oŋŋe fissure, hole, potsherd; broken, cracked. *Kor.* (T.) uḍe, (O.) oḍi to break; (M.) oḍi, (O.) oḍpu to pluck. *Te.* oḍapi breach, opening; oḍiyu to take by force, snatch; oḍucu to defeat, overthrow. (K. also) to take away by force; oḍu to be defeated; *n.* defeat; crack, chink, hole; oḍincu to defeat; oŋu defeat, overthrow; oŋi cracked, broken, leaky; oŋami, oŋamu

defeat, failure; oŋaru, oŋāru to be split, broken, be ruined, defeated (or does 'defeat' go with 1041 *Ta.* oŋu?). *Kol.* o-ŋ (o-ŋt-) to burst (*intr.*); o-ŋ (o-ŋt-) to smash (pot). *Nk.* oŋ- to break (*intr.*); oŋ- id. (*tr.*). *Nk.* (Ch.) uŋup- to split, break (*tr.*); oŋup-oŋp- to break (*tr.*); oŋ- (oŋŋ-) to break (*intr.*). *Pa.* oḍ- to break, burst (*intr.*); oŋp- (oŋŋt-) to cause to burst. *Go.* (Oll.) or- to break (*intr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) wōŋānā to burst of an egg or pot; wōhtānā to burst (*tr.*), (chicks) hatch out; (A. Y. Ch. G., etc.) oŋ- to break (*intr.*); (A.) oŋ-, (W.) ohtānā to break (*tr.*); (Ph.) orsah-tānā, (Mu.) orih- id. (*Voc.* 442); (Ma.) oruŋ-, (Tr. etc.) uruŋ-, (Ko.) urug- to break, break off (*intr.*); *caus.* (Tr.) uruht-, (W.) ureht-, (Ch.) urut-, (A.) uris-, (G. Mu.) urih-, (Ko.) urh- (*Voc.* 261; or with 662 *Koḍa* ruŋ-). *Pe.* oŋ- (oŋt-) to strike with hammer, smash (clods). *Kui* oŋa (oŋi-) to be burst, broken, cracked; ohpa (oht-; should it be oŋpa?) to smash, burst, crack. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) oŋy- (-it-) to be broken; oŋ- (oŋt-) to break. DED(S) 799, DEDS 113.

947 *Ma.* oŋi, oŋuku groin; uŋa id., testicle of oxen; ? uŋampu anus. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) uyge hips. *Ko.* oŋ, oŋ kaŋ waist. *Ka.* uḍi, uḍa, uḍu, uḍe hip, waist; uḍi, uḍalu, uḍil, uḍulu, uḍlu pouch made in front by folding or doubling a part of the lower garment. *Kođ.* oḍi katti Coorg sword (worn at waist of back). *Te.* oḍi lap (part of body and of the clothing), front loose part of a garment which can be held out for receiving anything. (B.) lap, loins; oḍi-kaŋu girdle. *Nk.* oḍḍi lap. DED(N) 800.

948 *Ma.* oŋi side, piece of ground, division or range of ricefields. *Tu.* oḍi border; division, plot, or range of ricefields. DED 801.

949 *Ta.* oŋicil brickbat, kavan [i.e. sling]. *Ma.* oŋicil, oŋiŋil sling. *Te.* oḍisela id. DEDS 110.

950 *Ta.* oŋu festering sore; oŋu-kkaŋŋi boil in the armpit. *Ma.* oŋuvu bubo; oŋi-kkuru bubo, rupture. *Ka.* oḍise, oḍucu bubo; uḍacu, uḍucu venereal boil in the iliac region; uḍi a kind of disease. *Tu.* oḍi bubo. *Te.* (B.) oḍise-gaḍḍa, vaḍise-gaḍḍa bubo. DED 802.

951 *Ta.* oŋu, oŋuvan, oŋuvai, oŋaŋci, (Lush.) oŋuku, oŋupai the tree *Cleistanthus collinus*. *Ma.* oŋuku, oḍukku id. *Go.* (M.) orcha id. (*Voc.* 419). DEDS 111.

952 *Ma.* oŋukkuka to pay taxes. *Ka.* oŋŋaja tribute. DED 803.

953 *Ko.* oŋc- (oŋcy-) to sweep (\*ŋi > \*ŋy > c). *Ka.* uḍugu, uḍagu, uḍigu, huḍugu id.; (Hal.) oḍagu id. *Kođ.* oḍik- (oḍiki-) id. *Kor.* (M., LSB 10.10) oḍki id. *Go.* (S.) orp- (orup-) to clean floor by hand. From DED(N) 506.

954 *Ta.* oŋuŋku (oŋuŋki-) to be restrained, become tranquil, become reduced, grow less, shrink, slide to one side (as when meeting a



superior), be subservient, be concealed, hidden, cease (as noise), be weary; oṭukku (oṭukki-) to subjugate, reduce, restrain, subdue, rob; *n.* contraction, compression, that which is narrow, dent or depression in a metal utensil; oṭukkam narrowness, closeness, self-restraint, reduction, contraction, place of concealment, secrecy, gradual sinking (of circumstances, of the powers of the body); oṭuṅkal obstacle, impediment; oṭuṅki tortoise (as that which contracts). *Ma.* oṭu-ṅṅuka to come to an end, die (esp. of small-pox); oṭukkuka to finish, destroy; oṭukkam the end; finally; oṭuka to come to an end; oṭuvu the end. *Ko.* oṭ- (oṭy-) to be destroyed; oṭk- (oṭky-) to reduce (iron) in breadth. *To.* wiḍḍ- (wiḍgy-) to be crushed; wiṭk- (wiṭky-) to crush, beat black and blue. *Ka.* uḍugu, uḍagu to subdue, restrain; shrink, shrivel, contract, be bent, decrease, fail, fade, be finished, desist, leave, quit, abandon, stop, remove; uḍugisu, uḍagisu to cause to shrink, etc.; lessen (as strength); uḍukisu to restrain, keep in, tighten, compress, straighten, vex, oppress. *Tu.* oḍuṅgely, oḍuṅkely, oḍkely, oḍka the end; oḍuṅgeluni to cease to bear fruit. *Te.* uḍugu, uḍuvu to give up, quit, leave, stop, cease, desist from; uḍupu to remove, efface, wipe away (or with 1009 *Ta.* oḍi); (*K.*) ḍuṅku to be lowered, diminish, be subdued; ḍuṅku to dry up, sink, be absorbed, disappear, (*K.* also) diminish, shrink, hesitate; (*K.*) ḍḍku water to sink down. ?*Kol.* (SR.) ṭḍp-, ṭṭp- to leave. *Kui* ḍumba (ḍumbi-) to be shrunken, contracted, wrinkled; *n.* shrinkage, contraction; ḍuppa (ḍūpt-) to cause to shrink, shorten, contract, draw in, tuck up; *n.* act of shortening, etc. *Kur.* oṭḡnā (oṭg-/oṭgc-), oṭḡānā to press, flatten, trample out of shape, kill by crushing, throttle; oṭḡkṇā (uṭḡkhyas) to crush out of shape, cause to wither, kill (plant). *Malt.* oḡge to blunt; oḡgre to become blunt. Cf. 960 *Ta.* oṭṭu; ? cf. 2982 *Ta.* toṅkaṅ. DED (N) 804.

955 *Kur.* oṭṭā joint in a bamboo stem, knot in a plank, bony protuberance of limbs; (Hahn) a joint of the limbs or fingers. *Malt.* oṭṭe ankle. DEDS 114.

956 *Ma.* oṭṭi, oṭṭa a kind of cake. *Koḍ.* oṭṭi round wafer of rice flour eaten with rice and curry. *Tu.* oḍē, oḍetaḍḍye a kind of cake. DED 805.

957 *Ta.* oṭṭiyam kind of witchcraft. *Ma.* oṭṭiyam sorcery, witchcraft; oṭi sorcery; oṭiyan sorcerer, esp. of low castes; oṭikka to use witchcraft; oṭikkuka to practice sorcery, use witchcraft. *Ko.* oṭc- (oṭc-) (Kurumba) kills by witchcraft. *To.* wiṛy witchcraft practised by Kurumbas; wiṛy- (wiṛc-) to bewitch, kill by magic. DED 806.

958 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to stick (as with paste or gum), glue on, betake oneself to, make friends with; *n.* patch, piece stuck or fastened on, birdlime, union, friendship; oṭṭal adhesion,

attachment; oṭṭi that which adheres to, coheres with; oṭṭinar friends, adherents; oṭṭalan foe; oṭṭar foes; oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to join (*tr.*). *Ma.* oṭṭuka to adhere, stick; oṭṭikka to paste, glue; oṭṭal adhesion; oṭṭam what holds together, stops a leak; oṭṭu glue, union; oṭṭalar enemies. *Ko.* oṭ- (oṭy-) to stick (*intr.*); oṭ- (oc-) to fasten up (hair) on nape of neck. *Ka.* oṭṭu to become joined, adhere to (as mud, etc.), come together, assemble, become a mass or heap; join (*tr.*), put together, pile up; *n.* close adhering or cohesion of a lump of clay, conjunction, union, total, heap, pile; oṭṭaje heap, mass, company; oṭṭaysu to collect, assemble, etc.; oṭṭalu a mass, heap; oṭṭil a handful; oṭṭike heaping; oṭṭisu to join (*tr.*), heap, cause to heap or pile up; oṭṭu to heap up; *n.* a mass, heap; oḍḍa, oḍḍana a pile, heap, army. *Tu.* oṭṭuni to heap, pile up; oṭṭu total, the whole. *Te.* (B.) oṭṭu a total; (K.) oṭṭu to arise (as fear), accumulate, be put together; to put (as fire). *Pa.* oṭp- (oṭt-) to apply whitewash, etc. *Ga.* (P.) oṭp- (oṭt-) to smear with cowdung. DED(S) 807.

959 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to wager, stake, bind oneself to do a thing; *n.* oath; oṭṭam a wager, stake. *Ma.* oṭṭam a wager, stake at play. *Ka.* oṭṭu a vow, solemn promise, oath; (PBh.) to make a vow; oḍḍu to put a stake at play; *n.* a stake at play; oḍḍa a wager, bet. *Te.* oṭṭu an oath; oḍḍu to wager, stake, bet; *n.* a wager; oḍḍanam, oḍḍimi a stake, wager. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 91) oḍ oath. *Kui* oḍa (oḍi-) to swear an oath; *n.* swearing. *Kuwi* (S.) oṭṭinai to swear; (F.) oṭali to take an oath; (Isr.) oṭu proof. /Cf. Pkt. (DMM) huddā a wager; hodda- id.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 14175. DED(S, N) 808.

960 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to shrink, contract; oṭṭal contraction, shrinking. *Ma.* oṭṭuka to be lean, (cheeks) become hollow, be wrinkled. Cf. 954 *Ta.* oṭuṅku. DED 809.

961 *Ta.* oṭṭiyānam gold or silver girdle or belt worn by women. *Ma.* uṭaiṇān gold chain round the loins. *Ka.* oḍyāna, oḍḍyāna, oḍḍana, oḍḍavāna, oḍḍivāna, oḍvāna belt of gold or silver chiefly worn by women. *Tu.* oḍyāne, oḍyāna belt or girdle made of gold and generally worn by a devil-dancer. *Te.* oḍḍānamu belt of gold or silver worn by women. Probably < \*oṭi-ṇān waist-string (see 947, 2908); cf. esp. *Ma.* uṭaiṇān. DED (N) 810.

962 *Ko.* oḍ- (oḍy-) to set (net, spring-trap). *Ka.* oḍḍu to place, put, lay, put towards, present, hold (the hands) so as to receive, catch or support a thing, fix; oḍḍike, oḍḍuvike putting, etc.; oḍḍisu to cause to put, etc. *Tu.* oḍḍuni to hold or stretch out (as the hand); oḍḍavuni id., set (a snare), cast (a net). *Te.* oḍḍu to stretch out, extend, present, offer, spread (as a net), throw, cast; (Inscr.) oḍuku to give, deposit. *Go.* (SR.) urrānā to put a noose (*Voc.* 268). *Malt.*

oḍye to lay a snare. /Cf. Pali oḍḍeti to throw out (a net), lay (snare). DED(S) 811.

963 (a) *Ka.* oḍḍu to become opposite, oppose, counteract, resist; (PBh.) oḍḍana a shield. *Te.* oḍḍu to interpose, prevent; *n.* an obstacle. *Malt.* oḍḍeṇṇa a shield. DED (S) 812.

(b) *Ta.* oṭṭāram obstinacy, stubbornness, perversity. *Ma.* oṭṭāram id. *Te.* oḍḍāramu enmity, opposition; oḍḍārinu to be hostile.

964 *Ka.* oḍḍu the original number whether multiplicand or dividend. *Tu.* oḍḍe multiplication table. *Te.* oḍḍu the multiplicand. DED 813.

965 *Ko.* oḍ slope of hill. *Ka.* oḍḍu bank, causeway; oṇḍi bank, shore. *Te.* oḍḍu id. *Go.* (S. Ko.) oḍu raised bank of river (*Voc.* 403). *Koṇḍa* oḍu bank of a river or stream. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) oḍu bank of river. *Kur.* oṭṭā shore. DED(S) 814.

966 *Ta.* oṭṭu stubble. *Ma.* oṭu id. *Tu.* oḍḍu id. DED 815.

967 *Te.* oḍikamu prettiness, beauty, elegance. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 107) oḍav attractive. *Kui* oḍa (oḍi-) to be clear, pure, bright; *n.* purity, cleanness; pl. *action* oṭka (oṭki-). *Kuwi* (F.) oḍi(ti) clear (of water); (S.) oṭh'nai to purify, refine, heal; oṭh'pinaṭi to heal; oṭh'pinaṭi to cleanse; oṭpi kēpinaṭi to clean; (Mah.) oḍḍamne beautiful; (Isr.) oḍ- (it-) to grow well, recover; be filtered; oṭ- (-h-) to strain, filter; oṭpi ki- to make clean, cause to be clean. DED(S) 112.

968 *Ta.* oṭṭu-kkaṭukkan small ear-ring. *Ma.* oṭṭya a kind of ear-ring. *Ka.* oṭṭi a sort of large gold ear-ring. *Tu.* oṭṭi an ear-ring. *Te.* oṭṭu a sort of ear-ring worn by men. DED 816.

969 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to take shelter, conceal oneself (as a person to shoot game), lurk (as an animal for prey); oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to play the eavesdropper, lurk, lie in ambush. *Isr.* oṇḍal shed, shelter, hiding-place. *Ko.* oḍ- (oḍy-) to crouch down behind shelter, eavesdrop. *Ga.* (S.) oṇḍa den (of wild animal). *Malt.* oḍe shelter, refuge; oḍye to screen, shelter. ?Cf. *Kur.* (Tiga) ordnā to take shelter. DED(S) 817.

970 *Ka.* oṇṭu to agree (with one's health), be salubrious. *Te.* oṇṭu to be agreeable, wholesome, or salubrious, (*K.* also) be friendly; oṇṭami disagreement, enmity; oṇṭaramu enmity; oṇṭimpu convenience, aid, help. DED(S) 818.

971 *Ko.* oṇṭgyn boar. *Te.* oṇṭikāḍu, oṇṭigāḍu wild boar. DED 819.

972 *Ta.* oṭṭācai aid, help, assistance. *Ma.* oṭṭāsa help. *Ko.* oṭa-c id. *To.* witoṣ id. *Ka.* oṭṭāse id. ?Cf. 609 *Ta.* utavu. DED 820.

973 (a) *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-), oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to make room for; oṭṭi-ppō- to go away from; oṭṭi-vaṭ- to place out of the way, adjourn. *Ma.* oṭṭuka to step aside, retire, cringe. *Ko.* oṭ- (oṭy-) to precede on the way, go fast. *Ka.* oṭṭu to give way, leave space, step aside. *Te.* oṭṭu, oṭṭilu, oṭṭillu, oṭṭigillu to step aside, make way, move out of the way.

(b) *Ta.* oṭuṅku (oṭuṅki-) to get out of the way, step aside (as a mark of respect, before a superior), retreat, be defeated, seek refuge; be finished, settled, adjusted, completed; oṭukku (oṭukki-) to put on one side (as the hair), cause to get out of the way (as cattle in the road), push into a corner, separate (as persons in a quarrel), gather on one side or tuck up (as one's clothes while crossing a river), place out of reach, expel (as from caste), dispatch (as a business), settle; *n.* that which is apart, refuge, screen; oṭukkam privacy, retiring, hiding-place. *Ma.* oṭuṅṅuka to give way, step aside, yield; be adjusted; oṭukkuka to subdue, settle; oṭukkam subjection, being settled and compressed; oṭukku shelter. *To.* wiḍx- (wiḍxy-) (horns of fighting buffaloes) slip apart. *Te.* oḍḍugu to move or step aside, make room, sidle, shrink from, sneak, slink. DED 821.

974 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to keep time with cymbals or with the hands; *n.* time in music. *Ma.* oṭṭuka to jump, skip, dance, indicate the time (of music by moving the eyebrows). DED 822.

975 *Ka.* oṭṭu to cut or break betel nut. *Te.* oṭṭu to cut or break with nippers. DEDS 115.

976 *Kui* oṭa (oṭi-) to fetch (persons). *Kur.* oṭṭh'rnā (oṭṭhras) to take out, bring out, expel; oṇḍ'rnā (oṇḍras) to bring, take along, take for wife. *Malt.* oṭre to take out, bring out; oṇḍre to bring. Cf. 984 *Ta.* oy and ? cf. 802 *Pa.* endr-. DED 823.

977 *Kur.* oṭṭhā burden; heavy, difficult, hard to suffer, important. *Malt.* oṭe heavy, important. DED 824.

978 *Kur.* oḍnā (oḍdas) to kindle a fire by means of straw or shavings. *Malt.* oḍe to burn (as fuel). DED 825.

979 *Ka.* oṇṭu, vantu, vanti a turn, time; oṇṭu a share, portion. *Tu.* oṇṭi a turn, time; oṇṭu id., once; oṇṭigē a contribution. *Te.* vantu share, portion, a turn by rotation, a round. DED(S) 826.

980 *Ka.* onali, ondari, ondri, vandari, vandare, vandri a sieve, strainer; one, one to winnow, sift; onasu, onisu to cause to shake to and fro; (Gowda) oṇcu to sift. *Koḍ.* onali a sieve. DED(S) 827.

981 *Kur.* opnā to wet, soak (with a view to softening and preparing for work); *refl.* pass. opnā. *Malt.* oprare to become soft (as earth by water). DED 828.



982 *Ta. oppaŋi* harvest. *Te. obbiŋi* threshing of corn. DED 829.

983 *Ka. obbaŋu, obbiŋu* a kind of sweet cake. *Te. obbaŋu* id. DED 830.

984 *Ta. oy* (-v-, -nt-) to drag along (as a flood), launch (as a boat), send forth, give; *oyyal* forwarding, giving; *uy* (-pp-, -tt-) to carry, take away, lead, guide, send, discharge (as arrow), give. *To. üy- (üs-)* to chase. *Ka. oy*, *uy* (oyd-) to carry off, conduct, carry, convey; osage a gift, present; (Hav.) occur to row a boat. *Koŋ. uyti* force. *Tu. oyipuni* to draw, pull, drag; *oyipāvuni* to cause to draw or pull; *oyily* force or velocity of a stream; *occiyuni* to deliver, give in charge; *occiuni* to row a boat. *Bel. (LSB 2.1)* ogi to pull. *Te. ošāgu*, *osavu* to give; *n.* a gift; *uccu* to send. *Pa. uy-* (uñ-) to carry, take, take away. *Ga. (Oll.) uy-* (ud-, un-) to take, take away. *Go. (A. Y. G. Mu.) oy-ō-* to take, take away, carry; (SR.) *oyānā* to take; (Tr.) *woiānā*, (W.) *woiānā*, (Ph.) *voitānā*, *voitānā* to take away; *caus. (Ph.) vosahtānā*; (Ma. Ko.) *oy-*, (M.) *oyānā* to carry (Voc. 414). *Koŋda o-* (-t-) to carry, take away, take along with oneself; *caus. opis-*. *Pe. ō-* (-t-) to take. *Mand. ū-* (-t-) id. *Kui opa* (ot-) to lead away, take away (persons); *n.* act of leading away; *ōva* (ōt-) to take away (things), take, receive; *n.* act of taking. *Kuwi* (F.) *oiyali* (ō-) to take away, remove. *Kur. ho'onā* (occas/hoccas) to take, receive, transport, conduct; *refl. ho'ornā*; *pass. hōtānā*; *caus. hōtānā*. *Malt. oye* (oc-) to take away. Cf. 931 Kol. ok-, 976 Kui ota, and 1051 Pa. ōdir. DED(S, N) 831.

985 (a) *Ta. oyy-ēna* slowly. *Ka. oyyane* in a restrained manner, slowly, gently, deliberately. *Te. oyya*, *oyyana* slowly, gently, softly.

(b) *Ka. ollane* in a restrained manner, slowly, gently, deliberately. *Te. ollana* slowly, gently, softly. *Nk. ollaki* slowly. ?*Kuwi* (S.) *olle olle* constantly. DED(S) 832.

986 *Ka. oykane* orderly, properly, exactly, clearly. *Tu. vaimē* straightness, fitness, rectitude. *Te. ogi* order, a range or line; *ogin* in order. *Kur. uira'anā* to put in order, arrange. DED(S, N) 116.

987 *Nk. (Ch.) oyk-*, *vayk-* to see. *Go. (Mu.) oh-* id.; (Ma.) *oʔ-* to appear, be seen (Voc. 434). DEDS 117.

988 *Ka. (Hav.) orale*, (Gowda) *orle*, (Hal.) *olle*, *valle* white ant. *Tu. orale* id. *Kor. (M. T.) orle* id. From DED(S, N) 75.

989 *Pa. ori*, *orin* yesterday. *Ga. (Oll., S.) orgun* id. Cf. 929 Kol. okkoŋ. DED 833.

990 (a) *Ta. oru* (before consonant), *ōr* (before vowel) one; *ori* (-pp-, -tt-) to be united in harmony; *orukkam* oneness, sameness; *orukka* for each; *orukku* (orukki-) to bring together; *oruŋku* altogether, simultaneously; (*oruŋki-*) to have a singleness of

aim or purpose, join together; *oruttan*, *oruvan* a male person; *fem. orutti*; *oruttu* concentration of mind; *orumi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be in unison, unite; *orummika* together; *orummippu* union, harmony, undivided attention; *orumai* oneness, union, singleness, loneliness, uniqueness, concentration of mind; *oruvan* one person (*hon.*); *oruvu* (*oruvi-*) to resemble, equal; *orē* only, one; *oru-talai* one-sidedness; *ōrmai* unity; *ōr-onŋu*, *ovv-onŋu* each one, one at a time. *Ma. oru*, *ōr* one, the same; *oruvan*, *oruttan* one man; *fem. oruval*, *orutti*; *orukkuka* to bring together; *oruma* union, harmony; *orummika* to join, be reconciled; *ōrō*, *ōrōrō*, *ōrōnnu* each one. *Ko. or pa-py* one pa-py measure; or *karm* one *karm* measure; or *poŋ* half of the day; *o-r ak* one *oik* measure; *o-r a-ŋ* one year; *o-ra-ŋ* co-wife; *o ca-ry* one side; *o budy* of one mind; *orvi-* one at a time, once every day; *obi-* same place, together; *o-tal* crookedness (e.g. of mouth), deviation from straight line or perfect shape or position, one side (off the path); *otalg-* (*otalgy-*) to go on one side, avoid by going around; ? *ong-* (*ongy-*) to be a half-breed, change (*intr.*) magically into something else; *ongc-* (*ongc-*) to breed from two different strains, change (*tr.*) magically into something else. *To. wi-r ak* one *āōok* measure; *wi-r o-ŋ* one year; *ōŋ tal* half of cloak that contains pocket, half of cloak under which one sleeps; *ōŋ ter* one handful; *o kwa-w* one *kwa-x* measure; *o nu-ŋ* 100; *o mun* one side; *o fe-sy* one wall of pen (esp. in song). *Ka. or* (before consonant), *ōr* (before vowel) one; *orage* oneness, entireness; *ore* likeness, similarity; *orme*, *omme* one time, once, together, at the same time; *orba*, *obba*, (PBh.) *orvaN* one man or person; *obbanu* one man; *obbaŋu* one woman; *obbar(u)* some persons, one person (*hon.*); *oggu*, *orgu* to become one, unite with, meet together, agree with one's constitution (as water, climate, etc.); *join* (*tr.*); *oggu*, *orgu*, *orgu* assemblage, heap; *union*, *harmony*, *intimacy*; *ōrage*, *ōrige* equality, similarity, a match; *ōraŋa* a line, row. *Koŋ. ori* one (*adj.*); *obbē* one man; *obba* one woman; *orme* unity, harmony; *o-r a-pdi* one year; *o-radi* only one helping at a meal (instead of the usual two); *o-rak ētti* one pair of bullocks; *o-randi*, *o-rabē* one by one (thing, person respectively); *omma* once. *Tu. or* one (*adj.*); *oru* one, single, solitary; *ori* one man; single, solitary; *orti* one woman; *ommē* once; *om-muta* harmony, unanimity, *ommēvuni* to be united, be associated; *oggaŋa* oneness, concord; *oggaŋini* to become one, be united; *orguni* to agree (any food) with one's stomach; *obbaŋtige*, *obbaŋte* a single man; *adv.* alone; *ora* once, at once; *oriye*, *orye* a single or solitary man; *orpoŋtu*, *orpoŋtu* half a day. *Te. orima*, *orimika* friendship, unanimity, harmony; *orumu* to be mixed or united. *Go. (Y.) oror* one (*masc.*); *orone* alone; (Mand.) *ore* one (*masc.*); (Tr.) *wōŋul* a certain man (Voc. 418); (Mu.) *orpan*,

(W.) *warpne* at one place; (Ph.) *varpane* together; *arṇā āyānā* to assemble; (Tr.) *wārsanē* all at once or together (Voc. 420). *Koŋda oren*, *oren-ŋe* one man; *or-nep* one day; *orsu* once; *uRku uRku* one each. *Pe. ro*, *ronje* one; *rokan* one man; *ronjel* one woman; *roki lōk* one person; *roce* at one time; *robe* at one place. *Mand. ru*, *rundi* one; *rukan* one man; *rundel* one woman. *Kui ro* one (*adj.* preceding *n.*); *roanju*, (K.) *ro'onji* one man; *rōnde*, (K.) *rōndi* one woman or thing (*adj.* following *n.*); *rohe* together, together with, jointly; *roko* on one side. *Kuwi* (F.) *rondi*, *rō* one; *rō'osi* one man; *rōndi'e* one woman; (S.) *ro* one; *roosi* one man; *rōndi* one woman or thing; (Su. P.) *ro* one; (Su.) *rō'es* one man; (Isr.) *rōndi* one (*non-masc.*); (F.) *rōhe'e* together, all at once. *Kur. orot* one man or woman; *ot'ox*, *fem. utxi* alone, lonely; *orāsari* equal, at the same time; *ormā* all; *hormā*, *fem. hurmi* id.; (Hahn.) *hormar*, (Blesses) *ormar* id. (*masc. pl.*). *Malt. ort* one (*adj.*, of persons); *orte* one man; *orti* one woman; *ortge* alone; *ortononti* one by one (persons); *ōrme* all. *Br. asit* one (entity); *asi* one (*adj.*); *asike* once. Cf. 1025 *Ta. onpatu*.

(b) *Ta. okka* together. *Ma. okka* together, all; *okkuka* to be together. *Koŋ. okka*, *okkace* together, in one company. *Te. oka* one (*adj.*), single; *okāŋu*, *okōŋu*, *okarūŋu*, *okaruvūŋu*, *okorūŋu* one man, one animal or thing; *okata*, *okati*, *okakuka*, *okate*, *okarita*, *okariti*, *okarite*, *okartu*, *okartuka*, *okarte*, *okota*, *okorita*, etc., one woman; *okaru* some persons; *okaŋi*, *okoŋi* one thing; *okaŋa*, *okoŋa* at one and the same time, together; (nearly all *Te.* forms also with *-kk-*). *Kol. okkon* one man; *okkod* one woman or thing; *ok sid* one day. *Nk. okko(n)* one man; *okkod* one woman or thing; *ok šir* one day; *ok maŋ* once. *Nk. (Ch.) okko*, *okkod* one, *okoda* once. *Pa. okur* one man; *okal* one woman; *okuŋ*, *okti* one thing; *ok one* (*adj.*). *Ga. (Oll.) ukur* one man; *ukuŋ*, *okuŋ* one woman or thing; (S.) *ukkur* one man; *okal* one woman; *ukuŋ* one thing. *Go. (Tr.) ōkō*, *ōkōrē* one each (Voc. 398). *Kur. onghon* once; *ongh-onum* at the same time, together.

(c) *Ta. oŋti* that which is single, solitary or single person, one who is alone; *oŋtai* one, one of a pair, odd number, singleness, uniqueness (= *oŋrai*). *To. waŋy* single, odd (of numbers) (< *Ta. oŋtai*). *Ka. oŋti* one, single, alone; *oŋtiŋa* a single or solitary man; *fem. oŋtigitti*. *Tu. oŋti* alone, single, separated; *oŋtiŋe* a single man. *Te. oŋti* state of being alone, singleness, solitariness; single, only one, alone; *oŋtari* alone, one who is alone; *oŋtarikamu* solitariness; *oŋtikāŋu*, *oŋtarūŋu*, *oŋtarikāŋu* man who is alone; *fem. oŋtarikate*. *Go. (Mand.) unthal* one (*neut.*) (Voc. 235). *Kur. oŋta* one thing.

(d) *Ta. onŋu*, *onŋu* the number one; one (*neut.*); *onŋu* (*onŋi-*) to unite, become one, be on intimate terms with; *onŋ-ā-* to be first, coalesce, be without an equal; *onŋi* (*onŋi-*, *-tt-*)

to unite; *n.* singleness, one who is alone; *onŋippu* union, unity, harmony; *onŋunan* he who is at one with a person, friend; *ovv-onŋu* each one, one at a time (= *ōr-onŋu*); *onŋu* (only in neg.) to agree, be friendly; *oŋŋi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be united with, be odd (as numbers); *oŋŋumai* union, oneness, concentration of thought; *oŋrai* one, one of a pair, odd number, singleness, uniqueness. *Ma. onnu* one (*neut.*); *onn-āka* to be united; *onnuka* to be united, become one; *onnalan* an enemy; *onnikka* to join, unite, agree; *orŋa* one, single, odd. *Ko. od* one; *pan onŋ*, *pand eleven*; *oj* one thing alone; *ond-* (*ondy-*) (things) grow together, (persons) are reconciled; *intimacy* arises; *ot-* (*oty-*) to be friendly. *To. wiŋ* (*obl. wiŋn-wiŋn-*) one; *wiŋy*, *wiŋi* alone; *wiŋar* at the same time, together (*wiŋ nar* one step; cf. 3582); *wiŋar* at once, immediately (< *wiŋi nar* one step only); *ofody* all, the whole (cf. *Ta. ovv-onŋu* each one). *Ka. ondu* one thing; *vō* to be one or united, be united with, be possessed of, come in connexion with; *ondisu* to join (*tr.*); *ondige*, *ondike* joining, together with. *Koŋ. ondi* one thing; *pannandi* eleven; *onna-ndi* one day. *Tu. oŋji* one thing; *oŋjane*, *oŋjene* first; *onduni* to gather, accumulate (*intr.*, *tr.*); *ondikē*, *ondigē* joining, uniting, coalescence; *ottē* single, solitary; *oddika* union, concord, agreement. *Te. onŋu* one thing. *Go. (many dialects) undi*, (Tr. W.) *undi*, (Ph.) *unŋi*, (Ko.) *onŋ* one (Voc. 246); (L.) *unŋi* one; *uncā* one or other. *Koŋda unŋi* one woman or thing. *Kur. ōn*, *ōnd* one whole, one full; *ōndkitā* at one time, once. *Malt. -ond* one (thing); *-ononti* one by one (things). DED(S, N) 834, DED 835 (Pfeiffer).

991 *Ta. oruŋku* (*oruŋki-*) to sink, decline, become reduced, be ruined, perish; *n.* suppression, restraint; *orukku* (*orukki-*) to subdue, control, kill, slay. *Ma. oruŋhuka* to yield. *Ka. oggu* to bend, bow, become submissive. *Te. oggu* to bend, turn towards, become submissive, yield. DEDS 118.

992 *Ma. oruŋhuka* to be ready; *orukkuka* to prepare, get ready; *orukkam* preparation. *Te. oggu* to be prepared or ready, undertake. DEDS 119.

993 *Ta. oruvu* (*oruvi-*) to abandon, renounce, pass over, escape, be excepted; *oruvu*, *orūu*, *orūtūtal* leaving, separation, renunciation. *Go. (Ma.) ori-* to move aside; (SR.) *vorke* aside (Voc. 415). DEDS 120.

994 *Pe. ori* rat. *Mand. urli* id. *Kui oŋri* id.; (K.) *ori'i* id., mouse. *Kuwi* (F.) *oŋi*, (S. Su. P.) *orli* rat. From DED(S) 710.

995 *Kur. oŋmā* lampblack. *Malt. oŋme* ashes. DED 836.

996 *Ta. oli* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, roar; *n.* sound, noise, roar, speech; *olippu* sonorousness, roar; *ōl* sound, lullaby; *ōlam* sound, noise, roar, cry of lamentation; *ōl ŋiŋu* to sing

a lullaby; **ulampu** (ulampi-) to make a noise, roar, thunder; **ulappal**, **ulampal** combined noise of many sounds; **ōlu** (ōli-) to make a noise. **Ma. oli** a sound; **olikka** to sound, as running water, ring bell; **ulampuka** to make a noise; **ulappam** hubbub, clamour; **ōlam** cry for help; **ōli** howling; a jackal. **Ko. o** noise; **o-l a-o-f** (a-c-) to drive round bullocks when threshing. **Ka. uli** (ulid-) to sound, cry, utter, speak, say; **n.** sound, cry, word; **ole** a sound; (PBh.) to utter; **ulipa**, **ulipu**, **ulivu**, **uluvu** a sound, cry. **Kođ. oli** noise of a metal bell. **Te. uliyu** to sound, resound; **ulivu** sound, voice. **Kur. ol<sup>o</sup>xnā** (ulxyas), in phrase **cixnā ol<sup>o</sup>xnā** to bewail, lament. **Malt. olge** to cry, weep. ? **Br. hōghing** (also stem **hō**) to weep (: **Malt. olge**). Cf. 5283 **Ta. vali**. DED(S) 837.

997 **Ta. oli** (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to shoot forth, be luxuriant, prosper, thrive; **oliyal** luxuriance, shoot, sprout; **ulavai** green twig with leaves upon it, branch of a tree, grove. **Ka. ole** to appear, come to light. **Tu. ulivuni** to shine. **Te. olayu** to appear, arise, happen, (K. also) occur, increase, shine. DED 838.

998 **Ta. oli** (-pp-, -tt-) to wash as clothes, remove as dirt. **Ma. olumpuka** to wash clothes by shaking them in water, rub off, shake off, cleanse; **ulampuka** to rinse. **Kođ. oli-** (olip-, oliv-, oliv-) to wash (clothes); **olap-** (olapi-) to wash (plates, pots); **olamb-** (olambi-) to gargle and spit out (water). **Tu. olapy**, **olampu**, **olpe** cleanliness, purity; **lumbuni** to plunge, wash, rinse. DED(S) 839.

999 **Ta. oliyal** river. **Ma. oliyuka** to flow; **olikka** to flow, run as water, blood from wounds; **olippu** flowing, looseness of bowels; **olivu** flowing; (Tiyya) **olu** water-current; **ōluka** to flow, ooze out; **ōla** trickling; **ōli** a spring, temporary well; **ōōla** falling in drops, trickling. **Jr. uli** waterfall. **Pālku.**, **Ālku.** **oli** id. **Ko. oyl** waterfall in channel or river. **To. wasy** waterfall; **wasf-** (wast-) to defecate (of adults); **wa-l piḥ** drainage hole in wall (cf. 4317, esp. **Ta. pūral**, **To. piḥ**). **Te. oluku** to be spilled, run, flow, overflow, gush out. Cf. 1068 **Ka. ol-ādu** and 5367 **Ta. vali**. DED (S, N) 840.

1000 **Ta. oliyal** skin, hide. **Tu. olipu** skin, skin of a snake, shape. **Te. oliyu** to be peeled, flayed; **olucu** to peel, flay, strip; **olupu** peeling, flaying. **Kol.** (Wagh.) **ols-** to skin. **Nk. ols-** to peel. **Pa. olc-** to flay. Cf. 2856 **Ta. colli** (Kol. **Nk.** and **Pa.** may be borrowed from **Te.**). DED(S) 841.

1001 **Te. oli** a funeral pile. **Pa. olngam** blaze of fire; **olip-** (olit-) to char, scorch. **Kur. olnā** to be on fire, (crop) is scorched by excessive heat; **ol<sup>o</sup>dnā** to set fire to, scorch. DEDS 121.

1002 **Ta. oluṅku** big mosquito; **ulaṅku** gnat, mosquito. **Ma. oluṅku** a kind of mosquito. **Kođ. olaṅji** a fly. DED 842.

1003 **Ta. olku** (olki-) to shake, move, wave; **ulukku** (ulukki-) to shake (*tr.*, as a tree),

tremble (as in an earthquake); **uluppu** (ulu-ppi-) to shake off, cause to shed (as fruit or leaves from a tree); **ulai** (-v-, -nt-) to be disordered (as one's affairs), become unsettled, loose, degenerate in morals, be agitated in mind, be dispersed (as an assembly, army), wander about; (-pp-, -tt-) to throw into disorder, unsettle, ruin, harass (as a demon); **n.** flurry, excitement, agitation; **ulaical** trouble, harassment; **ulaical** disordered state of one's circumstances, ruin as of a house, derangement; **ulaippu** troubling, putting to rout, destruction; **ulaivu** agitation, vexation, uneasiness, trembling; **Ma. ulayuka** to be agitated, shake, become loose, slack, tired; **ulekkuka** to agitate, crumple (paper, clothes, etc.), destroy; **ulacal**, **ulavu** agitation; **ulakkam** shake, shudder; **ulaṅṅuka** to shake (*intr.*), be shocked; **ulasuka** to swing, shake, move from side to side; **ulukuka**, **uluttuka** to shake; **olayuka** to shake, tremble, **olaśal** agitation, confusion; **olumpuka** to move from side to side. **Ka. ole** to swing (*intr.*), wave, shake, tremble, move, move in a swinging manner, hang or bend to one side; shake (*tr.*), etc., bend; **n.** act of swinging, etc.; **olapu** moving the body in a foppish manner; **olahu** swinging to and fro, a swing; **oleta** swinging; **uluku**, **ulku**, **uluku**, **ulku** the body to shake, tremble, be agitated, etc. **Kođ. oli-** (oliv-, oliñj-) (fruit) drops from tree in large quantities; (olip-, oliv-) to beat (fruit) from tree. **Tu. olapy**, **olampu** affectation in walking; **uliyuni** to tremble; instigate, induce; **olynṅuni** to move in a circle or to and fro. **Te. uliyu**, (K. also) **nuliyu** to move, shake; **ulucu** to brandish, wave, shake; (K.) **olayu** to swing, shake, move. DED(S, N) 843.

1004 **Ta. olku** (olki-) to grow weak or faint, pine, be disheartened, become reduced, slender, thin, be emaciated; **orṅku** (orṅki-) to be deficient, be wanting, fall short, droop; **orṅkam** poverty, indigence, destitution, feebleness, weakness, deficiency, dearth; **olli** thin person, thinness, slenderness. **Ma. olkuka** to grow weak, contract; **ollāṭi** a thin, slender person. **Tu. olandala**, **olandale** swoon, fainting. **Te. ollā-bōvu** to faint, grow or turn pale, fade. ? Cf. 1025 **Ta. onpatu**. Cf. 5281 **Ta. vali**. DED(S) 844.

1005 **Ta. oliyal** cloth, garment. **Ma. olli** sheet, cover five yards by three; **olliyal**, **olliyal** royal cloth. **Ka. olli** a small dōtra; (K.) **ollapige** a cloth, an upper cloth. **Tu. olli**, **olle** sheet used for covering the body in bed, a laced cloth for wearing; **olanigē** a cloth covering the privities. **Te. olliya**, **olle** an upper garment; **valuva**, **valuva** a fine cloth, a cloth. DED(S, N) 845.

1006 **Ta. ollu** (prob. **olli-**) to be possible, practicable, be fit, suitable, agree, combine, consent; **ollal** being able, possible, reconciling after a love quarrel; **ollāmai** inability, contempt, absence of desire; **ollātavar**, **ollār** enemies; **ollunar** friends, associates; **ol vaṅi**

in a suitable place, at a suitable time. **Ma. olluka** to consent, love, be fit, possible; (*neg.*) **ollā**, **vallā** must not, ought not; **ollāṭta** unbecoming, indecent, bad; **ollal** ability, possibility. **Ko. ola-d** bad; **ola-pm** bad return for good action, refusing to keep a bargain. **To. wal-** (*neg.* only) to be bad; **walo(ḥ)** bad; **ūs-** (ūsy-) to long for. **Ka. ol** to be pleased, like, love, desire; **olavu** pleasure, kindness, favour; **olavara**, **valavara** pleasure, charm; **oli**, **ole** to be pleased, desire, like, be apt, fit, be agreeable; **olime**, **olume** pleasure, love, kindness; **ol-ādu** to have affection for, love; **ol-āṭa** affection, friendship. **Tu. olapuni** to love, fondle; **olame**, **olume** affection, love, kindness; **oliyuni** to favour, be kind; **olipe** present, gift. **Te. valacu** (*neg. gerund* **ollaka**) to love, wish, desire; **ollami** refusal, rejection, declining; **valadu**, **vaddu** is not required or wanted; must not, ought not; **valapu** love, desire, wish; (B.) **olimika** friendship. **Kui orpa** (ort-) to pine for, lust after; **n.** desire, lust (or with 691 **Ta. uruval**). Cf. 5276 **Ta. val**. DED(S) 846.

1007 **Ta. ollu** (olli-) to mend (as a net), braid (as a basket). **Ma. orṅal** net of pack-thread, basket for holding pots, wheel, fishing with weels. **Go. (Ma.) olc-**, (Ko.) **ols-**, (Tr. W.) **walcānā**, (Ph. Ch.) **valc-** to sew; (L.) **olcānā** to repair, mend (*Voc.* 431). DED(S) 847.

1008 **Ta. ollai**, **ollē**, **oll-ēpa** rapidly, quickly. **Ma. olla** a short time, rapidity.

1009 **Ta. orṅi** (-v-, -nt-) to cease, be finished, ended, die, be settled, decided, be empty, unoccupied; (-pp-, -tt-) to finish, bring to an end, destroy, expel, empty; **orṅicu** (*orṅicci-*) to put an end to, banish, vacate, destroy; **orṅippu** exclusion, dismissal; **orṅivu** ceasing, end; **oy** (-v-, -nt-) to wipe out, efface; be off, escape. **Ma. orṅiyuka** to leave off, be free from, empty; **orṅical**, **orṅivu** vacancy; **orṅikka** to quit, give way, escape, make to cease, drive away, free; **orṅippikka** to dispossess, make to retire; **orṅippu** discharge. **To. wiḍy-** (*wiḍy-*), **odṇ-** (*odc-*) to be separated from (-k) by predeceasing or not surviving or by others predeceasing, leave behind; **wiḍy-** (*wiḍc-*) to put by, save. **Ka. uḷi** to leave, abandon, quit, except; be left, remain, be left out, excepted, or excluded, remain alive, be saved, remain behind; **n.** remaining, remnant; **urṅiki**, **urṅaki**, **urṅke**, **urṅke** remaining, remainder, remnant; **urṅate** remaining, remainder; **urṅave** remaining, being saved, refuge; **urṅipu** to cause or suffer to remain, spare, save; **oḍi** to separate from, leave. **Kođ. oli-** (oliv-, oliñj-) to halt for night, dwell; **oy-** (*oypp-*, *oyc-*) to exhaust, finish (song-word; ? < **Ma.**). **Tu. oripuni**, **oriyuni**, (B-K.) **olipu** to remain, be left, survive; **oripavuni**, **oripavuni** to spare; **oripe**, **oripely** remnant, remaining; **ulṅi** remnant, rest. **Te. uḍi-vōvu** to cease, leave, quit; **uḍugu**, **uḍuvu** to give up, quit, leave, stop, desist, cease from; **uḍupu** to remove, efface, wipe away (or with 954 **Ta. oṭṭuku**). DED(S, N) 848.

1010 **Ta. oguku** (*oguki-*) to flow, leak, trickle down; **orukal** leaking, dripping, leak; **orukku** (*orukki-*) to cause to drop, drip; **n.** leaking, dripping, flowing; **orukkal** pouring (as into the mouth). **Ma. ogukuka** to flow, run down or off (of blood, water); **ogukal** flowing, being adrift; **orukkuka** to pour, inundate, set afloat; **orukku** current, stream; **orukkam** running, floating; **orṅiyuka** to run off (as water); **orṅivu** watercourse; **orṅikka** to pour; **orṅippu** discharge; **ōṅka** to flow. **Ko. ok-** (*oky-*) to ooze, (liquid, e.g. blood) pours out. **To. warf-** (*wart-*) (*po-x* blood) flows (or with 5221 **Ta. vaṭi**). **Ka. orṅku** to flow; **n.** torrent or strong current of a stream; **uggu** to throw (as water). **Kođ. okk-** (*okki-*) to flow, float away, be carried away by stream; **obbe** an open drain. **Tu. ugguni** to spurt; **uggely** a well (or with 761 **Ta. ūru**). Cf. 5296 **Ta. vaṭi**. DED(S) 849.

1011 **Ta. oguku** (*oguki-*) to be arranged in regular order, act according to laws; **n.** land record, register; **orūṅku** (*orūṅki-*) to be regular or in order; place in line, set in order; **n.** row, line, order, regularity, propriety, regulation; **orūṅkal** being right, correct, orderly; **orūṅkam** acting according to established rules, good conduct, decorum. **Ma. ogukku** natural, smooth, plain; **orūṅkam** plainness; **orūṅṅuka** to keep within bounds; **orūṅku** order, regularity, good conduct, propriety. DED 850.

1012 **Ta. orukku** (*orukki-*) to draw out, as gold thread. **Ko. orṅ-** (*orṅy-*) to embroider. **To. wiṅk-** (*wiṅky-*) id. **Tu. nūloḍu** a spindle. **Te. oḍuku**, **vaḍuku** to spin (*tr.*). **Nk. (Ch.) oc-/os-** to sew. **Go. (SR.) vaḍuyānā** to twist a rope; (Ph.) **vaḍḍānā**, **vaḍitānā** to spin; (Tr.) **waditānā** to twist or twirl fibre into a thread; (Ko.) **varṅ-** to spin (*Voc.* 3156, 3201). **Pe. roc-** (-c-) to sew; plait, weave. **Maṇḍ. ruc-** to plait. **Kui osa** (*osi-*) to sew, weave; **n.** sewing, weaving; **pl. action oska** (*oski-*). **Kuwi** (S.) **oh'nai** to mesh; (Isr.) **huc-** (*it-*) to weave. **Kur. oṅnā** to spin, twist; **oṅnā** to sew, stitch together. **Malt. oḷe** to twist; **oḷgre** to be twisted. DED(S) 851.

1013 **Pa. or-** (*ort-*) to be able. **Ga. (Oll.) or-** (*ort-*), (S.) **ōḍ-** id. DED 852.

1014 **Ta. orūṅkai** lane, alley. **Ka. (Hav.) orṅku** narrow path between two walls in a garden (< **Tu.**). **Tu. orṅku**, **orūṅku** lane, footpath. DEDS 122.

1015 **Ta. oli** (-v-, -nt-) to hide, steal away; (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, conceal, disguise; lie hid; **n.** hiding, lurking-place, screen, cover for a fowler, decoy animal; **olippu** slinking away, hiding, concealing, keeping secret; **olṅu** place of concealment; **ulavu** secrecy, spying. **Ma. oli** concealment, ambush; **olṅu** ambush, hiding; **olṅa** to be hidden; **olṅika** to hide oneself; **olṅippikka** to conceal; **uliyuka** to stoop, peep. **Ko. oyl-** (*olc-*) to hide (*intr.*); **oyl machan** in tree for tiger-shooting. **To.**

wily- (wiŋc-) to hide (*intr.*, *tr.*). *Ka.* uli to conceal oneself, hide; *n.* hiding, ambush, lurking-place, hunter's hut; a thief; uliga man who hides or lurks; ulita hiding or sheltering oneself; olavu, olagu a secret. *Kođ.* oli- (olip-, oljic-) to hide (*intr.*). *Tu.* ola secret, private; olavu, olavu secret thought; olagutū a secret; ulavu one's secret. *Kor.* (T.) onpi to hide. *Te.* olavu a secret; olamu a shelter, cover, screen. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) olp- (olup-) to hide (*tr.*). *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) ol-, (Ma.) ol- to bend down (*Voc.* 429). *Kur.* olā nannā to hide; olā resting-place of a wild beast, hiding-place or lair. Cf. 698 *Ta.* ul. DED(S, N) 853.

1016 *Ta.* oli light, brightness, splendour, sun, moon, star, fire, sunshine, lamp, beauty; oliyavan, oliyōn sun; olir (-v-, -nt-), oliŋu (oliri-) to shine; olirvu, oliŋu brightness; onmai brilliance, brightness, beauty. *Ma.* oli splendid, bright; the light; olima, oliŋu brightness; onma splendour, beauty; ulayuka, uliyuka to shine, glitter. *Ka.* ola, olapu shine, blaze; ulku to shine, blaze, appear; ulku, uluku a shining substance, a meteor (or cf. Skt. ulkā-). *Tu.* oli light, splendour. *Konā* (BB) orini(ka) white, bright. DED(S) 854.

1017 *Ta.* oli excellence, fame, wisdom; oliyan good man, wise man; onmai goodness, wisdom; otpam intelligence, wisdom. *Ko.* oly, olyd good. *To.* wily good; wilt id., what is good. *Ka.* ol(u), olitu, olatu, olitt(tu) that is good, handsome, excellent; ol(u)pu, oluhu, olšana, olletana, olle goodness; ollida a good man. DED(S) 855.

1018 *Ka.* olle, holle, ulli a kind of amphibaena. *Kođ.* olle pa-mbi water-snake. *Tu.* olle, olle id. DED 856.

1019 *Ta.* oru (-pp-, -tt-) to dislike, be disgusted with, rebuke, punish, suppress (as the desires), mortify (as the body); oruppu dislike, aversion, rebuke, punishment, self-mortification; urai (-pp-, -tt-) to rebuke, disgrace. *Ma.* oruppu hatred, aversion; punishment. *Ka.* rōsu to dislike, feel disgust; *n.* (also rōte) dirt, filth, ordure; roccu, rocce, roijju; roije mud, mire, foul water. *Te.* orudala backbiting, tale-bearing; rōyu, (K. also) rōyu to hate, dislike, be disgusted with, be wearied or tired, give up, abandon, leave, (K. also) despise, rebuke; rōta, rōta disgust, abhorrence; dirt, filth; roccu, roccu contempt, disregard; mud, mire; rompi mud, mire. DED(S) 857.

1020 *Ta.* orri mortgage with possession (as of land, trees, cattle, etc.). *Ma.* orri a pawn;

orra-ttāli marriage badge (or with 1023). *Ka.* otte a pledge, pawn. *Tu.* otti id. DED 858.

1021 *Ta.* orru (orri-) to press, hug close, stamp (as a seal), press down, press upon, attack, apply fomentation; *n.* fomentation; ottu (ottti-) to place in contact with, foment; orrajam, ottajam, ottajam fomentation. *Ma.* ottanam fomentation; ottal fomenting. *Ko.* ot- (oty-) to blow (bellows); (dangerous illness) becomes very bad. *Ka.* ottu to press together, press, squeeze, shampoo, press down, impress (as a seal), push, subdue, harass, stress, foment; *n.* state of being pressed, etc., a mass; ottike pressing; ottuha rubbing, shampooing; ottađa, ottala, ottala fomentation, pressure; ottarisu to subdue. *Kođ.* ott- (ottti-) to press, squeeze; otta-ya urging. *Tu.* ottuni to press; ottuni to press, shampoo, seal, stamp; be close, thickest; ottu closeness, thickness; ottaŋa force, compulsion; ottavuni to cause to press, be impressed or sealed; ottele oppressor. *Te.* ottu to press, squeeze, foment, urge, produce a mark on a surface by pressure; *n.* pressure, denseness; close, thick, dense; ottađamu fomenting, pressing gently. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ottu thickness; ? (S.) ul'nal to press. DED(S) 859.

1022 *Ta.* orru (orri-) to spy out; *n.* espionage, a spy; orran, orruvan, orraŋ a spy; orru-mai qualities requisite in a spy; orruvi (-pp-, -tt-) to keep oneself informed of events through spies. *Ma.* orru private intelligence, secret information; orran, orrukāran a spy; orrikka to cause to spy. DED 860.

1023 *Ta.* orru flat bracelet for a child; ottu a thin bangle. *Ma.* orra-ttāli marriage badge (or with 1020). *Te.* ottulu gold bracelets for children. DED 861.

1024 *Kur.* (Hahn) on'nā to be sharp, cut. *Malt.* onke sharp; blade of a knife. DEDS 124.

1025 *Ta.* onpatu, ompatu, ompōtu nine. *Ma.* ompatu id. *Ko.* orba-d, (Sholur dialect) onba-d id.; patmba-d, potmba-d nineteen; orba- calg nine calg measures. *To.* winboθ (winbo before nouns) nine; pu-pboθ nineteen; e-p boθ ninety; winbo nu-r 900. *Ka.* ombattu, ombhattu nine; ombay-nūru 900. *Kođ.* oymbadi nine; ombay nu-r 900. *Tu.* ormba nine. *Go.* (Tr.) unmā id.; unmāk, unmahk nine each; (W. Ch.) unmāk, (L.) edmu nine (*Voc.* 248). Cf. 990(a) *Ta.* oru, 3532 *Ta.* toll-ayiram; or ? cf. 1004 *Ta.* olku. DED 862.

## ō

1026 *Ta.* ō-nāy Indian wolf, *Canis pallipes*. *Ma.* ō-nāy wolf. DED 863.

1027 *Ta.* ō shutter or other means to stop the flow of water. *Ma.* ōku, ōvu floodgate,

sluice, drain; ōtti open gutter, drain. DED 864.

1028 *Ka.* ōkali, ōkuli red liquid sprinkled or squirted at the holi feast, at the close of a temple festival, or at marriage. *Tu.* ōkali, ōkuli id. DED 865.

1029 *Ta.* ōkkālam, ōkkālippu, ōnkāl retching; ōkkālī (-pp-, -tt-), ōnku (ōnki-), ōnkarī (-pp-, -tt-), ōnkkālī (-pp-, -tt-) to retch, vomit. *Ma.* ōkkānam retching, nausea; ōkkānikka to retch, vomit. *Ka.* ōkari, ōkarike, ōkarisuha, ōkāla, ōgađike vomiting; ōkarisu, okkarisu, ōgađisu to retch, vomit, spit out, emit; vākarisu, vākalisu to vomit; vākarike, vākalike vomiting. *Tu.* ōnkade retching, heaving of the belly; (B-K.) ōnkate, ōnkate vomiting sensation. *Te.* ōkara, ōkarinta, ōkill, ōkilinta retching; ōkarincu, ōkilincu to retch. ? Cf. 678 *Ta.* uvaŋtu. / Cf. Mar. okpē to vomit; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2538, \*ōkk-. DED(S) 866.

1030 *Ta.* ōrai boiled rice, rice that is mixed with other edibles such as tamarind, sesamum, etc. *Ma.* ōra boiled rice. *Ka.* ōgara boiled rice. *Te.* ōgiram, ōremu, (Inscr.) ōviramu food, boiled rice. / Cf. OMar. (Master) ogara, vogara rice, food. DED(S) 867.

1031 *Kur.* ōgnā (ūgyas) to swim, float; ōgrnā to be swum across, (tank or stream) supports; ōgta'ānā to make swim, float (trees, etc.). *Malt.* ōge to swim, float. DED 868.

1032 *Ko.* o-garv- (o-gard-) to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent (\*o-g- + 1258 \*karv- to lie hidden). *To.* o-x to hear (a song-word). *Tu.* ōngeruni, ōhopuni to listen, overhear, eavesdrop; ōkopuni to answer a call (cf. 643 *Ta.* ū-konu to hear, listen to; or with 643). DED(S) 869.

1033 *Ta.* ōnku (ōnki-) to grow, rise high (as a tree), ascend (as a flame), be lofty, spread, be exalted, dignified, increase in wealth or renown; lift up, raise (as arm, weapon, pestle); ōnkal height, rising, mountain, mound; ōkku (ōkki-) to raise, lift up, cause to rise; ōkkam height, increase, bigness; ōccam eminence; ōccal height, elevation; ōccu (ōcci-) to raise in order to strike; ōppu (ōppi-) to raise. *Ma.* ōnūka to lift up (as hand), prepare to strike, aim at; ōnūal threat; ōccuka to raise; ōppuka to raise, lift. *Ko.* o-k- (o-yk-) to raise (hand to strike, corpse on to fire). *To.* wi-k- (wi-ky-) to aim. *Ka.* ōga pride. DED(S) 870.

1034 *Ta.* ōcam for the sake of, on account of. *Ka.* ōsuga, ōsugara, ōskara cause, reason, sake. ? *Te.* kōsaramu, kōsamu for the sake of, on account of. DED 871.

1035 *Kur.* ōsā mushroom. *Malt.* ōsu id. DED 872.

1036 *Ta.* ōcai sound, fame; ōtai sound, noise, clamour, din; (Tinn.) ōcam (= stan-

dard *Ta.* \*ōccam) sound. *Ma.* ōsa sound, noise; occa id., name, fame. *Ko.* o-j noise whose origin is not seen. DED(S) 873.

1037 *Kui* ōspa (ōst-) to be bright, shine, glitter, give light; ōsteri light. *Kuwi* (F.) ojjam'ni pōda a pretty girl; (S.) ōja, ōjagatti, ōji beautiful; ōju beauty; ōjittasi a handsome man; ōja hāru ornaments; ōjali turh'nal to rig; ōjapee that I may look nice. DEDS 125.

1038 *Ka.* ōje a row, line, heap, mass, regularity, order, propriety; ōjāyila a man of propriety; ōjisu to be properly or carefully performed. *Te.* ōja a row, line, regularity, order, manner, way. DED(S) 875.

1039 *Ta.* ōjam boat, raft, float, vessel; ōjavi shipwright, boatbuilder. *Ma.* ōjam boat; ōjavi shipbuilders; ōji a large seaboard (long and narrow, chiefly from the Laccadives). *Ka.* ōda boat. *Tu.* ōda id. *Te.* ōda ship, vessel. *Pa.* ōda boat, trough. *Go.* (M.) ōda, (Ko. S.) ōra boat (*Voc.* 437); (Pat.) oda (i.e. ōda) donga. / Cf. Skt. hođa- boat, raft; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 14174. The IA words are probably < Dr.; Parpola 1977-78, pp. 243 ff. DED(N) 876.

1040 *Kur.* ōŋa bird (in general); (Hahn) ōŋe a small bird. *Malt.* ōŋe quail. DEDS 126.

1041 *Ta.* ōŋu (ōŋi-) to run, flee, sail, operate (as the mind), happen, be defeated; ōŋal running away, being defeated; ōŋai large water-course, dyke, tank, reservoir, moat; ōŋtu (ōŋti-) to cause to run, propel, steer, drive away, destroy, darn; ōŋam running, speed, current, defeat; ōŋan runner; ōŋti one who or that which drives; ōŋtu running, defeat, sailing of a vessel, course of conduct. *Ma.* ōŋuka to run (as men, animals, roots, etc.), ships to sail, flow easily, meet with no impediment; ōŋikka, ōŋuka to drive, chase, steer, navigate; ōŋa water-course; ōŋam a course, run; ōŋti ship's captain. *Ko.* o-r- (o-c-) to run; o-ŋ act of running. *To.* wi-d- (wi-dy-) to run; wi-ŋ act of running; wi-ŋ- (wi-ŋy-) to drive calf from udder by hitting it under the chin (\*ōŋti- to cause to run; for ŋ, MBE 1974b, p. 44, n. 20). *Ka.* ōdu to run, flee; *n.* fleeing, running; ōdisu to cause to run, drive away; ōdike, ōdūvike running; ōdūkuli a runner; ōŋa running, a run, race, speed, current of water. *Kođ.* o-d- (o-di-) to run. *Tu.* ōduni to run, (roots) spread; ōŋa running, race, current of a stream, sailing of a vessel. *Te.* ōdu to run, be defeated, fail, be afraid, flow, trickle; *n.* defeat, failure; ōdincu, ōrcu to defeat; ōŋaru, ōŋaru to be defeated, fail; ōŋami, ōŋamu defeat, failure, fear; ōŋa fear; ōŋu defeat, failure; ōducu to defeat, overthrow (or does 'defeat' go with 946 *Ta.* ōŋti?); ōdika stream, current; ōdīgillu to flow, run. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) ōde defeat. *Go.* (S.) ōr- to lose, fail, be defeated (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 444). ? *Kui* ōra channel, drain; dunja (dunjī-) to start, start forth, break cover, come to light, attempt; *n.* starting forth, attempt;

pl. action *ḍuska* (ḍuski-); *ḍuspa* (ḍust-) to cause to start forth, drive out of cover, bring to light, remind; *n.* driving of game or enemy. DED(S, N) 877.

1042 *Ta. ṣṭu* (obl. *ṣṭt*.) shell (of egg, tortoise, crab), tile, potsherd, earthen vessel, skull. *Ma. ṣṭu* shell, potsherd, tile; *ṣṭikka* shell. *Ko. o-ṣ* (obl. *o-ṣ*.) shell, tile, potsherd, skull. *To. wi-ṣ* (obl. *wi-ṣ*.) tile, skull, shell (of snail). *Ka. ṣṭu* potsherd, earthen pan, skull, shell of tortoise; *ṣṭe*, *vāde* a burnt earthen hoop used in constructing a tube-well, a storage vessel constructed of baked earthen hoops. *Koḍ. o-ḍi* tortoise shell, skull, wide circular dish. *Tu. ṣṭu*, *ṣṭilu* potsherd, tile; *ṣṭari* potter. *Te. ṣṭu-billa* a roofing tile. DED(S) 878.

1043 *Ta. ṣṭai* longer internoded stout reed bamboo, *Ochlandra travancorica*. *Ma. ṣṭa* a large reed; *ṣṭal* a kind of small bamboo, *Ochlandra rheedii*. *Ko. e-ṣ* (obl. *e-ṣ*.), *o-ṣ* (obl. *o-ṣ*.) sp. *Ochlandra* (thin bamboo-like plant). *To. wa-ṣ* id.; *wa-ṣ* *mīl* shoots of bamboo (for *mīl*, see 4997). *Ka. ṣṭe* a large jungle reed. *Koḍ. o-ṣe* reed. *Tu. ṣṭe* a kind of large thin reed, a pipe made of reed. DED(S, N) 879.

1044 *Ka. ṣṭe* the tree *Garcinia pictorata* Roxb., the Mysore gamboge tree; *ṣṭe-pulī* its fruit. *Tu. ṣṭe-pulī*, *ṣṭe-pulī* the sour fruit of *G. cambogia*. DED 880.

1045 *Ta. ṣṭai* metal plate or badge for the forehead, frontlet for elephants. *Ma. ṣṭa* ornamented frontlet of an elephant.

1046 *Ma. ṣṭi* a footpath. *Ka. ṣṭi* lane, alley, street. *Koḍ. o-ṣi* lane leading to house. *Tu. ṣṭi* lane, alley. *Te. ṣṭi-kattu* a dark alley, (B.) a narrow pass between hills. DED 881.

1047 *Ta. ṣṭam* moisture, dampness, flood, sea, wave. *Ma. ṣṭam* dampness in rainy season. *Ka. odde* wetness, dampness, moisture. *Tu. odde* id.; wet; *veddē* moist, wet. *Nk. (Ch.) vad*, vod dew. Cf. 743 *Koḍa ṣṭa*. DED(S) 882.

1048 *Ka. ṣṭa*, *vāda* ditch, trench, pitfall for catching elephants. *Te. ṣṭamu* pitfall for catching elephants. DED 883.

1049 *Ma. ṣṭi* share, part. *Koḍ. o-di* share. DED 884.

1050 *Ta. ṣṭi*, *ṣṭimam* swan. *Ma. ṣṭi*, *ṣṭimam* id.

1051 *Pa. ṣṭir*, (S.) *oyir* marriage procession. *Ga. (Oll., S.) ṣṭur* marriage. ? *Kur. uinā* (uyyas) to marry. Cf. 984 *Ta. oy*. DED 885.

1052 *Ta. ṣṭu* (ṣṭi-) to read, recite, utter mantras, repeat prayers, speak, declare; *ṣṭuvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to teach the Vedas, instruct; *ṣṭal* reciting (as the Veda); *ṣṭi* learning, learned person; *ṣṭtu* reciting, uttering (as a mantra), the Veda. *Ma. ṣṭuka* to recite, read, say; *ṣṭikka* to teach; *ṣṭu* reading (chiefly of scriptures), using formulas. *Ko. o-d* (o-dy-) to read, pronounce (charms), learn; o-t a charm. *To. wi-ṭ* (wi-ṭy-) to read; wi-t incantation. *Ka. ṣṭu* to utter, read, recite, study, say; *n.* reading, etc.; *ṣṭisu* to cause to read, instruct in the śāstras; *ṣṭive*, *ṣṭuvike* reading; *ṣṭu*, *ṣṭa* reading, that has been read or studied, the Veda. *Koḍ. o-d* (o-di-) to read. *Tu. ṣṭuni* to read; *ṣṭavuni* to cause to read, teach how to read; *ṣṭige*, *ṣṭu* reading. DED 886.

1053 *Ta. ṣṭti* chameleon, *Chamaeleo vulgaris*; bloodsucker lizard, *Calotes versicolor*; *ṣṭi*, *ṣṭti*, *ṣṭān*, *ṣṭān* bloodsucker lizard; *ṣṭān* bloodsucker; (Devanesan; Coimbatore dial.) *ṣṭakkān* id. *Ma. ṣṭu* chameleon; bloodsucker, *Lacerta cristata*. *To. wi-ṣ* large jungle lizard. *Ka. ṣṭi*, (K.<sup>2</sup>) *ṣṭi* a kind of lizard or chameleon, bloodsucker, *L. cristata*. *Koḍ. o-ndi*, *o-tike*-tē chameleon. *Tu. ṣṭi* bloodsucker, salamander. ? *Malt. ute* a tree lizard called also *qēse-ṣṭu*, lit, bloodsucker. DED(S) 887.

1054 *Ta. ṣṭam* bishop's weed, *Carum copticum*. *Ma. ṣṭam* sison. *Ka. ṣṭa*, *ṣṭu*, *ṣṭu*, *vāma*, *vōma*, *hōma* bishop's weed, *Ligusticum* (or *Ptychotis*) *ajwaen*. *Tu. ṣṭa* the seed of bishop's weed, common caraway, *Sison amomum*, *Ptychotis*. *Te. ṣṭamu* the seed of bishop's weed. *S. ammi*, *P. ajowan*. / Cf. Mar. *ṣṭā L. ajwaen*; bishop's weed, or the seed of it, *S. ammi*. [C. *copticum* Benth. = *L. ajawan* Fleming = *L. ajowan* Roxb. = *P. ajowan* DC. = *S. ammi* Jacq.] DED 890.

1055 *Ta. ṣṭal* rumour. *Ma. ṣṭal* id.

1056 *Ta. ṣṭpu* (ṣṭpi-) to protect, cherish, bring up. *Ma. ṣṭpuka* to cherish, take care of; stroke (as in embracing, blessing); *ṣṭana* fondness, tenderness with children, darling; nicety, beauty; *ṣṭanikka* to fondle, caress; *ṣṭal* fondness, darling; neatness. *Ka. ṣṭu* to take care of, guard, protect, cherish. *Tu. ṣṭana* darling, dear; fondness, tenderness. *Te. ṣṭu* to preserve, cherish. DED 891.

1057 *Ta. ṣṭ* (-v-, -nt-) to cease, come to an end, expire, perish, be diminished, reduced, become tired, weary, weak, rest; *ṣṭcal* ceasing, weakness, debility; *ṣṭvu* cessation, termination, weariness, rest; *ṣṭu* (ṣṭi-) to cease, terminate, become extinct; *n.* cessation; *oci* (-v-, -nt-) to suffer, become weary. *Ma. ṣṭyuka* to become tired or weary, get emaciated, cease, come to an end; *ṣṭvu* end; leisure, rest. *Te. (K.) ovvu* to be spoiled, perish. DEDS 128.

1058 *Ta. ṣṭ* hallo! *Ka. ṣṭi* interj. used in calling. *Tu. ṣṭi* interj. used in hailing. *Te. ṣṭi*, *ṣṭi* excl. in calling. DED 892.

1059 *Ta. ṣṭ* (-v-, -nt-) to consider attentively, examine, know; (-pp-, -tt-) to consider, select, choose, think, regard, listen attentively; *ṣṭcci* investigation, wisdom, knowledge, consciousness; *ṣṭpu* investigation, clear understanding; *ṣṭpu*, *ṣṭu* consideration, research. *Ma. ṣṭka* to think, remember,

expect. *ṣṭmma* thought, recollection, memory; *ṣṭkkal*, *ṣṭcca*, *ṣṭpu* remembering, recollection; *ṣṭpikkuka* to cause to remember, remind; *ṣṭmikkuka* to remember; *ṣṭuvu* memory. *Ko. o-ṣṭ* (o-ṣṭ-) to listen. *To. wi-ṣṭ* (wi-ṣṭ-) id. (this form is of the perseverative aspect: to listen in spite of all difficulties). *Ka. ṣṭu* to think, ponder, consider, inquire. ? *Te. rōyu*, (K. also) *rōyu* to seek, search, look for; (K.) *vā(u)cu* to look for, wait, expect, wish. DED 893.

1060 *Ta. ṣṭam* edge, border, brim, brink. *Ma. ṣṭam* margin, brim, side. *Ko. o-ry* flat ground beyond bank of stream. *Ka. ṣṭa* side, edge, margin, brim. *Te. ṣṭa* side, border, edge. *Koḍa ṣṭa* side, neighbourhood. DED(S) 894.

1061 *Ta. ṣṭi* old jackal, male jackal; male lemur. *Ma. ṣṭi* howler, jackal; howl, yell. *Tu. ṣṭige* howl. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) ṣṭg* (ṣṭug-) to yell. DED(S) 895.

1062 *To. wi-ry* steep hillside. *Ka. ṣṭa*, *ṣṭe* state of being aslant, oblique, sloping, bending, declivity, crookedness; sideways; *ṣṭadi* sloping, declivity. *Koḍ. o-re* slanting. *Tu. ṣṭe* crooked, bent; *ṣṭekōre* oblique, irregular. *Te. ṣṭa* oblique, sidelong, bent; *ṣṭagincu* to slant (*tr.*), incline; *ṣṭagilu* to slant (*intr.*), lean; *ṣṭasil(u)* to move aside. *Koḍa ṣṭa* ki- to bend slantingly, half-open (as door). Cf. 5360 *Ta. varam*. DED(S) 896.

1063 *Ta. ṣṭpu* patience, forbearance; *ṣṭmam* fortitude, courage, bravery; *ṣṭmi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be courageous; *ṣṭmai* fortitude, bravery. *Te. ṣṭ(u)cu* to bear, endure, be patient, allow, pardon; *ṣṭ(u)pu*, (K. also) *ṣṭmi* patience, tolerance; *ṣṭ(u)pari* one who is patient; *ṣṭpu* to bear, endure, be patient; *n.* (also *ṣṭika*) patience. *Kuwi* (S.) *orh'nai* to endure; *ṣṭhinal* to sustain. *Kur. (Hahn)* *ṣṭnā* to suffer willingly. DED(S) 897.

1064 *Kui ṣṭu* inba to be warm weather, be sultry or stifling. *Kur. ṣṭnā* to be warm weather, be heated (e.g. iron, body with fever); *ṣṭa'nā* to warm, heat. *Malt. ṣṭre* to make red-hot; *ṣṭhre* to become red-hot. Cf. 656 *Ta. uru*. DED(S) 898.

1075 *Ka. kakulāte*, *kakalāte*, *kakulāte*, *kakkalāte*, *kakkulāte* love, compassion, desire, esp. vain desire. *Te. kakkūriti* greediness, avarice, miserliness. DED 906.

1076 *Ma. kakkāṭa* dagger. *Ka. kakkāḍe*, *karkāḍe* a kind of weapon. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *karkaṣa*-sword. DED 907.

1077 *Ko. kakadg*, *peṇ* *gakadg* *Pogostemon speciosum* (the latter 'female k'); *am* *gakadg* *Plectranthus macraei* ('our k'); *ka-ṣ* *gakadg*

1065 *Kur. ṣṭ*, *ṣṭ*, (Tiga) *ṣṭe* beginning, origin. *Malt. ṣṭe* beginning, end; *ṣṭ-otre* to end, finish, DED 899.

1066 *Ko. o-l* (o-lt-) to see, look at. *Nk. ṣṭ*-to see; *ṣṭip*-to show. DED 900.

1067 *Ga. (Oll.) olond* er- to hatch eggs. *Go. (G. Ma.) ol*-, (SR.) *volānā* id. (*Voc.* 446). DEDS 127.

1068 *Ka. ṣṭaḍu* to sport in water, swim, bathe. *Te. ṣṭaḍu*, *ṣṭal-ḍu* to sport in water. Cf. 999 *Ta. oliyal*. DED 901.

1069 *Ta. ṣṭaṇ* a kind of vegetable dish. *Ma. ṣṭam* a kind of seasoning broth; *ṣṭōlam*, *ṣṭōlan* a kind of vegetable stew. DED 902.

1070 *Ta. ṣṭai* palm leaf, writing on a palmyra leaf, rolled palm leaf used as an ear ornament, jewelled ear ornament. *Ma. ṣṭa* leaf of palms or grasses, writing leaf. *Ko. o-l* palm leaf, ornaments worn on body. *To. wa-l* writing, education. *Ka. ṣṭe* leaf of a palmyra palm, leaf used to write on, coil of palmyra leaf worn in lobe of female's ear, ear-ring of gold, etc.; (Hav.) *oli* leaf of palmyra palm. *Koḍ. o-le* screw-pine leaf, writing on screw-pine leaf, woman's ear-ring. *Tu. ṣṭe* letter inscribed on a palmyra leaf, palmyra leaf rolled up and put into the hole of a female's ear, metallic ear-ring; *oli* a cadjan leaf used to write upon. DED(S) 903.

1071 *Ta. ṣṭ* (-pp-, -tt-) to copulate; (Annamalai, p. 875) *ṣṭ* id.; (Tinn.) *ṣṭ*-id.; *tāyōli* mother-lover (for *tāy*, cf. 364; K. Paramasivam). *Ma. ṣṭkuka* to copulate. *Ka. ṣṭ* to have sexual intercourse. *Koḍ. o-l* (o-p-, o-t-) to have sexual intercourse with. Cf. 558 *Ta. uka*. DED(S, N) 904.

1072 *Pa. ṣṭ*-to roll. *Ga. (P. S.) ṣṭ*-to lie down, sleep. DEDS 129.

1073 *Pa. ṣṭ*-to dry (*tr.*). *Ga. (Oll.) ṣṭ*-id. *Go. (M.) ṣṭānā* id.; (Mu. Ko.) *ṣṭ*-id. (clothes, etc.) (*Voc.* 443). *Koḍa* (BB) *ṣṭ*-to dry (clothes, etc.; *tr.*). ? Cf. 601 *Ta. uṇanku*. DED(S) 905.

1074 *Ka. ṣṭe* painting; *ṣṭegāra* a painter. *Te. ṣṭu* decoration of red paint.

## K, G

*Pl. nepetaefolius* ('jungle k'). *To. kakaṭṭ* *Pogostemon speciosum*.

1078 *Ko. (Kin.) kakkare* partridge. *Pa. kakkal* id. *Go. (W.) kakrānj*, (A.) *kakranj* id. (*Voc.* 452). / Cf. Skt. (*Śabdaratnākara* 1624) *karkara*-a gallinaceous bird, Pali *kakkara*-jungle cock. DED 908.

1079 *Ta. kakku* (kakki-) to vomit, eject; *n.* whooping cough; *kakkal* vomiting, vomit. *Ma. kakkuka* to vomit; *kakkikka* to vomit,



make to regorge. *Ko.* kak- (kaky-) to cough, regurgitate; kak- (kake-) to make to cough. *To.* kak- (kaky-) to vomit; kak- (kakē-) to make to vomit. *Ka.* kakku, kaṅku to vomit; *n.* vomiting, vomit; kakkisu to cause to vomit, make one regurgitate (fig.). *Kod.* kakk- (kakki-) to vomit. *Tu.* kakkuni id.; kakkāvuni to cause to vomit; kakkāṭa constant vomiting. *Te.* k(r)akku to vomit, disgorge; *n.* vomiting; kakkū-devulu bilious vomiting (cf. 3406); kakkūdu vomit, vomiting. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) kak- to vomit. *Go.* (Tr.) kakkānā, (Ph. W.) kokk- to vomit (*Voc.* 450). *Koṇḍa* kak- (-t-) id. *Pe.* kak- (-t-) id.; kabga- id. (*intensive*; < kag-ba-); kakohiṅ (*pl.*) vomit, what is vomited. *Mand.* kak- to vomit; *intens.* kabga-. *Kuwi* (S.) kak-winaṭ, kokowi/kakkiwi ānai id.; (Isr.) kakv- (-it-) id.; kakva *n.* vomit. *Malt.* qagire to expectorate. Cf. 1477 *Ta.* kāl. DED(S) 909.

1080 *Kui* kapka (< kak-p-; kakt-) to laugh, laugh at, ridicule; *n.* laughter, ridicule. *Kuwi* (Su.) kak- (-h-), (F.) kākhalī, (S.) kakh'nai to laugh; (S.) kakkpinai to joke; kakini merry; kakni kakni lehe ānai to smile. ? Cf. 1256 *Kol.* kayng-. DEDS 130.

1081 *Ka.* kakke, kakki *Cassia fistula* L. *Tu.* kakke id. ? *Ta.* kaṭukkai Indian laburnum, *C. fistula*. ? *Kod.* kē-kī id. DED(N) 910.

1082 *Kur.* xakkhnā to get, receive, acquire; come up with, catch in fault; *refl.-pass.* xakkhnā. *Malt.* qaqe to receive; get a chance. DED 911.

1083 *Ta.* kaṅkapam a waterfowl. *Te.* kaṅkapamu a large bustard with a red head. DEDS 131.

1084 *Ka.* kaṅki, kaṅku an ear of jōla or seije, the grains of which have been removed. *Te.* kaṅki an ear or head of corn. DED 912.

1085 *Ta.* kaṅku ridge to retain water in paddy fields, dam. *Ko.* kag deep pool in river. DED 913.

1086 *Ka.* kakak, kacik, kacuṅk sound produced when a stone falls into mud; kacakkane with the sound produced when a stone falls into mud, or the feet tread wet or sticky clay; smartly, suddenly (also kaccane); kacapici sound of mixing miscellaneous boiled things with the hand; confusion. *Tu.* kacakaca sound produced as when kneading any glutinous substance; kacapici, kacikuci reducing anything to a jelly; confusion; kacakka sound produced by a stone falling into mud; kasakka forcibly, hardly, deeply. *Go.* (SR.) kasne suddenly (*Voc.* 610). ? *Ko.* kocakn id. DED(S) 914.

1087 *Ta.* kacaṅku (kacaṅki-) to be squeezed, crumpled; be displeased, hurt in mind; kacakku (kacakki-) to rub, bruise between the fingers or hands, squeeze, crumple; harass, annoy; *n.* squeezing, bruising; kayaṅku (kayaṅki-) to be squeezed by the hand, bruised, mashed; kayakku (kayakki-) to squeeze in the hand, bruise, mash. *Ma.* kasaṅhuka to be squeezed,

be broken; kaśakka to crumble, squeeze in hand; kayakkuka to squeeze. ? *Kur.* khacnā (khaccas) to squeeze soft matter (e.g. grains) into a compact mass by pressing, trampling upon, working inside with a stick. DED 915.

1088 (a) *Ta.* kacaṭu uncleanness, dirtiness, dregs, blemish, fault, imperfection; kacaṇṭu dregs; kaṅcal sweepings, rubbish heap, refuse. *Ma.* kacci straw, stubble, rubbish; kaṅcal sweepings, refuse, dirt. *To.* kosf rubbish. *Ka.* kasa, kasavu rubbish, sweepings, weed, useless plant, afterbirth, placenta; kasaru dust and other impurities; kasakilu a broom; kasabaralu a kind of broom; kasabarige, kasaparige, kasaborige, kasaporige, kasabōrige, kasapōrige id. (for parige, etc., see 4415); kasamara, kasavarige broom; gasi, gaṣṭu sediment or dregs of oil or melted butter, or of pickles. *Tu.* kajavu, kajavu rubbish, sweepings, afterbirth; kajily, kajely afterbirth; (B-K.) kajane rubbish floating on stagnant water; kajē an acid substance accumulated on the teeth by chewing betel leaves; kasa sweepings, rubbish; kasaṇṭu sediment; kasaru sediment, dross of smelted iron; gajaly filthy, foul. *Te.* kasaṭu impurity, dirt, foulness, sin; kasavu sweepings; gasi sediment of ghee or oil. *Pe.* kaṅ- (kanc-) to be dirty, become dirty. *Kur.* kassa layer of dirt on the body. *Malt.* kase dirt on the body. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2615, Skt. kaccara-dirty, foul; wicked, etc.; no. 2980, Pali kasaṭa-nasty.

(b) *Ko.* kacp- (kacpy-) to be exposed to pollution (funeral, disease), have forbidden sexual intercourse; kacpl pollution caused by having sexual intercourse on day of god-ceremony. *To.* kasp- (kasp-) to break rules of the sacred dairies; kaspil transgression of dairy rules. DED(S, N) 916.

1089 *Ta.* (Tinn.) kasaru to bargain bitterly. *Ma.* kayakka to quarrel, abuse; kayaccal, kayampam contention; kayarkka to start up in anger, quarrel, reprove, punish; kayarppu reviling, quarrelling, wrath. *Ko.* kac party in a quarrel; gaj-va-yṇ man who talks nonsensically (va-y mouth). *Ka.* kasaru ill-humour; kēpa, kiṇa envy, grudge; anger, passion; gajaṭ(u) to produce a loud sound, scold; *n.* a loud, angry sound or speech. *Tu.* kaccāḍuni to quarrel; kaccāṭa quarrelling. *Te.* kayyamu quarrel, dispute, fight, battle; kasaru to scold, rebuke; *n.* anger, a scolding; kasi anger, spite, malice, grudge; (K.) kasugu to mutter in vexation (rhyme-word with 5386 visugu); kacce, kacciya a quarrel; kisaru anger; gay(y)āli a shrew, termagant; gay(y)-āṭincu to behave as a termagant. *Pa.* kayri an enemy, talebearer. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) kayar anger, sorrow. *Kui* kase hostility, enmity, blood feud; kāsēnju a male enemy; *fem.* kāsali. *Kuwi* (S.) kaskinai to incense. *Kur.* kackacnā to be vexed, get annoyed; kackac annoyance, vexation. DED(S) 917.

1090 *Koṇḍa* kas- (-t-) to be lit (as fire), burn; kasis- (-t-) to light (lamp, fire). *Pe.*

kacay ki- to light (lamp). *Kuwi* (S., *Voc.* p. 78) hiccu kahinomi we kindle fire. DEDS 133.

1091 *Ta.* kacaṇai dampness, moisture; kaci (-v-, -nt-) to ooze out (as moisture from a wall), perspire, weep; kacivu ooze, dampness, perspiration, weeping; kacikacippu being damp, dark, moist to the touch. *Ka.* kasi to ooze, trickle, flow; *n.* drizzling, fine rain. *Kuwi* (S. Su.) kassa, (Isr.) kasa blood. / Cf. Pkt. kasavva-wet, damp. DED(S) 918.

1092 *Kol.* (SSTW, p. 78) kasur, (SR.) kšasul, kšassul cart. *Go.* (S. Pat.) kasur, (Y.) kšasur id. (*Voc.* 607). DEDS 134.

1093 *Ta.* kaya great; kayam, kayavu greatness. *Ma.* kaya big. *Te.* gaja large, as in: gaja nimma the large hill orange, *Citrus bergamia* (cf. *DBIA* 229). *Pe.* gaja big. *Kuwi* (Su.) kaja, (F. S.) kajja big, great. DEDS 132.

1094 *Ta.* kaccāṇ west wind, west. *Ma.* kaccān the longshore wind blowing in January and February from NNW. DED 919.

1095 *Ta.* kaccitam accuracy, correctness, neatness. *Te.* kaccitamu exact, accurate, precise, strict, rigorous. DEDS 137.

1096 *Kol.* (SR.) kacci sword. *Go.* kacci (A.) sword, (SR.) iron sword; (Ch. Ma.) kacci, (Tr. W. Ph.) kacci, (M.) kacci, kac, (Ko.) kas iron; (Mu.) kacc iron, iron blade (of spade) (*Voc.* 460). / ? < IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2866. DEDS 138.

1097 *Ta.* kaccu (kacci-) to bite, gnaw, nibble (nursery). *To.* koc- (koč-) to bite. *Ka.* kaccu, karcu to bite, sting, smart, ache (as the stomach), bite (as pepper); *n.* biting, a bite, incision; kaccike biting. *Tu.* kaccuni to bite. *Kol.* (Kin.) kac- id. *Pa.* kacc- to bite, sting. *Ga.* (Oll.) kas- to bite; (S.) kacc- to sting. *Go.* (many dialects) kask- to bite, (Tr. also) (belly) gnaws from hunger; (Tr. Ph. SR.) kaccānā to gnash the teeth; (M. Ko. L.) kac-, (Y. Ko.) kas- to bite (*Voc.* 458, 608). *Pe.* kaka kupi scorpion (kupi crab). *Mand.* kaka kupe scorpion. *Kui* kasa (kasi-) to bite, sting; *n.* a bite, sting; *pl. action* kaska (kaski-). *Kuwi* (F.) kacali, (S.) kaccinai to bite, sting; (Su.) kacc- (-it-) to bite; (Su. P.) kaka kupi scorpion; (S.) kaskeri centipede. *Kur.* xassnā to derange (the stomach), act as a purgative. *Malt.* qaswe to eat greedily, nip off with the teeth. Cf. 1390 *Ta.* kaṇi. DED(S, N) 920.

1098 *Ta.* kaccu a kind of corset worn by Indian women in ancient times. *Ma.* kaccu bodice to confine the breast. / ? < Skt. kaṅcuka-. DED 921.

1099 *Ka.* kaccu to join. *Tu.* kaccuni to be joined fast; kaccāvuni to join fast; gajipuni to fasten, strengthen; kaipuni, (B-K.) kāypu to fasten, bind tight. *Kor.* (O.) kāypu to tighten. *Pa.* (S.) kañcip- (kañcit-) to fasten bullock to yoke. *Ga.* (P. S.<sup>2</sup>) kanuyk- (kanuyt-) to yoke bullocks to cart or plough.

*Go.* (Mu.) kah- to tie, fasten up, secure (*Voc.* 613); (Tr.) kacānā to be tied tight (e.g. clothes). *Pe.* gac- (-c-) to tie, bind. *Mand.* geh- (-t-), gehpa- to bind. *Kui* gaspa (gast-) to tie a knot, hang, suspend; *n.* hanging, suspension, suicide by hanging; (K.) gah- (gast-) to tie. *Kuwi* (P.) gah- to bind; (Mah.) gahpo fastening, tying. *Kur.* (Hahn) xājnā to tether, bind by the feet. DEDS 139, DEDS 141.

1100 *Kur.* xaccnā to divide (soft material) by force, break by pulling, pull to pieces, break off, bite off; (as an auxiliary) finish, do thoroughly, definitely, or finally; xaccnā to be pulled off, break short. *Malt.* qace to break as a cord, cure an illness by exorcism, end, finish; qacre to be broken, be done, be over; qacro broken; torn cloth. DED 923.

1101 *Kur.* kajnā to press down under a weight (so as to prevent escape, straighten, etc.), throw one's weight upon, hammer. *Malt.* kaje to beat down (as earth), wash (as clothes), fall upon (as a trap). DED 924.

1102 *Kui* kaja (kaji-) to be congealed, solidified by growing cold; ganja (ganji-) to solidify, coagulate, become solid; *pl. action* gaska (gaski-). *Kuwi* (F.) kajali to be congealed, become curdled. DEDS 135.

1103 *Ka.* gajani poor rice land. *Tu.* gajani poor or infertile ground. DEDS 136.

1104 *Ka.* kajji, gajji scab, itch; (Hav.) kajju itch. *Kod.* kajji itch. *Tu.* gajji itch, scab. *Te.* gajji id.; kasi itching, desire; kasimiri itching. *Nk.* (Ch.) khaj itch. *Pa.* kajra id. *Go.* (Ko.) kajram ringworm (*Voc.* 463); (Ma. M. S.) gajji, (Ko.) gajju itch (*Voc.* 1019); (LuS.) kusee id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) gazi id. *Kui* kasa the itch. *Kur.* khasrā id.; xāsna to scratch for relief; xāsra to scratch oneself. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2621, kaccū-; no. 3827, kharjū-, Pkt. khajju-; no. 3854, khasa-, Pkt. (Ardhamāgadhī) kasara-, khasara-, H. khasrā (whence *Kur.* khasrā). DED(S) 925.

1105 *Ka.* gañjanike, gañjīnīke a species of fragrant grass. *Tu.* gañjanigē a fragrant grass. DEDS 140.

1106 *Ko.* kaj barley. *To.* koj id. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) gajja- id. DED(S) 926.

1107 *Ta.* kañci rice-water, water poured off rice, starch. *Ma.* kaññi rice-gruel, starch. *Ko.* kaj ni-r water poured off rice. *To.* koj rice-porridge. *Ka.* gañji rice-gruel, starch. *Kod.* kañji rice-gruel, porridge. *Tu.* gañji gruel, rice-water, starch, porridge. *Te.* gañji gruel. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) genji water from boiled rice. *Go.* (Ko.) genji er id. (*Voc.* 1174); ? (Tr.) kāsar yellow water which comes out of strained rice; (SR.) kāsar boiled rice gruel; (Ch.) kāsar, (Mu. S.) kāsar, (Ma.) ka'eri water of boiled rice (*Voc.* 662). *Koṇḍa* (BB) genzi water poured from boiled rice. *Kuwi* (Su.) genji id. *Kur.* kañji, kañji-amm water made very sour by a prolonged stay over cooked



rice; broth or vegetable soup (eaten with rice and considered as curry); acid in general (< IA). /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3016, Skt. *kañjika*, *kañji*, *kañcika* water of boiled rice in a state of spontaneous fermentation. DED(S) 927.

1108 *Ka. kañci* a kind of lime or bitter, sour orange; (Hav.) *kañcuḷi* a sour fruit. *Tu. kañci-kāyi*, *kañci-puḷi* a kind of bitter orange used in medicine. DED 928.

1109 *Tu. kaṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to pass through, traverse, cross, exceed, excel, win, overcome, transgress; go, proceed, pass (as time, water, clouds, etc.); *kaṭattu* (*kaṭatti*-) to cause to go, drive, transport, pass (as time); *n. boat*; *kaṭappu* passing over, wicket or narrow passage in a wall or hedge; *kaṭavān* channel cut through ridge of paddy-field to let surplus water run off; *kaṭavu* (*kaṭavi*-) to cause to go, drive, ride, dispatch, discharge (as a missile); *n. way*, path, direction; *kaṭavai* leap, jump, passing over, way; fault, defect; *kaṭavul* god (who transcends speech and mind); *kaṭavu* (*kaṭavi*-) to discharge (as missiles), ride, drive, drive in (as a nail, peg, wedge), urge; *kaṭācu* (*kaṭāci*-), *kiṭācu* (*kiṭāci*-) to drive (as a nail), throw; *kaṭai* end, limit, boundary; lowness, lowest, worst; entrance, gate; *kaṭai* end, extremity, the last; *kaṭaiṇaṇ* man of low caste, man of mean character; *kaṭaimai* meanest condition; *kaṭaiyar* men of the lowest caste or status; *kaṭu*, *keṭu* fixed time, period, term. *Ma. kaṭakka* to pass over, enter, pass out, transgress, surpass; *kaṭattuka* to make to pass, insert, introduce; *kaṭattu* transporting, conveying; *kaṭappu* passage, transgression; *kaṭa* what is ultimate; way; *kaṭaṣi* end, termination; *kaṭampa*, *kaṭāyi* stile, gate bar; *kaṭavu* beach, landing place, wharf; track of wild beasts; *kaṭāvuka*, *kiṭāvuka* to drive (as a carriage), drive in (as a nail); *gaḍu*, *keṭu* term, instalment. *Ko. kaṭv-* (*kaṭd-*) to cross (river), come out or leave (house), (years) pass; (sun, moon) rises; *kart-* (*kayt-/karty-*) to make to cross, send off; *me-ki-* (< \**kay-*; *me-kart-*) to get up (cf. 5086 *Ta. mē*); *me-kaṭv-* (*me-kaṭv-*) to make to get up; *kaṭv* cattle-path through bushes, ford; *kaṭ*, *kaṭ* extreme end (kar al side of belly, *kaṭ pa-t* the end, at last, *kaṭ* may NE. monsoon [i.e. last rain], *kaṭca-c* last woman in series, *kaṭ* ib very excellent iron, *kaṭ* aky worthless rice); *gaḍv*, *gayt* fixed or appointed time. *To. kaḍ-* (*kaḍθ-*) to leave, pass, cross; *kart-* (*karty-*) to send, take across; *kaḍ* a stride; *kaḍ fo-y* corner of mouth (for *po-y*, see 5352); *kaḍ xo-l* mox last-born son (for *ko-l*, see 1479); *kaḍf* path, entrance to wood; *kaḍ* end (of thing, event); *koḍf* stipulated period of an agreement; *kory* fixed period (of imprisonment or purgatory), fixed time for paying a loan. *Ka. kaḍe* to pass over, transgress, pass, elapse, get through; *n. end*, termination, limit, position of being last, low or inferior, worse than, side, direction, last, at last; *kaṭa* end, corner, etc.; *kaḍa*

*n. ferry*, ford; *kaḍakal* wicket or narrow passage in walls or hedges; *kaḍame*, *kaḍime* deficiency, inferiority, remainder; *kaḍaval* god; *kaḍayisu* to drive in (as a nail); *gaḍa*, *gaḍaba*, *gaḍavu*, *gaḍi*, *gaḍu*, *gaḍuba*, *gaḍuvu* limit, limited time, period, instalment. *Koḍ. kaḍa-* (*kaḍap-*, *kaḍand-*) to cross; *kaḍat-* (*kaḍati-*) to take across; *kaḍe* end (of row, event, etc.); *kaḍeki* at last; *kaḍe kuñji* the youngest child. *Tu. kaḍapuni* to cross, ford, pass, elapse, surpass; *kaḍapāvuni* to cause to pass, help one to ford a river; *kaḍapuduni* to dipatch, forward, send away; *kaḍapa* distance; *kaḍapu* a ferry; *kaḍapely* that which can be crossed over; *kaḍame* deficiency, defect, remnant; less, deficient, remaining; *kaḍe* verge, margin, end, extremity, place; last, final, low, mean; *gaḍu* a term, fixed time or place. *Kor. (O.) kaḍappuru*, (*M.*) *kaḍi* to send. *Te. kaḍacu*, *gaḍacu*, *gaḍucu* to pass, elapse; pass over, cross, transgress, exceed; *kaḍapu*, *gaḍupu* to pass, cause to pass or elapse, put off, defer, drive, push; *kaḍa* end, extremity, place, direction, vicinity; *kaḍa-gottu* to die; *adj.* the youngest, last; *kaḍacanu* to die, be destroyed or lost, be completed; cross, pass over; *kaḍategu* to end, come to a close; *kaṭṭakaḍa* the very end, the very last place or point; *adj.* the very last, farthest, hindmost; *kaḍapa*, *gaḍapa* threshold; *kaḍapaṭa* at last; *kaḍapaṭi* last, final; *kaḍapala* the end; *kaḍama* remainder; remaining; *gaḍuvu* term, period, or limit of time, appointed time within which action is to be performed. *Pa. kaḍa* (*pl. kaḍel*) end, side; *kaḍp-* (*kaḍt-*) to cross; *kaḍ-* (*kaṭt-*) to throw (normally used as aux. vb.). *Ga. (Oll.) karp-* (*kart-*) to cross; *kar-* aux. vb. denoting completeness; (*S.*) *karr-* to year; (*P.*) *kar-* to give birth to; (*S.*) *kar-* (*kaṭ-*) to drop, give birth to. *Go. (SR.) kaḍ-verci* evening time (verci light) (*Voc.* 485). *Koṇḍa garvi-* (-t-) to go beyond the boundary of a village, fail a promise, disregard (elder's words); (*BB*) *nā-* (-t-), *nāv-* (-it-) to cross (< \**nā-* < \**gnā-*). *Pe. nā-* (-t-) to cross. *Maṇḍ. kṛā-* id. *Kui grāsa* (*grāsi-*) to pass something over or through, pass a thing through the outstretched legs; *grāpa* (*grāt-*) to cross, cross over, ford, pass by; *n. act* of crossing, fording, passing by; *ḍṛāpa* (*ḍṛāt-*) to step over, overflow; *n. step*, sill, threshold. *Kuwi (F.) grān-* cali to cross over; (*S.*) *glānai* to pass, cross (river); (*Isr.*) *gnaṭ-* to cross; *gnap-* to take across; *kaṭu* time (suitable period). *Kur. kaṭṭnā* to cross, pass over or above, overtake and go beyond, out-distance, surpass, go to excess; *kaṭṭānā*, *kaṭṭānā* to take across; pass over, skip over. *Malt. kaṭe* to exceed, pass, cross; *kaṭṭe* to pass, spend time; help across; *kaṭp* exceedingly, much, very. *Br. xarring* to proceed on foot, make one's way. (or with 1356 *Ta. kari*). /Cf. Omar. (Master) *kaḍe*, *kaḍa* edge, side. DED(S, N) 929.

1110 (a) *Ta. kaṭakaṭav-ṇal*, *kaṭakaṭ-ṇal* onom., clattering, rattling, rumbling; sounding rapidly; *kaṭakaṭa-* (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle (as a pin

in a jewel); *kaṭakaṭappu* clatter, rattling, rumbling. *Ko. garum* gūm in- to thunder; imit. of noise of rock rolling down hillside; *garu* particle expr. noise of thunder, of door-hinges. *Ka. kaṭakuṭa* noise in the stomach arising from drinking much water; *gaḍagaḍa* ennu to rumble or rattle (as thunder, carts, etc.); *gaḍāvaṇe* loud sound, noise. *Tu. kaṭukuṭu* uneasiness in the bowels; *gaḍagaḍa* a chattering noise. *Te. kaṭakaṭa* a rattling sound; *gaḍagaḍa* trembling, quaking, or quivering. *Kur. xarar-xarar* the sound of articles loosely packed and playing against one another (the creaking of a cart, etc.); *xarar-xarar* *ṛnā* to rattle loosely together; *xarbar* *ṛmā* to rattle. *Malt. qarqare* to purr, murmur. /MBE 1969, p. 288, no. 1, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3972, \**gaḍagaḍa*, no. 4419 \**ghaḍaghaḍa*; also cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *kaḍayaḍ-* to cūsh, crack, crackle, and *kaḍatti* imit. of crackling. DED 930(a).

(b) *Ka. kaṭakaṭa kaḍi*, *kaṭṭane kaḍi* to grind one's teeth (also *kaṭṭakaṭṭa kaḍi*); to produce the sound *kaṭakaṭa* in chewing a hard or crisp substance; *kaḍaṭṭennu* to crackle; *kaṭakane* with the sound of *kaṭa*, produced when one bites a hard or crisp substance; *kaṭaku*, *kaṭuku*, *kaṭikaṭi* crispness (of bread and other eatables). *Tu. kaṭukuṭu* noise produced in biting or chewing any hard substance. *Te. kaṭukku* sound produced in biting or in cutting with nippers; (*B.*) *kaṭakaṭa* a crackling noise, as in chewing, etc. /MBE 1969, pp. 288-9, no. 2, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2632, *kaṭakaṭapayati* gnashes the teeth, *H. kaṭkaṭi* grinding the teeth; also no. 3771 *H. khar-kharānā* to grind the teeth. DED(N) 930(b).

1111 *Ka. kaḍagu*, *kaḍaṅgu*, *kaḍugu* to be or become full of desire, eagerness, zeal, strive, make efforts; *kaḍaṅgu* desire, wish. *Te. kaḍāgu*, *kaḍaṅgu*, *kaṇāgu* to endeavour, strive; *kaḍāka*, *kaḍaṅka*, *kaṇāka* striving, attempt. DED 932.

1112 *Ta. kaṭapaṭav-ṇal* hullabaloo, busting, sounding confusedly. *Ka. gaḍa*, *gaḍi* a term expr. disorder; *gaḍabaḍa*, *gaḍabaḍi*, *gaḍabiḍi*, *gaḍibiḍi* confusion, puzzle, tumult, vexation. *Tu. gaḍabaḍi*, *gaḍibiḍi* bustle, confusion, disorder, tumult, disturbance. *Te. gaḍabaḍa*, *gaḍabiḍa* noise, bustle, tumult, confusion, disorder. /MBE 1969, p. 296, no. 40, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3974, \**gaḍa-baḍa* confused. DED 933.

1113 *Ta. kaṭam* debt, religious obligations, duty; *kaṭan* obligation, debt, loan of money, tax; *kaṭamai* duty, obligation, tax, tribute. *Ma. kaṭam*, *kaṭan*, *kaṭappu*, *kaṭama* debt, obligation; *kaṭappukkāran* debtor. *To. korṇ* loan, debt. *Ka. kaḍa* debt, loan (of money, cloths, books, etc. and eatables). *Tu. kaḍa* loan, debt. *Go. (Mu.) karra*, (*Ma.*) *kara* loan (*Voc.* 557). ? Cf. 1149 *Ta. kaṭṭu*. DED(S, N) 934.

1114 *Ta. kaṭamā*, *kaṭamāṇ* bison; *kaṭamai*, *kaṭampai* elk. *Ma. kaṭamān* elk, fallow deer. *Ka. kaḍave*, *kaḍava*, *kaḍaba*, *kaḍabe*, *kaḍavu*, *kaḍaha* elk; Indian stag, *Rusa aristoteli*; *kaḍiti*, *gaṇaje* a kind of deer or elk; (*Gowda*) *kaḍe* stag. *Koḍ. kaḍamē* sambur. *Tu. kaḍama* stag, elk. *Te. kaḍāṭi*, *kaṇāṭi* musk deer; *kaḍāju*, *kaḍiti*, *kaṇāju*, *kaṇiti* nilgao, a species of antelope; (*B.*) *kaṇuju* sambur deer. *Kol. kaḍas* id. *Nk. karas* id. *Kur. kāṛsa*, (*Tiga*, *Bleses*) *kāṛsa* male of the bāḍo-deer. Cf. 1123 *Ta. kaṭavu*. DED(S, N) 935.

1115 *Ta. kaṭampan* unruly person; *kaṭampi* lewd woman. *Ma. kaṭampan* unruly. DED 936.

1116 *Ta. kaṭampu*, *kaṭampam* common cadamba, *Anthocephalus cadamba*. *Ma. kaṭampu* *Nauclea cadamba*; *Eugenia racemosa*. *To. koḍb* sp. tree. *Ka. kaḍamba*, *kaḍava*, *kaḍaval*, *kaḍavu*, *kaḍaha*, *kaḍavoḍa* *N. cadamba* Roxb. *Te. kaḍāmi-ceṭṭu*, *kaḍimi*, (*Inscr.*) *kaḍamu* id. *Ga. (S.) kaṇapa māre* id. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2710, Skt. *kaḍamba*, *kaḍamba*. [*A. cadamba* Miq. = *N. cadamba* Roxb.] DED(N) 937.

1117 *Ta. kaṭampai* a kind of hornet. *Ma. kaṭannal*, *kaṭunnal*, *kaṭanta*, *kaṭantal* wasp, hornet. *To. koḍḍ* wasp. *Ka. kaḍanduru*, *kaḍandurute*, *kaḍaja*, *kaṇaja* wasp, hornet. *Koḍ. kaḍandi* wasp. *Tu. kaṇajada puri* hornet. *Te. kaḍḍuru*, *kaṇḍuru*, *kandiriga*, *kanduriga*, *kanduru* id.; (*B.*) *kaḍaju*, *kaṇaju* wasp. *Kol. (SR)* *gāndhīl* potte stinging bee (< Mar.). *Pa. garḍid* hornet. *Go. (Mu.) kāṇḍul*, (*Ma.*) *kāṇḍuli* id. (*Voc.* 627); ? (*Mu.*) *karāṭi* id. (*Voc.* 527); (*Tr.*) *gandhīl* the large yellow house hornet (*Voc.* 1042; < IA); (*Koya Su.*) *kāṇḍrūm* hornet. *Kui krāṇḍi* a black hornet. /Cf. Skt. *kaṇabha* a kind of fly with a sting; cf. Skt. *gandhālī*, *gandhōlī* wasp, Pkt. (*DNM*) *gandhālī* bee, Mar. *gāndhīl* (*māṣi*) gadfly or other fly of which the bite occasions a bump. DED(S, N) 938.

1118 *Ta. kaṭal* sea; *kaṭalar* fishermen. *Ma. kaṭal* sea. *Ka. kaḍal* id. *Koḍ. kaḍa* id. *Tu. kaḍaly* id. *Te. kaḍali* id.; *kaḍalu* a wave; *kaḍalu-konu* to swell, rise, increase (or the latter with 1350 *Ta. kaṭal*). DED(N) 939.

1119 *Ta. kaṭalāṭi* *Achyranthes aspera*. *Ma. kaṭalāṭi* id. DED 940.

1120 *Ta. kaṭalai* Bengal gram, *Cicer arietinum*. *Ma. kaṭala*. ? *Ko. kaḍ* (*kaṭalai* > \**kaṭly* > \**karyl* > *kacl*). *Ka. kaḍale*, *kaḍle*. *Koḍ. kaḍale*. *Tu. kaḍale*. DED(S) 941.

1121 *Ta. kaṭalai* *Melastoma malabathricum*, Indian rhododendron. *Ma. (Lush.) kaṭali* id. DEDS 142.

1122 *Ka. kaḍavasa*, *kaḍāsu* n skin to sit or lie on. *Tu. kaḍata*, (*B-K.*) *kaḍito* skin. *Te. kaḍavasamu* a dried skin used by ascetics as a bed; *kaḍavasamu*, *kaḷāsamu* a skin or hide. DED(S) 942.

1123 *Ta.* kaṭavu, kaṭā, kaṭay male of sheep or goat, he-buffalo; kiṭā buffalo, bull, ram; kiṭāy male of sheep; kaṭāri, kiṭāri heifer, young cow that has not calved; (PPTI) kaṭa-mai female of the goat. *Ma.* kaṭā, kiṭā, kiṭavu male of cattle, young and vigorous; child, young person; kaṭacci heifer, young cow, calf; kiṭāri a cow-calf, heifer; female buffalo. *Ko.* kaṭa-na-g buffalo calf between two and three years; kaṭc kurl cow calf between two and three years; ? ke-v calf of buffalo or cow, under one year (? < \*kre-v); ? ke-n im, ke-no-r im buffalo with its calf; ke-n a-v, ke-no-r a-v cow with its calf. ? *To.* kaṭ pen for calves from 6 months to 1-2 years. *Ka.* kaṭasu young cow or buffalo that has not yet calved. *Koḍ.* kaḍici id. *Tu.* kaṭasu id. *Te.* krēpu calf (? or with 1594 *Ta.* cūru). *Go.* (Ph.) kaṭā young buffalo (*Voc.* 648). *Koṇḍa* (BB) grālu calf. *Kui* (K.) grādu, (W.) drādu (*pl.* drāṭka) id.; (W.) gāro a bullock or buffalo not trained to the plough; krai young female buffalo or goat. *Kuwi* (Su.) dālu, (F.S.) dālu calf. *Kur.* kaṭa young male buffalo; kaṭi young female buffalo; kaṭrū, kaṭrū buffalo calf (male or female). *Br.* xaṛas bull, bullock; xaṛ ram. Cf. 1114 *Ta.* kaṭamā. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2645 \*kaṭa- (also Skt. [lex.] kaṭaḥ a young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing), and no. 2658 \*kaḍa-. DED(S) 943.

1124 *Ta.* kaṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to bite, bite off, bite and eat, gnaw, nibble, champ, hurt; *n.* biting, scar of a bite; kaṭippu scar of a bite. *Ma.* kaṭikka to bite, chew, smart, pain, cheat; kaṭiyuka to be pained, broken; kaṭi a bite, biting; a cheat. *Ko.* kayṛ- (kaṭc-) to bite; kayṛ, kayṭ a bite. *To.* kory- (koṛc-) to have desire to scratch. *Ka.* kaḍi to bite, sting, itch, pain (as the stomach), gnash, chew; kaḍita, kaḍata biting, bite as of insects, itching, gripe; kaṭu a bite, cut. *Koḍ.* kaḍi- (kaḍip-, kaḍic-) to bite; kaḍi a bite. *Tu.* kaḍepini, kaḍeyuni, kaḍevuni to bite, champ, gnaw, grind. *Te.* kaṭu biting, a bite, cut, notch. *Go.* (SR.) kaḍḍiyāna to bite (*Voc.* 484). *Koṇḍa* kaṭ- (-t-) to bite, sting; (hunger, thirst) to be felt; kaṭis-, kaṭpis- to cause to bite or sting. *Pe.* kaṭ-, in: taḍaṇ kaṭ- to gnash the teeth. *Kur.* kaṭṭāna to cut with the teeth, gnaw holes. *Br.* gaṭ a bite (cf. Bal. gaṭṭ id.; Elfenbein, p. 391). DED(S, N) 945.

1125 *Ta.* kaṭi (-v-, -nt-) to cut away; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut into pieces; kaṭikai piece cut off. *Ma.* kaṭiyuka to clear bamboos from thorns. *Ka.* kaḍi to cut, chop, fell, cut off, dig (as well, ditch); kaḍi, kaḍita, kaḍa, kaḍata, kaḍuku cutting, a cut, portion cut off, chip, bit; kaḍiyuvike cutting; kaḍisu, kaḍiyisu to cause to cut; (PBh.) kaḍitale sword. *Tu.* kaḍiyuni to be cut in two; kaḍi small fragment, bit; kaḍpuni, kaḍypuni to cut, fell; kaḍḍaṭa cutting, fighting; kaḍyuta, gaḍi a cut, incision; (B-K.) kaḍtale a long-edged sword. *Te.* kaḍi a morsel, a mouthful; kaḍi-kaḍalu fragments, bits, pieces. *Kur.* xaṭṭā (xaṭṭyas)

to divide, separate in several sets or parts, portion out. DED(S) 946.

1126 *Ta.* kaṭi (-v-, -nt-) to reprove, rebuke, chide. *Malt.* qayte to reproach, scold, abuse. DEDS 143.

1127 *Ta.* kaṭi protection, safeguard, defence; kaṭikai shield. *Ka.* kaḍitale shield. DEDS 144.

1128 *Ta.* kaṭi pickle; kaṭippā, kaṭippān curry, relish, 'condiment, pickle. *Ka.* kaḍi curds mixed with salt, chillies, mustard, etc., and some rice flour boiled and seasoned. DEDS 145.

1129 *Ta.* kaṭi scent, odour, fragrance; (-pp-, -tt-) to waft an aroma, emit fragrance. *Te.* (SAN) kaḍi good or bad odour. DEDS 146.

1130 *Ta.* kaṭikai bolt, sliding catch. *Ma.* kaṭika peg tied to the well-rope to prevent its slipping from the bucket. *Te.* gaḍaḍla wooden pin with which a bucket is fastened to the pole of a picottah. DED 947.

1131 *Ta.* kaṭiccai *Casearia tomentosa*. *Ka.* kaḍisa tree producing a brown berry that is used as the drop to an ear-ring. *Te.* kaḍise *Cluytia collina*. DED 948.

1132 *Kol.* keḍiak tiger. *Nk.* khareyak panther. *Go.* (A.) kharyal tiger; (Haig) kariyal panther (*Voc.* 999). *Kui* kṛāḍi, kṛāḍi tiger, leopard, hyena. *Kuwi* (F.) kṛāni tiger; (S.) kṛāni tiger, leopard; (Su. P. Isr.) kṛā'ni (*pl.* -ṇa) tiger. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) karaḍa-id. DED (S) 1059(b).

1133 *Ta.* kaṭivālam horse's bit, bridle. *Ma.* kaṭivālam bit; kaṭi-ṇān, kaṭi-ṇānān bridle; kaṭi-vāru id., bit. *Ko.* kaṭva-ḥm reins. *To.* kaḍoṇm (*obl.* kaḍoṇt-) id. *Ka.* kaḍiyāna, kaḍivāna bit, bridle. *Tu.* kaḍivāna bridle; kaḍdyana bridle, reins, bit. *Te.* kaḍiyamu, kaḍlemu bridle. *Go.* (W.) kariāri bit of bridle; (Ph.) kariyāri bridle (*Voc.* 532). DED(S) 950.

1134 *Ta.* kaṭu, kaṭu-kkay chebulic myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula*. *Ma.* kaṭukkāyi, kaṭukka ink-nut, *T.* chebula. *To.* koṛ ko-y gall-nut (? ink-nut, myrobalan). *Te.* karaka, karakkāya chebulic myrobalan, *T.* chebula. *Pa.* karka id. *Go.* (G. Mu.) karka, (M.) karkā, (Ma.) kahka, (M.) kakā (? kahkā) id. (*Voc.* 540). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) kaṛka id. *Kuwi* (S.) karka id. DED 951.

1135 *Ta.* kaṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to throb and pain (as from sting, venomous bite, prick, tooth-ache), ache (as from rheumatism, colic, dysentery, the leg from walking, head from carrying load, arm from writing), be too highly seasoned, pungent, be angry, indignant, wroth, move swiftly; *n.* bitterness, pungency, poison, astringency; severe, cruel, harsh, extreme; kaṭukkam speed; kaṭukkeṇal being hasty, passionate, peppery; kaṭukaṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to throb (as from the sting of a scorpion),

be too highly seasoned, show signs of anger (as by sour looks, harsh words); kaṭukaṭuppu throbbing pain, excessive seasoning, sign of hot temper; kaṭukam pungency; kaṭuku (kaṭuki-) to move fast, blow hard as wind, increase; kaṭutt-ēgu wasp, hornet; kaṭuppu throbbing pain, aching, wrath, speed; kaṭumai severity, harshness, ferocity, anger, heat, speed; kaṭi speed, swiftness, sharpness, keenness, pungency; kaṭicu asperity; kaṭai (-v-, -nt-) to increase, as the passion of love. *Ma.* kaṭu pungent, extreme, excessive, fierce, impetuous; kaṭukuka to hasten; kaṭukam pungent; kaṭukka to grow hard, sharp, worse (as pain); kaṭupparam, kaṭuma pungency, harshness, bravery, strength of toddy, vinegar, etc.; kaṭuppu, kaṭukaṭuppu austerity; kaṭi extreme, sharp; kaṭayuka to pain; (Tiyya) kaṭaccū pain. *Ka.* kaḍu, kaṭṭa, kaṭṭu, kaḍi, kaḍadu, kaḍidu intensity, vehemence, impetuosity, swiftness, abundance, greatness; greatly, swiftly; kaḍupu, kaḍipu, kaḍuhu, kaḍume force, vehemence, severity. *Koḍ.* kaḍipa quickness. *Tu.* kaḍu pungency, severity, excess; pungent, extreme, severe; kaḍdy severity, rigour, harshness; kaḍpu excessive, beyond limit; kaḍuve hero, courageous man, clever man; kaḍyme pride, vanity, ostentation. *Te.* kaḍu much, great, exceeding; kaḍidi id., difficult, hard; kaḍimi valour, bravery; increase; kaḍṭidi a cruel, merciless, hard-hearted, or unfeeling man; kaṭṭ-aluka great displeasure or anger. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 103) keḍed severe. *Nk.* kaṭu bitter, sour. *Go.* (Ko.) kaṭi severe (of pain) (*Voc.* 466). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kaṭu sharp. *Kui* kaṭi nōmeri a severe fever; kaṭru kāu a species of fruit or berry with a pungent taste; kṛō pungent; kṛō inba to have a pungent smell. *Kuwi* (Su.) gaḍḍu much; (S.) gaddu much, many. *Kur.* xaṛxā bitter, pungent, highly salted, harsh (fig.), changed to bitterness (of feelings); xaṛxāna to affect the palate unpleasantly (as things salted or spiced to excess), be uttered harshly; xaṛxō bite in its vesicle. *Malt.* qarqe bitter; qāṭare to throb with pain. *Br.* xaṛēn bitter (or with 1466 *Ta.* kār). Cf. 1137 *Ta.* kaṭuku. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2641, Skt. kaṭu-, kaṭuka-pungent (taste or smell), sharp, fierce, impetuous. DED(S, N) 952.

1136 *Ta.* kaṭuñcūl first pregnancy (for cūl, see 2733); kaṭumpuppāl first milk drawn from a cow after calving, beestings boiled into a paste (for pāl, see 4096). *Ma.* kaṭiññūl first-born of man or beast; kaṭumpiḷla first-born, the strongest child. *To.* kaṭṭas first-born (k. mox first-born son, k. xu-x first-born daughter); kaṭṭas fi-r first pregnancy. *Tu.* kaḍirū first-born. From DED(S) 943 (Su. 1976, p. 99, n. 6).

1137 *Ta.* kaṭuku Indian mustard, *Brassica juncea*, mustard seed. *Ma.* kaṭuku mustard. *Ko.* karg id. *To.* koṛx mustard seed. *Koḍ.* kaḍu id. Cf. 1135 *Ta.* kaṭu. DED 953.

1138 *Ta.* kaṭukkan man's ear-ring; kaṭippu, kaṭippam ear-ornament. *Ma.* kaṭukkan ear-ring; kaṭimpu ear-ornament. *Ko.* kaṛk ear-ring. *Ka.* kaṭaku, kaḍaku, kaḍuku a kind of ear-ring with a precious stone or pearls in the middle. *Koḍ.* kaḍiki ear-ring. DED(N) 954.

1139 *Ka.* kaḍumbu, kaḍubu, kaḍabu a kind of cake boiled in steam. *Koḍ.* kaḍimbī, kaḍimbuṭṭi small ball of rice. *Tu.* kaḍubu, kaḍumbu a kind of cake. *Te.* kuḍumu a bun or cake boiled in steam (vowel u by crossing with u of items in 1680 'round'). *Go.* (SR.) kuḍum flour-ball; (Tr.) kuḍdum (*pl.* kuḍduh) the ball of mahua and flour which Gonds take on journeys as provisions (*Voc.* 734; < *Te.*). / Cf. Mar. kaḍbū a cake stuffed and rolled up. DED(S) 955.

1140 *Ta.* kaṭuvan male monkey, tom-cat; kaṭuvan-panṇi boar. *Ma.* kaṭuvan male of cats, pigs, etc.; kajan wild hog, tom-cat, male tiger. *Ko.* kaṛvṇ tom-cat. *Ka.* gaḍava a stout male monkey; (Hav.) kaṭṭā male cat. *Go.* (A. Y.) gaḍḍi black-faced monkey; (Haig) gaḍḍe id. (male) (*Voc.* 1028). *Malt.* gaḍa-berge, gaḍo a wildcat. DED(S, N) 956.

1141 *Ta.* kaṭai (-v-, -nt-) to churn, turn in lathe, mash to pulp (as vegetables with the bowl of a ladle); kaṭaical polishing, enamelling, turned work in wood; kaṭaical turning on a lathe, that which is turned on a lathe; kaṭaical uḷi turner's chisel; kaṭaiyal turning in a lathe, agitating, churning. *Ma.* kaṭayuka to churn, turn on lathe, polish; kaṭa churning; kaṭaccal turning; kaṭaccil turning and polishing (wood, etc.), churning. *Ko.* kaṭv- (kaṭ-) to churn; kaṭc uly lathe. *To.* kaṭ- (kaṭ-) to churn. *Ka.* kaḍe, kaḍi to churn, stir, rub together (as two pieces of wood to excite fire), turn in a lathe; kaḍe, kaḍa, kaḍaha, kaḍeta churning; kaḍayisu to cause to churn. *Koḍ.* kaḍe- (kaḍev-, kaḍand-) to grind with mortar and pestle; (Shanmugam) kaḍev grinding; kaḍace kallī mortar and pestle. *Tu.* kaḍeyuni, kaḍevuni to stir up, turn; kaḍeyuni to knead; kaḍanda grinding; kaḍavu, kaḍcūlu, kaṭcūlu a turning lathe; (B-K.) kaḍañjigē kneading. *Go.* (Mu.) karrih-, (Ph.) karaḥṭānā, (S.) karaḥ- to churn (*Voc.* 559); (LuS.) kērtuna id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) karas- (-t-) to stir with ladle. *Kui* karsa (karṣi-) to knead; *n.* act of kneading. *Malt.* gaṭye to churn. DED(S, N) 957.

1142 *Ta.* kaṭai shop, bazaar, market. *Ma.* kaṭa market. DED 958.

1143 *Kur.* kaṛmā waist. *Malt.* kaṛme id.

1144 *Ta.* keṭṭi cleverness, skill; keṭṭi-kkaran clever, active man. *Ma.* kaṭṭiyam skill, cleverness; kaṭṭikkaran a clever man. *To.* koṭyxo-ṇn clever person. *Ka.* gaṭṭi ability; a strong, smart person; gaṭṭiga a strong, able man. *Koḍ.* geṭṭigē clever man; fem. geṭṭigati. *Tu.* kaḍuve clever man; gaṭṭi clever, able;

gaṭṭige a clever man; gaḍysu clever. *Te.* gaṭṭi able, clever, expert; gaṭṭitanamu ability, cleverness; gaṭṭivāḍu an able, capable, or clever man; gaḍusu clever, shrewd; gaḍusari a clever or shrewd man. ? Cf. 1148 *Ta.* kaṭṭu. DED 959.

1145 *Ta.* kaṭṭil cot, bedstead, couch, sofa; throne. *Ma.* kaṭṭil bedstead, cot. *Ko.* kaṭṭi cot. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭi id. *Te.* kaṭṭi litter, dooly. *Go.* (Tr. Mu.) kaṭṭul (*obl.* kaṭṭud-, *pl.* kaṭṭuhk) bed, cot; (numerous dialects) kaṭṭul, kaṭul id. (*Voc.* 477). *Koṇḍa* (Sova dial.) kaṭel(i) cot. *Pe.* kaṭel id. *Maṇḍ.* kaṭel id. *Kui* (K.) kaṭeli id. *Kuwi* (Su.) kaṭeli, (P.) kaṭeli, (S.) kaṭeli, (F.) kuteli (i.e. kaṭeli; *pl.* kutelka, i.e. kaṭelka) id. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3781, khāṭvā- cot; no. 3785, khaṭṭi- bier (*lex.*); also kaṭāṇa- cot (*lex.*). From *IA:* *Pa.* kaṭeya cot (< Halbi); *Kui* kaṭe id.; *Kur.* khaṭi bedstead, bed; *Malt.* kaṭe, kāṭi id. DED(S) 960.

1146 *Ma.* kaṭṭila, kaṭṭala, kaṭṭila door frame. ? *Ko.* kaṭo- wall of temple compound. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭole door frame. Cf. 1147 *Ta.* kaṭṭu. DEDS 147.

1147 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to tie, fasten, build, wear, put on, bind by spells, marry, shut up, store, hug, compare with, be equal; *n.* tie, band, fastening, regulations, custom, building, marriage, bundle, packet, dam, causeway; kaṭṭaṇam building, binding of a book, setting of a jewel; kaṭṭaṇam building; kaṭṭalai code, rule, regulations, etc.; kaṭṭai dam. *Ma.* keṭṭuka to tie, build, clasp, yoke, dress, marry, make into a bundle, stop, restrain, build, become entangled, clot; keṭṭikka to cause to tie, make to wear, give in marriage; keṭṭu tie, bundle, band, connexion (as of marriage), restraint, dam, bank, building; keṭṭakam house; kaṭṭu tie, bundle. *Ko.* kaṭ- (kac-) to tie, build, manage (house), be equal; kaṭ knot, caste custom, case of which decision has been given; kaṭaṇm (*obl.* kaṭaṇ-) wall of brick or stone; kaṭaṇ caste custom, individual's habit; kaṭma-nm caste custom, order given. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) to tie, build, kill by witchcraft, obstruct, hug, manage (a house); koṭ knot, bundle, amulet; koṭaṇ noose (in song unit: miṭ toṭaṇ [to tie] a noose on the neck); koṭy a tie, in: tū-l goṭy and po-l goṭy (for which see 2698(a)). *Ka.* kaṭṭu to bind, tie, yoke, build, shut up, stop by magic, bewitch, amass (wealth), obstruct, shut, dam, be bound, stopped; *n.* binding, tying, checking, restraint, band, tie, bundle, something built, regulation, rule, bewitching; kaṭṭuviṭe tying, etc.; kaṭṭuka man who ties; kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭana, kaṭṭa a building; kaṭṭal state of being bound, tied, surrounded; kaṭṭe structure of earth or stones to sit upon, embankment, dam, causeway; gaṭṭu dam, embankment; gaṭṭe bale, bundle. *Koḍ.* keṭṭ- (keṭṭi-) to tie, build; keṭṭi knot, bundle; kaṭṭe bund of tank, platform built under tree on village green; (Shanmugam) kaṭṭaḍa a building. *Tu.* kaṭṭuni to tie, bind, build, amass (wealth); kaṭṭavuni to cause to

bind or tie, have a house built; kaṭṭu band, tie, bundle, regulation, bond; kaṭṭana, kaṭṭalme building; kaṭṭa a dam; kaṭṭale custom, rule; kaṭṭaṇi necklace. *Te.* kaṭṭu to tie, bind, wear (clothes), build, bewitch, obstruct; *n.* tie, bond, knot, band, wearing of a garment, restraint, rule or regulation; kaṭṭincu to get built, cause to be bound or tied; kaṭṭa dam, embankment; bundle (or this meaning with 1400 *Ta.* karrai); kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭaḍi rule, law, fashion, manner; kaṭṭadamu building; kaṭṭanamu a tie; gaṭṭu dam, embankment. *Koḍ.* kaṭ- (kaṭṭ-) to tie, build; (SR.) kaṭṭa platform; (Kin.) kaṭṭa bund of field, *Nk.* kaṭṭ- to tie, build; kaṭṭa bund of field; dam, dike; kaṭṭe necklace. *Nk.* (Ch.) kaṭ-/kaṭṭ- to bind, tie hair, build, attach bowstring. *Pa.* kaṭṭ- to tie, build; kaḍk- to tie, fasten, bind; kaṭṭa bund of field. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṭ- to tie, build; (S.) kaṭṭ- to bind; gaṭṭu bank. *Go.* (Tr.) kaṭṭana to be shut (of door), close or come to grips (of two men fighting); (Ph.) kaṭṭana to shut, close (door) (*Voc.* 472); (Ph.) kaṭṭitana to adhere, be attached to (*Voc.* 476); (Tr. W. Ph.) kaṭṭa a dam in the river for catching fish; (A.) kaṭṭa bund, embankment (*Voc.* 473); (Y.) kaṭ bank of river (*Voc.* 465). *Koṇḍa* kaṭa bundle (of hay, etc.); gaṭu (*pl.* gaṭku) bund, bank (of river, tank, etc.); (BB) kaṭis- to yoke (plough). *Pe.* kaṭa bank of river. *Kui* (K.) kaṭ- to fix, fasten, secure; (W.) kaṭa giva to latch or bolt the door (but cf. kaṭa peg, short bar, bolt, hook, ? < *IA*, cf. *H.* kaph, *Or.* katha). *Kuwi* (Su.) gaṭṭu (*pl.* gaṭka) bund of field; (F.) gaṭṭu (*pl.* gaṭṭūga, gaṭka) boundary; kaḍagattu bank of river; (S.) gatti kinai to tie; (Isr.) gaṭu boundary, beach, shore; end of a table, field, etc.; geṭu back-load; geṭu ki- to carry something on the back. *Malt.* gaṭa rope, cord. Cf. 1146 *Ma.* kaṭṭila. / Cf. (with *Ka.* *Te.* gaṭṭu, etc.) Turner *CDIAL*, no. 4414, Skt. ghaṭṭa- quay, landing-place, bathing place. DED(S, N) 961.

1148 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to harden, consolidate, congeal, coagulate, be congested (as the throat), swell (as a boil, tumour); *n.* boil, abscess, tumour; firmness, strength; kaṭṭu-*kkāval* strict guard; kaṭṭi clod, lump, concretion, anything hardened, coagulated, boil, abscess, tumour, enlarged spleen, foetus; keṭṭi firmness, hardness, strength; (-pp-, -tt-) to harden, strengthen, make firm; keṭṭai, keṭṭai-*kkāṭṭi* enlargement of the spleen. *Ma.* kaṭṭa lump, mass, clod; kaṭṭi what is condensed, solid, ingot; kaṭṭi lump, concretion; keṭṭa a hypochondriacal disease. *Ko.* kaṭy solid lump; kaṭ-*ka-vi* close watch; kaṭ very hard, brittle steel; kaṭ gristle; geṭṭ round lump or ball (food, butter), growth in abdomen; geṭṭ-payn frost on grass, ice on top of water. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) (blister) to form, swell. *Ka.* kaṭṭu to gather (as a boil, secretion, or lump); kaḍugu to become hard or solid; gaṭṭi firmness, hardness, lump; gaḍacu, gaḍasu, gaḍusu hardness, brittleness, severity; gaḍḍe, gaṭṭe a mass.

lump, concretion; island. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭi mo-ri curd (cf. 4902 *Ta.* mucar); (Shanmugam) geṭṭi hard; geṭṭe spleen. *Tu.* gaṭṭi, gaḍysu firm, hard; gaṭṭe, geṭṭe, geṭṭe n lump, clod. *Te.* kaṭṭu to gather, collect, become hard; gaṭṭi, gaḍusu hard, firm; gaḍḍu hard, difficult; gaḍḍa lump, mass, clod, clot; boil, ulcer; island; (for -gaḍa/-gaḍi clod, cf. 820). *Koḍ.* (Pat., p. 107) gaṭṭi thick (density); keḍk hard. *Nk.* kaṭṭi spleen. *Pa.* (S.) kay-gaṭṭa bile (cf. 1249). *Ga.* (S.) gaṭṭin hard. *Go.* (Tr. Mu.) kaṭ spleen; (Ma.) kaṭṭi gall-bladder (*Voc.* 464); (Ko.) kay-kaṭ bile (*Voc.* 523); (Ma.) kaṭṭ- (fruits) to form (*Voc.* 471); (Ko.) gaṭṭi very (*Voc.* 1022); (Ko.) gaṭ pāpe Adam's apple (*Voc.* 1023; pāpe throat); gaḍa clod (*Voc.* 1024). *Kui* gaṭṭaḥpa (gaṭṭ- to be hard, stiff, difficult, troublesome; *n.* hardness, stiffness, difficulty, trouble; drai hard, stiff, firm; drai inba to be hard, etc.; draṇa solidly. *Kuwi* (F.) gatteninga strongly, loudly; (S.) gatti hard; *adv.* gattininga. ? *Kur.* karāṇa (karṇas), kaḍṇa to congeal, freeze, be paralysed with fear. ? Cf. 1144 *Ta.* keṭṭi. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2650, kaṭṭina- hard, firm, stiff; no. 2651, kaṭṭara-, kaṭṭura-, kaṭṭhara- hard; no. 2657, kaḍḍ- to be hard, severe (*DhP.*). DED(S, N) 962.

1149 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to remit, pay up; kaṭṭanam fees, dues. *Ko.* kaṭ- (kac-) to pay, pay off. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) to pay (revenue tax, fine, offering to temple). *Tu.* kaṭṭuni to pay government dues. *Te.* kaṭṭu to pay (as a tax); kaṭṭanam, kaṭṭnamu a gift. *Malt.* qaṭe to give (to me or us). ? Cf. 1113 *Ta.* kaṭam. DED(S) 963.

1150 *Ka.* kaṭṭu the water in which any kind of pulse has been boiled, decoction of any kind of pulse. *Tu.* (B-K.) kaṭṭu essence; beṭeta kaṭṭu decoction of pulses (cf. 4494 *To.* pa-ḷ). *Te.* kaṭṭu dal-soup, water in which any kind of pulse is boiled. *Pa.* kaṭ soup. / Cf. Mar. kaṭ decoction of pulse. DED(S, N) 964.

1151 *Ta.* kaṭṭai shortness of stature, dwarfishness; kaṭṭaiyan short man; *fem.* kaṭṭaici. *Ma.* kaṭṭayan a short man. *Ko.* kaḍṇ short, broad person (male or female); kaḍ pi- constipated stool. *Go.* (Ma.) kande, (Hislop, Ma.) kande short (*Voc.* 628); (LuS.) kande id., contracted. *Kui* gaṭu dwarfish (? < *IA*). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4112 \*gaṭṭa-, \*gaṭṭa- short, stunted (Burrow 1967, p. 41); cf. also Skt. (*Paramānandīyanāmanālā* 4.116) kaṭṭana- dwarf. DED(S, N) 965.

1152 *Ta.* kaṭṭai body, corpse. *Ka.* kaḍuku a headless trunk. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) kaṭa- corpse. DED 966.

1153 *Ka.* kaṭeṭe railing, balustrade. *Te.* kaṭakaṭalu, kaṭakaṭakammulu railing (as of a balcony). DED 967.

1154 *Ir.* ebbukaṭṭe *Strobilanthes*, conehead (for ebbu, cf. 4411 *Ko.* peb a profuse flowering of *Strobilanthes*). *Āiku.* kaṭṭe id.; ebbukaṭṭe a profusely flowering kind of *Strobil-*

*anthes*. *Ko.* kaṭ *Strobilanthes*. *To.* kaṭ *Strobilanthes* flower. *Ka.* (Badaga, Hock.) kaṭṭe *Strobilanthes*. DED 968.

1155 *Kur.* gaṭur a sort of black heron. *Malt.* gaḍure the adjutant bird, a crane. DED 969.

1156 *Ta.* kaṭṭam chin; keṭṭam beard (< *Te.*). *Ka.* gaḍḍa the beard about the chin, the chin; gaḍḍa chin. *Koḍ.* geḍḍa beard (< *Ka.*). *Tu.* gaḍḍa chin, beard. *Te.* gaḍḍamu id.; gadduva chin. *Koḍ.* gaddam chin, (Kin. also) beard. *Nk.* gaddam beard. *Pa.* gaddom (*pl.* gaddocil) beard, moustache; (S.) gaddal (*pl.* beard. *Ga.* (S.) geḍḍam id. *Go.* (M.) gaḍḍo id.; (Ko.) gaḍḍok (*pl.*) id., chin; (S.) gaḍḍem beard (*Voc.* 1030); (W. Ph.) kaṭṭe whiskers (*Voc.* 479). *Koṇḍa* gaḍemku (*pl.*) beard. *Kuwi* (S.) gaḍemu bānanga whiskers. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) khaḍḍa- = śmaśru-. DED(S) 970.

1157 *Ta.* kaṭṭayam force, compulsion, constraint; certainly. *Ma.* kaṭṭayam certainty, surety; kaṭṭayma certainty. *Ka.* kaḍḍaya force, compulsion, exaction. *Te.* kaḍḍayamu id. DED 971.

1158 *Te.* gaḍḍi grass, straw, hay. *Koḍ.* gaḍḍi grass. *Nk.* ghaḍḍi id. *Go.* (Ph.) kaṭṭi a bit of dry grass, a straw (*Voc.* 580); (M.) gaḍḍi, (Ko.) gaḍḍu grass (*Voc.* 1029). *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 236) gaḍi id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gaṭṭri id. *Kur.* kaṭṭe herbage in general, weeds. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2630, kaṭa-; no. 3769 khaṭa-, khaḍa-; no. 3917 kheṭa-, all 'grass' and lexical. DED(S, N) 972.

1159 (a) *Ta.* kaṇ eye, aperture, orifice, star of a peacock's tail. *Ma.* kaṇ, kaṇnu eye, nipple, star in peacock's tail, bud. *Ko.* kaṇ eye. *To.* koṇ eye, loop in string. *Ka.* kaṇ eye, small hole, orifice. *Koḍ.* kaṇṇi id. *Tu.* kaṇṇu eye, nipple, star in peacock's feather, rent, tear. *Te.* kaṇu, kaṇnu eye, small hole, orifice, mesh of net, eye in peacock's feather. *Koḍ.* kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇḍi) eye, small hole in ground, cave. *Nk.* kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇḍi) eye, spot in peacock's tail. *Nk.* (Ch.) kaṇ (*pl.* -ḷ) eye. *Pa.* (S. only) kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇul) eye. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇkul) id.; kaṇul maṭṭa eyebrow; kaṇa (*pl.* kaṇul) hole; (S.) kaṇu (*pl.* kaṇkul) eye. *Go.* (Tr.) kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇk) id.; (A.) kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇk) id. *Koṇḍa* kaṇ id. *Pe.* kaṇa (*pl.* -ṇ, kaṇku) id. *Maṇḍ.* kaṇ (*pl.* -ke) id. *Kui* kaṇu (*pl.* kaṇ-ga), (K.) kaṇu (*pl.* kaṇka) id. *Kuwi* (F.) kaṇṇu (*pl.* kaṇka), (S.) kaṇnu (*pl.* kaṇka), (Su. P. Isr.) kaṇu (*pl.* kaṇka) id. *Kur.* xann eye, eye of tuber; xannerna (of newly born babies or animals) to begin to see, have the use of one's eyesight (for ēṇa, see 903). *Malt.* qanu eye. *Br.* xan id., bud. Cf. 1443 *Ta.* kaṇ and 1182 *Ta.* kaṇṇaṭi.

(b) *Ta.* kaṇ nīr tears. *Ma.* kaṇ nīr. *Ko.* ka(n) nī-r. *To.* keṇi-r. *Ka.* kaṇ nīr. *Tu.* kaṇnu nīr. *Te.* kaṇ nīru. *Pa.* (S.) kaṇ nīr. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṇir. *Go.* (Mu.) kaṇner, (A.) kaṇel, (Tr. Ph.) kaṇer (*pl.* kaṇehki), (Ko.) kaṇḍer, (Ma. Ko.) kaṇnir (*Voc.* 506). *Koṇḍa* kaṇer(u).

*Pe. kaper, kâpel. Kui kandru (pl. -ka). Kuwi (F.) kandrū (pl. -ga), (S. Su.) kandrū, (Mah.) kan'erī. Kur. xanjalkō. Malt. qan amu. Br. xarink. DED(S) 973.*

1160 *Ta. kaṇ joint in bamboo or cane; kapu joint of bamboo, cane, etc., knuckle, joint of the spine, vertebra; kapu-kkai wrist; kapu-kkāl ankle. Ma. kaṇ, kapu, kaṇṇu, kapu joint in knot or cane; kapavu node of bamboo, cane, etc.; kapakkai, kapaṇkai wrist; kapakkāl, kapaṇkāl ankle; kaṇippu articulation of limbs. Ko. kaṇ joint of bamboo. To. koṇ joint of bamboo or cane. Ka. kaṇ joint in reeds, sticks, etc.; gaṇalu knuckle of the fingers, joint or knot of any cane; ganike knot or joint. Tu. kārā kaṇṇu ankle. Te. kanu, kannu joint in cane or reed; kaṇupu, gaṇupu joint, knot, node (of bamboo, sugar-cane, etc.); (VPK) gaṇupu (ganapu, genapu, genupu), kanupu, kannu, gani, ganike, gane, ganne, gunupu = gaṇupu. Kol. (Kin.) gana knot in tree. Nk. khan joint in bamboo. Go. (Ko.) gana, gana-kay wrist (Voc. 1039). Kur. xann place on bamboo or cane where side shoot was cut away. Br. xan knot in wood. Cf. 1946 *Ta. keṭtai. DED(S) 974.**

1161 *Ta. kaṇ place, site. Ka. kaṇi a place. DED 975.*

1162 *Ta. kaṇakapa (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, rattle, jingle, tinkle; kaṇakaṇ-eṇal tintinnabulation, tinkling as of bells. Ka. kaṇa an imitative sound; kaṇakapa the ringing sound of unbroken earthen or metal vessels, bells, etc., when struck with the knuckles; gapa, gaṇa-gapa, gaṇal, gaṇil imitative sound of the ringing of bells. Tu. gaṇily tinkling; gaṇaṇṇy a tinkling sound. Te. gaṇagana the ringing or tinkling of bells. /MBE 1969, p. 289, no. 3, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, CDIAL, no. 3791, khaṇakhaṇāyate, and no. 4425, \*ghanaghana- (or \*ghaṇaghana-). DEDS (N) 148.*

1163 *Ta. kaṇavāy mountain pass, ravine. Ma. kaṇavā mountain, ghat, ravine. Ka. kaṇame, kaṇave, kaṇime, kaṇive narrow pass between two mountains, gap. Koḍ. kaṇuveṇ the plains (? passes, ravines) to the east of Coorg. Tu. kaṇime defile or pass. Te. kanuma, kanama, kalama gap, opening, narrow pass between hills, defile. DED(S) 976.*

1164 *Ta. kaṇaviram, kaviram, kayiram red oleander. Ma. kaṇaviram Nerium odorum. Ka. kaṇagil, kaṇagila, kaṇagala, kaṇagile, kaṇagil, kaṇiginu, kaṇigil, kaṇigila, kaṇigili, kaṇigile, kaṇegile, gaṇigalu, gaṇigilu, gaṇnē-rale fragrant oleander, N. odorum. Te. ganerū, gaṇnēru id.; (B.) geṇṇena the oleander flower. Go. (A.) gaṇnēri oleander (Voc. 1043). /Cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 2800, Skt. karavira-, Pkt. kaṇavira-; Skt. karpikāra-, Pkt. kaṇpiāra-, kaṇpēra-; but Te. gaṇnēru, etc. are probably < IA. DED(S) 977.*

1165 *Ko. kaṇk thin dry sticks used as kindling or in a bunch as a torch. Ka. kaṇike,*

*kapuku stalk of the great millet when deprived of its ear; kaṇdike a stalk or stem. Tu. kaṇaku fuel, firewood. Te. kaṇika a stick. Pa. kaṇcid (pl. kaṇčil) wood for fuel; kapa thin stick, twig, beanstick (or with 1370 *Ta. kaṇai*). Ga. (Oll.) kaṇsid (pl. kaṇsil), (S.) kaṇčil wood for fuel (or with 1370 *Ta. kaṇai*); (P.) kanve stick. ? *Kuwi* kandi (F.) stick (dried), (Isr.) twig, stick. Kur. kaṇk wood, fuel, timber. Malt. kanku wood. DED(S) 978.*

1166 *Ta. kaṇai arrow, wooden handle (of a hoe, a pickaxe, or other tool), curved pole of a palanquin, shin; kaṇai-kkāl shin, main stem of a flower; kaṇai-kkai forearm; kaṇai-yam club, post; kaṇicci battle-axe, pickaxe, goad. Ma. kaṇa small stick, shaft, hilt, handle, arrow, small bamboo branch, bamboo; kaṇayam spear, club; kaṇicci battle-axe, hatchet; kaṇaṇkāl, kaṇakkāl shinbone, calf of leg; kaṇaṇkai forearm. Ko. kaṇkeyt, kaṇki-t sickle (i.e. handle + katy knife). To. kaṇ koty dagger-shaped knife burned with corpse (cf. 1204); kaṇ ob knife used in child's hair-cutting ceremony (cf. 178). Ka. kaṇe, kaṇa, gaṇa stick, arrow; kaṇakkāl, gaṇakkāl shinbone. Tu. kaṇe a slender bamboo branch, quill of a porcupine; kaṇely small branch of a tree, thick end of grass or straw; gaṇē pole, staff, arrow. Go. (L) kaṇi arrow. Konda (BB 1972) kaṇsi spade. /Cf. Skt., Pali kaṇaya- a kind of spear or lance. DED(S, N) 979.*

1167 *Ta. kaṇai, kaṇṇā long pepper, Piper longum. Ma. kaṇa id. Ka. kaṇa, kaṇe id. /Cf. Skt. kaṇā- id. DED 980.*

1168 *Ta. kaṇai cylindrical or globular shape. Ma. kaṇa roller of mills, the cylindrical wood of an oilpress. Ka. kaṇe, kaṇi heavy wooden roller which stands upright in the mortar of an oil-mill, pair of such rollers used for a sugar-mill. DED 981.*

1169 *Ta. kaṇkutti-ppāmpu whip-snake, Dryophidae. Ma. kaṇkotti green whipsnake. DED 982.*

1170 *Ta. kaṇṭam iron style for writing on palmyra leaves. Te. gaṇṭamu id. DED 983.*

1171 *Ta. kaṇṭal mangrove, Rhizophora mucronata; dichotomous mangrove, Kandelia rheedii. Ma. kaṇṭa bulbous root as of lotus, plantain; point where branches and bunches grow out of the stem of a palm; kaṇṭal what is bulb-like, half-ripe jackfruit and other green fruits; R. candel. Ka. gaḍḍe, gedde any bulbous root, esp. that of the lotus; (Gowda) gEṇḍE bulbous root. Koḍ. kaṇḍe root-stock from which small roots grow; ila-ti kaṇḍe sweet potato (ila-ti England). Tu. kaṇḍe, gaḍḍe a bulbous root; kaṇḍely a kind of tree growing near salt water. Te. gaḍḍa, geḍḍa a bulbous root, bulb. Kol. (Wagh.) gaḍḍa tuber. Kuwi (S.) gidḍa, in: ulli gidḍa onion. /Cf. Sgh. kaḍol mangrove. DED(S) 984.*

1172 *Ta. kaṇṭavan whoever is seen, person who has no concern; kaṇṭaval woman not*

related, stranger; kaṇṭār persons not related, strangers. *Ko. kaṇḍo-n* man not related to one; *fem. kaṇḍo-l. Koḍ. kaṇḍavē<sup>n</sup>* stranger; *fem. kaṇḍava. ? Cf. 1443 Ta. kaṇ. DED 985.*

1173 *Ta. kaṇṭan warrior, husband; kaṇṭi buffalo bull; kaṇavan husband; kaṇṭan robust, stout man; kiṇṭan fat man, strong person. Ma. kaṇṭan the male, esp. of cat; kaṇavan husband; kiṇṭan big; a stout, bulky fellow; kiṇṭappan a stout and robust person. Ko. gaṇḍ male. To. koḍṇ Badaga husband. Ka. gaṇḍu strength, manliness, bravery; the male sex, a male, man; gaṇḍa a strong, manly male person, a husband; strength, greatness; gaṇḍasa, gaṇḍasu, gaṇḍusa, gaṇḍusu male person; gaṇḍike prowess; gaṇḍiga a valiant man; (Hav.) geṇḍā husband; geṇḍu male. Koḍ. kaṇḍē male (of dogs and other animals, mostly wild; not of cats). Tu. gaṇḍu male, valiant, stout; gaṇḍusu husband; gaṇḍukāyi, gaṇḍustana, gaṇḍastana manliness; gaṇḍāḷy a stalwart man, giant; kaṇḍani, kaṇḍanyē husband; gaṇṭē, gaṇṭa-puccē male cat; (Bhattacharya, brahmin dial.) kaṇṭe id. Te. gaṇḍu bravery, strength, the male of the lower animals; gaṇḍūḍu, gaṇḍāḍu a brave, strong man; gaṇḍ-āḍu to copulate. Nk. garek (pl. -er) man, male. Malt. geṇḍa male. /Cf. Skt. (lex.) gaṇḍa-, gaṇḍīra- hero. DED(S) 986.*

1174 *Ta. kaṇṭālam travelling sack placed on a bullock, pack-saddle. Ka. kaṇṭale, kaṇṭāla, kaṇṭāle, kaṇṭle double bag carried across a beast. Te. kaṇṭalamu, kaṇṭlamu bullock-load consisting of two bags filled with goods. /Cf. Mar. kaṇṭhāṭi a bag having opening in the middle. DED 987.*

1175 *Ko. kaṇ-po-t flesh of hind thigh of animal; kaṇ-ka-l calf of leg. Ka. kaṇḍa flesh, meat. Koḍ. kaṇḍa piece or lump of meat. Te. kaṇḍa id., flesh. Nk. khaṇḍe piece, piece of flesh. Ga. (S.) kaṇḍa muscle (< Te.). Go. (Tr.) khāṇḍum (pl. khāṇḍk), (Ch.) khāṇḍ, khāṇḍum, (Ph.) khāṇḍk flesh; (SR.) khāṇḍum id., mutton (Voc. 1001). Konda kaṇḍa meat, flesh, muscle. Kuwi (Isr.) kaṇḍa piece. /Probably < Skt. khaṇḍa- (Turner, CDIAL, no. 3792) with development of meaning: piece > piece of flesh > flesh. DED(S) 988.*

1176 *Ma. kaṇṭi gap in a hedge or fence, breach in a wall, mountain pass. ? Ko. kaṇḍy small elevation of land. Ka. kaṇḍi, kiṇḍi, gaṇḍi chink, hole, opening. Koḍ. kaṇḍi narrow passage (e.g. doorway, mountain pass, hole in a fence). Tu. kaṇḍi, khaṇḍi, gaṇḍi hole, opening, window; kaṇḍeriyuni to make a cut. Te. gaṇḍi, gaṇḍika hole, orifice, breach, gap, lane; gaṇṭu to cut, wound; n. cut, wound, notch; gaṇṭi wound; gaṇḍrincu to cut, divide; gaṇḍrikalu pieces, fragments. Kuwi (F.) gundra piece; (S.) gaṇḍra trunk of a tree; gaṇḍranga rath'nal to cut in pieces; (Isr.) gaṇḍra piece. DED(S) 989.*

1177 *Ta. kaṇṭu ball of thread. ? To. koḍy string of cane. Ka. kaṇḍu, kaṇḍike, kaṇṭike ball of thread. Te. kaṇḍe, kaṇḍiya ball or roll of thread. DED 990.*

1178 *Kol. (SR.) gaṇḍeṇ to prick; sār g. to lodge, of a thorn. Go. (SR.) gaṇḍānā, (Y.) gaṇḍ-, (W.) gaḍḍinā, (Ph.) gaḍḍānā, (G. Mu. Ma.) gaḍ- to pierce, of a thorn; (Tr.) gaḍḍānā to be embedded, of a thorn (Voc. 1033). ? Te. kāḍu to enter, penetrate, pierce, (K.) to pierce through (as arrows). DEDS 149.*

1179 *Kur. kaṇḍō a stool. Malt. kaṇḍo stool, seat. DEDS 150.*

1180 *Ta. kaṇṭai a small cloth for wear. Te. kaṇḍuvā upper garment. Kol. (Kin.) khaṇḍva cloth; (SR.) kandaḍvā dhoti, garment. Nk. khaṇḍa, khaṇḍva cloth. Pa. gaṇḍa id. Ga. (Oll.) gaṇḍa id. Go. (W.) gaṇḍā men's cloth; (Ma.) gāṇḍa women's cloth; (Mu.) gāṇḍo man of weaver caste; fem. gāṇḍke; (W.) gāṇḍ Panka caste (Voc. 1066). Konda gaṇḍa garment, piece of cloth. Kuwi (Mah.) gaṇḍā cloth. /Cf. Or. khaṇḍuā shawl, etc. (Turner, CDIAL, no. 3801); Krishnamurti, Language 39.563 (Dr. < IA). DED(S, N) 991.*

1181 *Ta. kaṇṇa speedily, quickly. Te. kranna, krannana quickly, rapidly, soon, at once; ? kraccuṇa quickly, soon. DED(N) 992.*

1182 *Ta. kaṇṇāṭi, kaṇṇāṭi mirror of metal or glass, glass things, spectacles (< kaṇ eye + āṭi mirror, crystal). Ma. kaṇṇāṭi mirror, glass; kaṇṇaṭa spectacles. To. koṇḍy mirror, spectacles. Ka. kaṇṇāḍi, kaṇāḍi mirror, pane of glass, lens of spectacles, pair of spectacles; kaṇaḍaka pair of spectacles; kaṇṇaḍisu to mirror, appear. Koḍ. kaṇṇāḍi glass, mirror. Tu. kaṇṇāḍi, kaṇṇāḍi glass, mirror, pair of spectacles; kaṇṇaḍaka pair of spectacles, eye-glass. Cf. 1159 *Ta. kaṇ. DED 993.**

1183 *Ta. kaṇṇi snare, noose, net, knot, tie. Ma. kaṇi snare, gin; kaṇikka to lay a snare; kaṇṇi link of a chain, mesh of a net; kaṇi snare, trap, stratagem; kaṇikka to entrap. Ka. kaṇi knot, tie; kaṇaya, kaṇe the knot which fastens a garment round the loins; (Hav.) kaṇi trick. Koḍ. kēṇi bird-trap (bent sapling and noose with bait); trickiness, cunning; kēṇi- (kēṇiv-, kēṇiṇ-) to get stuck, caught; (kēṇip-, kēṇic-) to entangle, get into trouble (tr.). Tu. kaṇi stratagem; kiṇi wit, cunning. DED(S) 994.*

1184 *Ta. kaṇṇi wreath, garland, neckrope for bullock, rope; kaṇṇu (kaṇṇi-) to be attached to, be fastened to. Ko. kaṇy yoke-rope for bullock. Ka. kaṇṇi rope, cord, neck-rope. ? Tu. kaṇṇi fibre. Te. (K.) kanna-tāḍu neck-rope (of calves, oxen). Konda kane a rope used to fasten cattle. DED(S) 995.*

1185 *Ta. kaṇṇi sprout, shoot, tender leaf. Ma. kaṇṇi shoot of betel vines, palm leaves. Cf. 1353 *Ma. kayal, Ka. kaṇale. DED(S) 996.**



1186 *Ta.* katavu (katavi-) to be angry with, be displeased with, quarrel with; *n.* anger, wrath; *katam* anger; *katag* (-v-, -nt-) to be angry with, displeased with, be furious; *katagvu* fury, heat, vehemence; *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry with. *Ma.* *katam* wrath; *kataykkuka* to get angry; *katappu* getting angry. *Ka.* *kati*, *khati*, *kāti*, *kāti* anger, wrath. *Kol.* *ka-ti* (? *kaati*) anger, hate. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *kāndri* anger. Cf. 1447 *Ta.* *kātu*. DED 997.

1187 *Ta.* *katavam*, *katavu* door. *Ma.* *katavu*, *kataku* door, door-leaves, corner of a door. *Ka.* *kada*, *kadavu*, *kadahu* leaf of a door, door. DED 998.

1188 *Ta.* *katag* (-v-, -nt-) to be hasty, run swiftly; *katagvu* haste, speed; *katalu* (katali-) to move, shake; *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to hasten, move rapidly. *Ma.* *kataykkuka* to hasten; *kadartu* (d, not t) shaking. *Ko.* *gad-b* (gadby-) to hurry. *Ka.* *kadaḍu*, *kadar*, *kadalū*, *kalaḍu* to be shaken, agitated, put into confusion; *kadaḍu*, *kaduru*, *kadalū* (or with 1189 *Ta.* *katāru*) commotion, tumult, trouble. *Tu.* *gad-duni* to shake, quiver, be agitated; *gaddāvuni* to shake, move, rock (*tr.*); ?*kadeluni*, *kadaluni* to become loose, slack; shatter; *kadely* loose; (D. N. S. Bhat, *LSB* 7.3) *kade* to shake. *Te.* *kadalū*, *kadalincu*, *kadalucu*, *kadaluc* to move, stir, shake, totter; *kadalū*, *kadalika* motion; *kadapu* to move, stir, put in motion; *kadamu* the trot of a horse, a step, stride. *Nk.* *kadal-* (-t-) to move. *Pa.* *gad-* to shake, tremble. *Koṇḍa* *kadli-* (-t-) to shake, stir, move. DED(S, N) 999.

1189 *Ta.* *katāru* (katāri-) to cry aloud from pain or grief, shriek, scream, roar, yell. *Ma.* *katāruka* to roar, lament. *Ka.* *gadaḍu*, *gaddarisu*, *gaddṛisu*, *gaddisu* to produce a loud sound, thunder, roar, growl, cry, menace, exhort with a loud voice; *gadaḍisu* to exhort with a loud voice, scare, frighten (as beasts); *gadaḍu* roaring, crying, etc.; *gadaḍike* loud and earnest exhortation, scaring (of cattle); *gaddala* noise, din (or with 1188 *Ta.* *katag*). *Tu.* *gaddala* confusion, disturbance, noise (or with 1188 *Ta.* *katag*). *Te.* *gadumu*, *gaddincu* to rebuke, scold, check, browbeat. Cf. 1206 *Ta.* *kattu*. DED 1000.

1190 *Tu.* *kadale* a rag; *adi*, ragged, tattered. *Go.* (Mu.) *gatta*, (G.) *geṭṭi*, (Ma.) *getla*, *gette*, (L.) *gete*, *gende* cloth (*Voc.* 1175). *Pe.* *kadiya*, *kediya* id., waistcloth. *Manḍ.* *kediya*, *kidiya* = cloth, DEN 14.

1191 *Ta.* *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to become large, grow big, abound, be superior to; *katippu* thickness; *katimai* largeness, greatness. *Tu.* *kadiya* strongly, well. DEDS 151.

1192 *Ka.* (Hav.) *kadikke* a bamboo granary. *Tu.* *kadike* granary. *Te.* *gāde* a large high basket used for storing grain. *Pa.* *gadeya* granary. *Kuwi* (F.) *gadde* a bamboo receptacle for storing paddy. / Cf. Halbi *gadeya* granary. DEDS 152.

1193 *Ta.* *katir* (-pp-, -tt-) to shine, glow, become manifest, abound, increase; *n.* ray of light, beam, light; *katirippu* radiance; *katiravan* sun. *Ma.* *katir* ray; *katiram* beauty, radiance; *katiravan* sun; *katirkka* to shoot rays or looks, be radiant; *katiramma* shining, beaming. *Ka.* *kadir* ray of light, splendour; *kadaru*, *kaduru* lustre. *Te.* *kaduru* to be produced, increase, spread. DED 1001.

1194 *Ta.* *katir* ear of grain, spear of grass. *Ma.* *katir* ear, spike of corn; *katirkka* to shoot into ears; *katirippu* a sprout, shoot. *Ka.* *kadir* spike of corn, ear. *Koḍ.* *kadi* ear (of paddy, wheat, etc.). *Tu.* *kadiru* ear of corn; *kadpu* ear of ripened corn. DED 1002.

1195 *Ta.* *katir* spinner's spindle. *Ma.* *katir* id. *Ka.* *kadir*, *kadaru*, *kaduru* id. *Tu.* *kaduru*, *kadiru*, *kadru* id. *Te.* *kaduru* id. *Ga.* (S.) *kadur* an instrument used to spin threads from cotton. DED 1003.

1196 *Ta.* *katu* a scar. *Ka.* *gaḍu*, *gaḍuvu* a swelling (as from a blow), a tumour; *gaddarisu* to swell (as the face or limbs); *gādari* weal. *Tu.* *gaḍaru* a lump. *Te.* *kadumu* a swelling, bump; *kanti* excrescence, lump, wen, swelling. DED(S) 1004.

1197 *Ta.* *katukku* (katukki-) to gorge, glut. *Tu.* *gad(u)kuni* to lap, bolt. *Te.* *katuku*, *gatuku*, *gaduku* to lap, lick up, (K. also) eat food defiled by others. *Ga.* (S.) *katkap-* to lap like a cat (< *Te.*). DED 1005.

1198 *Ta.* *katuppu* herd of cattle. *Ka.* *kadupu* herd, flock; *kadale*, *kadalai* a mass, multitude. *Te.* *kadupu* id. / ? Cf. *Skt.* *kadam-ba(ka)*- multitude, troop. DED(S) 1006.

1199 *Ta.* *katuppu* cheek, hair. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) *kadvāya* cheek. *Ka.* *kadapu*, *kadampu* cheek. DED(N) 1007.

1200 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to seize, grasp, take more than a proper share of. *Ka.* *kadubu* to seize or hold firmly; *kadi* to steal; *kadaka* a thievish, deceitful man; *fem.* *kadiki*. *Tu.* *kadipu*, *kadupu*, *kadpu* stealing, theft. *Te.* *kadumu* to seize. DED(S) 1008.

1201 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to be troubled, perturbed. *Ka.* *kade* to join, be contiguous, meet, approach, copulate, be pressed or squeezed; *kaduku* to press, squeeze; *kadubu* to press, distress, trouble. *Te.* *kadiyu* to approach, meet, come together; *kadiyincu* to bring together. *Kol.* (SR.) *gaddi-* to reach. DED 1009.

1202 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to pare, slice off, whittle, strip off (as fibres from a nut), chisel. *Tu.* *kadeḍuni*, *kadeḍuni*, *kadeḍuni* to pull out, strip off, disjoint. DED 1010.

1203 *Ta.* *kattapam* jacket, tunic, coat of mail; *kantalām* armour for the body. *Te.* *kattalāmu* armour, mail; *kattalāḍu* one who is clad in armour. DED(S) 1011.

1204 *Ta.* *katti* knife, cutting instrument, razor, sword, sickle. *Ma.* *katti* knife. *Ko.* *katy*

billhook knife; *kati-r* (katrc-; < *katy-tayr*, *katy-tarc-*) to cut; *kaṇkeyṭ*, *kaṇki-t* sickle (for *kap*, see 1166). *To.* *kap* koty dagger-shaped knife burned with corpse (cf. 1166). *Ka.* *katti* knife, razor, sword. *Koḍ.* *katti* knife. *Tu.* *katti*, *katte* id. *Te.* *katti* knife, razor, sword. *Go.* (Ch.) *katti* cock's spur; (Elwin) *kāti* the knife attached to the cock's foot (*Voc.* 490). ? Cf. 1208 *Kol.* *katk-*. DED(S) 1012.

1205 *Go.* (Ch. W. Ph.) *kattī*, (Ma. S. M.) *ketti* mat; (Tr.) *kattī* palmleaf mat (*Voc.* 494). *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *kati* wall. *Kuwi* (Su.) *katti* mat-wall; (Isr.) *kati* wall. DEDS 153.

1206 *Ta.* *kattu* (katti-) to caw, screech, chatter, yelp, growl, bray, bleat, croak, cry, scream, babble, roar; *n.* crying, bawling, chattering. *Ka.* *kattu* to cry, croak, caw, bray, etc. Cf. 1189 *Ta.* *katāru*. DED 1013.

1207 *Ma.* *kattuka* to kindle, burn; *kattal* burning, heat, appetite; *kattikka* to set on fire, burn. *Ko.* *kat-* (katy-) to burn (*intr.*); light (lamp); *kate-* (katc-) to set fire to. *To.* *kot-* (koty-) (fire) burns with flame, glitter, flash; light (lamp). *Ka.* *kattu* to begin to burn with flame; cause to burn with intensity, inflame, kindle; *kattisu* to inflame, kindle. *Koḍ.* *katt-* (katti-) to burn with a blaze (*intr.*). *Kor.* (M.) *kanti* to kindle. DED 1014.

1208 *Kol.* *katk-* (katakt-) to strike down (man), break down (tree). *Nk.* (Ch.) *katuk-* *katk-* to cut with axe. *Pa.* *katt-* to cut down (tree), slaughter, sacrifice. *Ga.* (Oli.) *kat-* to cut, sacrifice. *Go.* *kad-* (Mu.) to cut (hair), (Ma.) gnaw; (Mu.) *kadi-* to cut (hair), break (sod) (*Voc.* 498); (KoB.) *kaht-*, (Ma.) *ka?t-*, ? (Mu.) *kah-* to cut (*Voc.* 617); (Koya T.) *katt-* to cut; *kaht-* to make to cut. *Koṇḍa* *kat-* (-t-) to cut down (tree) with an axe, fell; *katki-* (-t-) to cut down (trees); *katas* lopping, cutting; *katas ā-* to cut one another. *Pe.* *kat-* (-t-), (*intens.*) *katka-* to cut (with axe). *Manḍ.* *kat-* id. *Kui* *kata* (kati-) to cut down, fell, cut, hew; *pl.* *action* *katka* (katki-). *Kuwi* (P.) *katt-* (-it-), (F.) *kuttali* (i.e. *kattali*) to cut (with axe, etc.); (Isr.) *kat-* (-it-) to cut (trees, bushes, etc.); *katk-* (-it-) to chop into pieces; (S.) *kutkianari* (i.e. *katk?*) soldiers. ? Cf. 1204 *Ta.* *katti*. DED(S, N) 1015.

1209 *Ta.* *kantāyam* instalment, assessment, revenue money paid in a lump or in instalments; astrological period of four months. *Ma.* *kantāyam* tax, land-tax, ground-rent; *kandāyam* (d, not t) term for paying taxes; space of four months. *Ko.* *kandi-g* revenue money. *Ka.* *kanta*, *kantu* instalment, fixed term of payment; *kandāya* tribute, tax; space of four months (in astrology). *Tu.* *kandāya* assessment, tax; space of four months; (B-K.) *kanty* instalment; *kandāyo* tax. *Te.* *kandāyamu* space of four months.

1210 *Ma.* *kantu* membrum muliebre. *To.* *kod* pubic hair. DED 1016.

1211 *Ka.* *kantu* to set (as the sun); *kantisu* to extinguish, as a lamp. *Tu.* *kantuni* to sink, set (as the sun); *kantelu* sinking; *kanty*, *kanta* depth, precipice; deep, precipitous; *kantanē* bent downward, inclined. *Kor.* (O.) *kantappa* prostrate; *kanti* depth; *kantri* to immerse. DED(S) 1017.

1212 *Ta.* *kenti* (-pp-, -tt-), *kentu* (kenti-) to hop, skip. *Ka.* *gantu* moving about, jumping, dancing. *Te.* *gantu* to jump, bound, vault; *n.* a jump, etc.; (K.) *gentu* to hop, jump. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *gat-* to jump, dance (males). *Kuwi* (S.) *gentinai* to spring; *gettinai* to jump, leap; *getkinai* to hop; (Su.) *get-* (-it-) to dance; (Isr.) *get-* to hop. Cf. 1552 *Ta.* *kittu*. DED(S) 1018.

1213 *Ta.* *kanti* dhal (< *Te.*). *Te.* *kandi* pigeon pea, *Cajanus indicus*; *pl.* *kandulu*. *Pa.* *kerdi* id. *Ga.* (P.) *kardi* (pl. -i) id. *Go.* (S.) *kandi* (pl. -hku) tuar pulse (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 502). *Koṇḍa* *kandi* pigeon-pea, *C. l.* / Cf. *Or.* *kāndula* id. DED(S) 1019.

1214 *Tu.* *kanduka*, *kandaka* ditch, trench. *Te.* *kandakamu* id. *Koṇḍa* *kanda* trench made as a fireplace during weddings. *Pe.* *kanda* fire trench. *Kui* *kanda* small trench for fireplace. *Malt.* *kandri* a pit. DEDS 154.

1215 *Pa.* *kandi* (pl. -i) necklace, beads. *Ga.* (P.) *kandi* (pl. -i) bead, (pl.) necklace; (S.) *kandiṭ* bead. DEDS 155.

1216 *Ko.* *kaṭṭ* butterfly, moth. *To.* *kopān* butterfly. *Ka.* *kapaṭe*, *kappaṭe*, *kappaḍi*, *kappade*, *kabaṭe*, *kappaṭe*, *gabbilāyi* bat. *Te.* *gabbilāya*, *gabbilāyi*, *gabbilāmu* id. *Nk.* *kapaṭe* cricket (or a kind of bird; meaning not certainly recorded). DED 1020.

1217 *Tu.* *kappade* dirty. *Malt.* *qape* to touch filth, be soiled. DEDS 156.

1218 *Ta.* *kappam* tribute. *Ma.* *kappam* tribute, taxes. *Ka.* *kappa*, *kappu* tribute. *Tu.* *kappa* tribute, an offering. *Te.* *kappamu* tribute, tax, subsidy. / Cf. *Apabhraṃśa* (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *kappa-* tribute, tax, ransom. DED 1021.

1219 *Ta.* *kappal* ship, sailing vessel. *Ma.* *kappal* ship. *To.* *kopol* boat. *Tu.* *kappaly* ship. *Te.* *kappali* id. DED 1022.

1220 *Ta.* *kappi* grits in flour, grain half-ground; gravel, road-metal; *kampu* grain half-ground. *Ma.* *kappi* coarse part of rice. DED 1023.

1221 *Ta.* *kappu* (kappi-) to overspread (as = cloud); *kavi* (-v-, -nt-) to cover, overspread, overshadow, surround; (-pp-, -tt-) to cover (as with an umbrella), overshadow, cover over (as an arch); *kavikai* bending, being concave, umbrella; *kavippu* covering, canopy, umbrella; *kavicanai* wrapper, envelope, cover, sheath (< *Te.*); *kammu* (kammi-) to be overcast, cloudy, gloomy, dark; *kammal* dimness (as of a gem, a lamp, glass, spectacles), cloudiness, haziness. *Ma.* *kappuka*, *kammuka* to



cover, overspread; kaviyuka to overflow, inundate, surpass, exceed; be overflowed; kamiyuka to overspread; kaviyan wrapper, pillowcase; kaviceal, kamiceal inundation, encroachment. *Ko.* kavē- (kavē-) to cover with a garment. *To.* kofē- (kofē-) to cover; to be in great numbers, (crowd) comes in great numbers; kofy- (kofy-) to surround in great numbers or on all sides (e.g. people, fire). *Ka.* kappu to cover; spread, extend, overspread, surround; kavi to cover, overspread, come upon, rush upon, attack; *n.* a rushing upon, etc.; kavacu, kavacu, kavucu to put upon, cause to come upon, etc.; gavasani, gavasani, gavasani a cover, wrapper, case; gavasani to cover, wrap. *Tu.* kabiuni to besiege, surround, overwhelm, overspread (as clouds); gavasani case of a fiddle, etc.; gausani a bag, case, cover. *Te.* kappu to cover, overspread, envelope, conceal; spread, extend, collect or settle in a thick covering (as clouds); *n.* a cover, darkness, blackness; kappudu a cover or covering; kappiri duskiness, partial darkness; kaviyu to spread, approach, fall upon, rush against, attack; gausena, (B.) gavisena a cloth case or cover; kammu to cover, surround, overspread; (K.) kamiyu to overspread, cover completely; kammirinu to cover; kammudala covering, concealing; (Inscr.) kapurālu the stone beams covering the sanctum. *Pa.* kapp- to cover, overspread. *Koṇḍa* kap- (-t-) (clouds) to overcast the sky. *Kuwi* (S.) kaph'nai to outflank. *Kur.* kaphnā to cover exactly, fit upon hermetically, stick fast to or together. Cf. 1225 *Kur.* kappnā and 1324 *Ta.* kavanti. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2957, kavaca- armour, and no. 3816, \*khappa- cover (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED (S, N) 1024.

1222 *Ta.* kappu (kappi-) to gorge, cram into mouth; kavvu (kavvi-), kavvu (kavvi-) to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness; *n.* bite, seizing by the mouth (as dog), eating. *Ma.* kappuka, kammuka to snap at, eat as a dog or madman; (Kauṭ.) kavvuka to seize with mouth, bite. *Ka.* kapa, kaba, gapa, gappa, gaba imit. of the sound emitted in eager gulping (mostly also reduplicated); kabakkane, kappane, kavakkane, gabakkane in a snatching manner, with the sound produced in snatching, with the sound of gulping quickly. *Koḍ.* kabb- (kabb-) to seize with wide-open mouth (of dogs, tigers, etc.). *Tu.* kappuni to eat greedily; gabagaba gulping, swallowing; kapparaṇṇu a glutton. *Te.* kamucu to nibble at, swallow; kami a lump of food; kamikili a handful to eat; kamikēdu a large handful; (K.) kamiyu to swallow, gulp down; (K.) kavvu to seize by mouth. *Pe.* kap- (-t-) to bite. *Maṇḍ.* kap- (-t-) id. *Kui* kappā (kapt-) to swallow liquid hastily, gulp, drink; kavali giva to chew the cud. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kap- (-it-) to eat fast like a dog; gab- (-it-) to eat fast. *Kur.* xappnā to swallow (any thickish liquid), drink (e.g. broth, rice-water, medicine); xappa leech; habkā a bite; habkā'ānā

to bite; (Hahn) khauwānā to eat greedily. / Prob. > Skt. kavala- mouthful, morsel; kavala- to swallow, gulp down, devour; kavada- mouthful of water; Pali kabala-, kabala- small piece, ball of food, mouthful (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2960); whence *Ta.* kavalam, kavalam morsel, mouthful of food, ball of rice or other food for an elephant; *Ma.* kavalam, kavalam mouthful, morsel; kavajuka to gargle, swallow; kavajikka to gulp; *Ko.* kava-lm offering of plantain fruits to gods by stuffing them into diviners' mouths; *Ka.* kavala, kavala, kabala, kabala, kavana mouthful, pill; kabaliṣu to eat, gulp, devour; *Te.* kabalamu mouthful, morsel; kabalinu to swallow, devour, gulp. Cf. also Skt. (*lex.*) kavaka- mouthful (ibid., no. 2956), and Skt. kavika- bit of a bridle (cf. F. B. J. Kuiper, *Museum* 64.212, Mayrhofer III.669). DED (S) 1025.

1223 *Ka.* kappu, kappā, kappal hole in the ground, pit; kappu to dig; gabbarisu to dig, undermine; (Hav.) garpu to dig; (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) gambu a hole in a tree. *Tu.* karpu pit, hole, ditch; garpuni, (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 13) galp- to dig; garpely scooping, burrowing; (B-K.) kappu kheddah. *Kor.* (M.) garpu to dig. ? *Te.* (B.) kavu pit, well. Cf. 1467 *Go.* kār-. / ? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3817, \*khappa- hole (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED (S, N) 1026.

1224 (a) *Ko.* kepak frog, toad. *To.* kopin frog. *Ka.* kappe, (Hav.) keppe id. *Koḍ.* kappe toad. *Tu.* kappē frog. *Te.* kappā id. *Go.* (M.) kappe id. (*Voc.* 514). *Koṇḍa* kapoki id., (BB also) biceps. *Kuwi* (F. P.) kappā frog. (b) Kurub. (*LSB* 1.12) pōke frog. *Koḍ.* pōke id. (Probably \*kVppokk... > \*kpōk... > pōke; cf. *Ko.* and *Koṇḍa*). DED (S, N) 1027.

1225 *Kur.* kappnā to cover or press gently with the hand, throw the hand or claws upon in order to catch, feel with the hand or feet for knowing; (Hahn) kappār ērnā to feel, touch. *Malt.* kape to touch, meddle. Or with 1221 *Ta.* kappu (Pfeiffer). DED (S) 1028.

1226 *Ta.* kapōti blind person, silly fellow (< *Te.*). *Ka.* kabōji a blind man. *Te.* kabōdi a blind creature. DED 1029.

1227 *Ka.* kabbila huntsman, fowler, rustic; kabbiliga, kabbeya boatman, fisherman. *Te.* kabbili toddy-drawer; ? gamallavāḍu man of the toddy-drawer caste; gavupḍlavāḍu a toddy-drawer. DEDS 158.

1228 *Go.* (Mu.) kaman, khamna forest; kamna tāli nilgai (for tāli, cf. 3136) (said to be < Halbi; *Voc.* 516). *Pe.* kaman forest. *Maṇḍ.* kaman id. *Kui* kamboji, kamboni forest, jungle. *Kuwi* kampa (Isr.) park, grove; (T.) forest. *Malt.* kambare uncultivated ground. DEDS (N) 159.

1229 *Ta.* kamar crack, chasm, cleft in the ground caused by drought. *Ka.* kamari,

kammari declivity, steep bank, cliff, ravine. DED 1030.

1230 *Ka.* kamaru to be singed, burnt, or scorched; kamara, kamaru, kamarike, kamarige the state of being singed, burnt, or scorched, the disagreeable smell arising from burnt oil, ghee, hair, etc. *Te.* kamaru to be singed, burnt, charred; *n.* singeing, burning, smell of burnt hair, skin, or oil; kamarucu, kamarucu to singe, burn, char; kamalu to be scorched, singed, or parched, be blackened; *caus.* kamalincu. *Koṇḍa* kavi pieces of half-burnt wood (which are heaped up and reburnt before starting pōṭu cultivation). From DED (S) 1120.

1231 *Ta.* kamaru (kamari-) to feel a pungent sensation as that produced by chillies on the fire. *Ma.* kamarkka to have astringent taste; kamarpu acerbity. / Cf. Skt. kavara- sourness, acidity. DED 1031.

1232 *Kur.* xami spear-grass (used for thatching houses, feeding cattle, etc.). *Malt.* qami thatching straw. DED 1032.

1233 *Ta.* kamuku areca palm, *Areca catechu*. *Ma.* kamuku, kamuḥḥu, kavuḥḥu, karuḥḥu betel-nut tree, *A. catechu*. *Ka.* (PBh.) kauṇḡu areca-nut tree; (Gowda) kammu id. *Tu.* kaṇḡu, (B-K. also) kamu id. / Cf. Skt. kramu(ka)- id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3440). DED (N) 1033.

1234 *Ta.* kamukkaṭṭu armpit. ? *Ko.* ganj-guy, ganju-ly id. *To.* komkwir id. *Ka.* kavuṇḡu, kaṇḡu, kaṇḡar, kaṇḡu, koṇḡu, koṇḡar, koṇḡara id.; (Hal.) gaṇḡolu id.; (Hav.) kiṇḡlede id. *Koḍ.* kavṇki vital spot. *Tu.* kaṇḡula armpit. *Kor.* (T.) karkileḍi id. *Te.* kavṇḡili breast, bosom; an embrace; kavṇḡilincu to embrace, hug, press to the bosom; kavṇḡilinta, kavṇḡilimpu an embrace. *Pa.* kavkor, kavkoḍ armpit; kavṇḡil, kaṇḡil lap. *Go.* (Oll.) kalḡil id. *Go.* (Tr.) kākri, (W.) kakri armpit; (Tr., *Gramm.* 55) kākriṇḡ (*pl.*) armpits (? < II., Mar. kākhi). DED (N) 1034.

1235 *Te.* kampa, krampa bramble; branch of a thorny tree or plant; (K.) thorn hedge; (K., mod.) kar(r)a kampa id. *Nk.* kampa id. *Go.* (P.) kampa thorny bushes used for fencing. *Koṇḍa* kampa id. ? *Ka.* kompe a small thorn bush, a small bundle or load of thorny twigs. DEDS (N) 160.

1236 *Ta.* kampaṭṭam coinage, coin. *Ma.* kammaṭṭam, kammaṭṭam coinage, mint. *Ka.* kammaṭa id.; kammaṭi a coiner. DED 1035.

1237 *Ta.* kampaḷai agricultural tract; kampaḷar inhabitants of an agricultural tract. *Ka.* kampaṇa a district. *Te.* (Inscr.) kampaṇa an administrative division. / Cf. Mayrhofer, s.v. kampaṇa. DED 1036.

1238 *Ko.* kabaḷm communal work in one man's garden. *Ka.* kambala daily hire or wages. *Koḍ.* kambala feast given in field at transplantation time; picnic. DED 1037.

1239 *Ka.* kambala a buffalo race. *Tu.* kambula, kambuḷa a buffalo race in a rice field. DEDS 161.

1240 *Ta.* kampaṇam, kampaṇ ship's cable. *Ma.* kampa cable, strong rope. / Cf. Sgh. kamba strong rope. DEDS 162.

1241 *Ta.* kampi wire of gold, silver, iron or other metal; bit of a horse's bridle; narrow stripe along the border of a cloth. *Ma.* kampi wire of lute; bar of iron; stripe in the border of a cloth. *Ka.* kambu wire; iron band, bar of iron, bar, bridge of nose; stripe or stripes running parallel with the border of a cloth. *Tu.* kambu a wire; flat bar of iron; borders of a cloth. *Te.* kambu wire; kammi id., a bar, the line or border at the end of a cloth. DED (S) 1038, 1039 (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.561).

1242 *Ta.* kampu, kampaṇ-pul bulrush millet, Italian millet. *Ma.* kampu id.; kampaṇ a grain; kampaṇ *Holcus spicatus*. *Ka.* kambu id. *Te.* kambu id. / Cf. Skt. kambu- (Hem. *Uṇ* 847) = kuruvinda. [*Pennisetum typhoid-eum* Rich. = *Panicum spicatum* Roxb. = *H. spicatus* Linn. = many other synonyms.] DED 1040.

1243 *Ta.* kempaṇai basket, grain basket. *Ka.* gampe basket. *Te.* gampa id. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 71) gappal (*pl.*) a set of baskets. *Pa.* gappa bamboo basket. *Go.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) gampa large basket. *Go.* (Mu.) gappa, goppa basket, bag (*Voc.* 1045). *Koṇḍa* gapa basket in which to carry grain; gapati, gapend a basketful. *Pe.* gapa a basket. DED (S) 1041.

1244 *Ta.* kampaṇ slips of wood forming the binding of a book made up of palm leaves. *Ma.* kampa wooden peg which goes through a native book; the boards which hold it. DED 1042.

1245 *Ta.* kammal ear-ring worn by women in ear-lobe. *Ma.* kammal woman's ear-ornament; (Tiyya) kammalu ear-ring. *Te.* kamma a kind of large drop ear-ring worn by women; kammi nose-ring. *Kol.* kamma women's ear-stud. *Go.* (P.) kami nose-ring. *Koṇḍa* kami ear-ring. *Kuwi* (S.) aḍi-kommu nose-ring; (F.) karsakāmi ear-ring (worn by males only). DED (S, N) 1043.

1246 *Ta.* kammu (kammi-) to become hoarse, be rough or jarring (as a wind instrument); kammal hoarseness, sore throat; kamm-eṇal indistinct sound. *Ma.* kammuka to be hoarse. DED 1044.

1247 (a) *Ta.* kamm-eṇal emitting of fragrance; kamakama (-pp-, -tt-) to be very fragrant; kamakamav-eṇal fragrant smell; kamaṇ (-v-, -nt-) to emit fragrance. *Ko.* gaml good smell (of food, incense); gangam in-to be fragrant. *Ka.* kamma, kampu bad smell, fragrance; kammu to be fragrant (of the breath); *n.* fragrance; kampsu to be odorous; kammage, kammame fragrantly; fragrance; kammitu that which is fragrant, fragrance; gama a term expressive of diffused-

ness and strength of a fragrance; gamana odour, fragrance; gampu fragrance; gabbu, garbu bad smell. *Koḍ*, gamana smell. *Tu*, kammena, kamyana smell, fragrance; gammy good or bad smell; gamagama fragrance, odour; gamasu id.; stink, stench; gamasuni to smell, scent, stink; gamāyisuni to be fragrant, odoriferous. *Te*, kampu smell, odour, stink; stinking, fetid; kamma sweet, delicious, pleasant (in taste or odour); kammāna, kammātanamu deliciousness of taste or odour, sweetness; kammani delicious, sweet, pleasant; gabbu stink, stench; gamagama sweetly, fragrantly. *Kol*, kam, (SR.) kamp a smell. *Nk*, kap smell, odour. *Ga*, (S.<sup>3</sup>) kampu bad smell. *Go*, (Ko.) gabbu stink (*Voc* 1046). *Koṇḍa* kampu, (Sova dial.) kapu smell. *Kur*, gamgammā (flowers) send forth a pleasant scent; gamgam-amba'ana to perfume, impregnate with a sweet odour; gamak smell, scent (< IA); gamkārnā to give forth a smell (pleasant or otherwise) (< IA). Cf. 1334 Ta. kaviccū. / Cf. H. gamak fragrance.

(b) *Ka*, guma guma annu, guma-gumayisu to send forth a fragrant odour. *Te*, gumaguma fragrance; fragrantly; gumāyincu to spread, as an agreeable odour; gubāṇincu to emit fragrance, spread as fragrance; gubulu fragrance; gubulu-konu to spread as fragrance, emit fragrance. DED(S) 1045.

1248 *Ta*, kamm-eṇal being calm, still, silent; kamukkam reticence, taciturnity. *Ma*, kamukkam id. *Ko*, gamm state of saying or doing nothing. *Go*, (Ph.) kameke, kam(m)ene, (Mu. Ko.) kamek silent; (W.) kamekke silence; (Mu.) kummay man-, (Ma.) kemen man- to be silent (*Voc* 517). DED(S) 1046.

1249 *Ta*, kaya (pp-, nt-) to be bitter; abhor, loathe, detest; kai (pp-, -tt-) to be bitter, astringent, unpleasant; dislike, be angry with, hate; kayappu, kacappu, kaccal bitterness; kaippu bitterness, dislike, aversion; kayar, kacar astringency, astringent matter; kaca (pp-, nt-) to taste bitter, be embittered, disgusted; kaccattai astringency, as of an unripe fruit. *Ma*, kaikka, kasakka to be bitter, be disliked; kaippu bitterness, grudge, disrelish, disagreeable, sourish; kappu id., bile; kasakasa imit. sound of sour astringent tastes. *Ko*, kac- (kac-) to be bitter; kac va-y mouth when it has bitter taste from beer, etc. *To*, koy- (koc-) to be bitter. *Ka*, kay, kamyi, kayi, kayyi, kaypu, kaype bitterness; kasar to scratch the throat, be astringent; kasa, kasaku, kasarū, kasi, kasu, kasuru astringency, unripeness; (Hav.) kayku to be bitter; kaykaṭe, kayke bitter. *Koḍ*, kay- (kayp-, kayc-) to be bitter; kaype gall-bladder. *Tu*, kaipē, kayipe, kaipely bitterness; bitter, envious; kasa brackish; kaskāyi half-ripe. *Kor*, (M.) kāy, (T.) kayye bitter. *Te*, kasu raw, unripe (kasūgāya unripe fruit); kasuru unripe fruit; cēdu (cēti-) bitterness; bitter. *Kol*, se-nd bitter. *Nk*, (Ch.) kayek unripe. *Pa*, kēp- (kē-) to be sour or bitter; (S.) kaygaṭṭa bile (cf. 1148). *Ga*, (S.) kēmbur, (S.<sup>2</sup>)

keymbur bitter. *Go*, (Ch. Ko.) kay-, (SR. W. Ph.) kaiyānā to be bitter; (W. Ph.) kaitāl bitter; (Tr. *Voc*., p. 94) kaiṭānā, (*Gramm*., p. 65) kaiṭānā to taste bitter, as quinine; (Tr.) kehke bitter; (Mu.) kay- to be bitter; kayle bitter; kaymul burka bitter gourd; (Ma. S. Ko.) kaymul bitter; (M.) kaitā, (L.) kahita, kelā bitter (*Voc* 520); (L.) kayār raw, unripe (*Voc* 521); (Ko.) kay-kaṭ bile (*Voc* 523); (ASu.) kaymūl bitterness. *Pe*, ke- (-t-) to be bitter. *Maṇḍ*, kembel bitter. *Kui* (K.) kappeli id.; (W.) kasi a young undeveloped pumpkin. *Kuwi* (F.) kassa sour; kombelli bitter; (S. Su.) kambeli id. *Maṭṭ*, qase to become bitterish, insipid or valid. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2974, Skt. kaṣāya-astringent, Pali kaṣāya-, kaṣāva- id., kaṣāṭa-bitter, acrid. DED(S, N) 1047.

1250 *Ta*, kayam, kayamai baseness, meanness; kayavan base, unworthy, cruel man; fem. kayatti; kayavu baseness, meanness, theft, pillage; kaimmai meanness, lie; kayiar mean, despicable persons, thieves, deceivers, cheats. *Ma*, kayam low condition; kayavan a mean, low fellow; kayyan man of low caste, slave, good-for-nothing, rascal; kasavan a wicked person. *Ka*, keyta trickery, deceit, fraud; keydaṭu crooked, dishonest behaviour, fraud; keyme cleverness, deceit. *Tu*, kainē a nasty woman; (B-K.) gayyāli a bad-charactered woman. *Pa*, kiyaṭo bad. DED(S) 1048.

1251 *Ta*, kayam depth, tank, water, sea. *Ma*, kayam depth; kaṇam id., body of water, tank. *Ka*, (Hav.) kaya deep place in a river. *Tu*, kaya depth (as of water), swamp; deep. *Go*, (FH. G. Mu.) kasa, (Ma.) kassa pool, tank (*Voc* 603). DED(S) 1049.

1252 *Ta*, kayal, cēl carp. *Ma*, kayal a fish, *Cyprinus*; kayyan a river fish. *Te*, kakka fish; cēpa id. *Kol*, kaye id. *Nk*, kayye id. *Nk*, (Ch.) kayye (pl. -i) id. *Pa*, key sp. fish. *Go*, kike (Mu. Ma.) a small fish, (M. Ko.) fish (*Voc* 706). / ? Cf. kai-, ke- in Skt. kai-varta-, ke-varta- fisherman, Pali Pkt. kevaṭṭa-id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3469). DED(S) 1050.

1253 *Ta*, kayil nape of the neck. *Tu*, kekki, kekkiṭy neck, throat. *Kor*, (T.) kekki, (O.) gekkiṭy neck. Cf. *DCV*, no. 957. DEDS 163.

1254 *Ta*, kayiṛu rope, cord, string. *Ma*, kayal string; kayaru rope, cord, coil; cakari, cekari, cēri coconut husk and fibres. *Ko*, ki-r-na-ṇ rope. *Koḍ*, ke-ri rope; ce-ri coconut fibre, coil. *Tu*, (BRR) cēri fibre. *Te*, cēru string, cord; cēru, in: cēru-kōla whip. DED(S) 1051.

1255 *Ma*, kayaṛuka to increase, rise, ascend, climb up, embark; kayaṛuka to increase (tr.), raise, put on ship; kayarram increase, steep ascent, attack. *Te*, (K.) kasaru to increase, rise high, be elated. DED 1052.

1256 *Kol*, kayng- (kayaṅkt-) to laugh; kayngekan man who is in a jesting relationship with female (essentially, cross-cousin); fem. kayngekad. *Nk*, kayng- to laugh. *Nk*, (Ch.) kayng- to laugh; kaynga wife's younger sister, husband's younger sister; kayman (pl. kaymar) husband's younger brother, wife's younger brother. ? *Go*, (many dialects) kav-, (Tr.) kowwānā to laugh; (Mu.) kavna, kavtik joking relation (*Voc* 595). ? *Pe*, gray- (-t-) to laugh. ? Cf. 2010 *Te*, keru. ? Cf. 1080 *Kui* kapka. DED(S) 1053.

1257 *Ma*, kayyil ladle, spoon. *Kurub*, (LSB 1.11) kili ladle. *Tu*, kailu id., spoon. Cf. *DCV*, no. 1843. DEDS(N) 164.

1258 *Ta*, kara (pp-, nt-) to conceal, steal; hide (intr.), lie hidden, keep oneself out of sight; karappu, karavu concealing, theft, fraud, deceit; karavar thieves; karaval concealment; karavaṭam act or practice of stealing, deceit; karavaṭar thieves, deceivers. *Ma*, karappu covering, hiding, concealing; theft. *Ko*, o-garv- (o-gard-) to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent (\*o-g- [see 1032] + \*karv- to lie hidden). *To*, kar- (karθ-) to steal, hide (tr.); kar nar- (narθ-) to have sexual intercourse stealthily (for nar-, see 3582). *Ka*, kare to hide (intr., tr.). *Te*, karaṭi a deceiver, cheat. / Cf. Skt. kharpara- thief; kharapaṭa- name of the author of the cora-śāstra-, otherwise called Karpisuta (Mattavilāsaṇḍya in *Ta*, the treatise is known as karavaṭa-nūl [Cilappi]). DED 1054.

1259 *Ka*, garagarike pleasantness, neatness, beauty. *Tu*, garakana clean, clear. *Te*, garagara clean, neat, tidy, nice; garagarika cleanliness, etc. *Kor*, xarxar perfectly clean, quite empty; xarxarārnā to be perfectly clean, quite empty; (Pfeiffer). DED(N) 1055.

1260 *Ka*, garasu, garusu gravel. *Tu*, karṇ-kallu gravel, hard sand. *Te*, garusu gravel. ? Cf. 1265 *Ta*, karaṭu. DED 1056.

1261 *Ta*, karacai, karicai a measure of capacity = 400 marakkāl (< *Te*.). *Ka*, garase, gerase id. *Te*, garise id. Cf. 1966 *Ko*, kerc. / ? Cf. Pali karisa- a square measure of land, being that space on which a karisa of seed can be sown. DED(S) 1057.

1262 *Ta*, karaṭi, karuṭi, keruṭi fencing, school or gymnasium where wrestling and fencing are taught. *Ka*, garaḍi, garuḍi fencing school. *Tu*, garaḍi, garoḍi id. *Te*, gariḍi, gariḍi id., fencing. DED 1058.

1263 *Ta*, karaṭi Indian black bear, sloth bear. *Ma*, karaṭi bear. *Ko*, kardy id. *To*, ka-ṛ id.; ka-ṛik wiḍ black (lit. which is like a bear); (Su. 1977, p. 1). *Ka*, karaḍi, kadḍi bear. *Koḍ*, karaḍi id. *Tu*, karaḍi id. *Te*, (B.) karaṭi id. DED 1059(a).

1264 *Ta*, karaṭi, karaṭi-pparai, karaṭikāi a kind of drum (said to sound like a bear, karaṭi). *Ka*, karaḍi, karaḍe an oblong drum

beaten on both sides, a sort of double drum. / Cf. Skt. karaṭa- a kind of drum. DED 1060.

1265 *Ta*, karaṭu roughness, unevenness, churlish temper; karaṭṭu rugged, uneven, unpolished; karaṇ uneven surface in vegetables and fruits, scar; karu prong, barb, spike; karumai, kari severity, cruelty; karukku teeth of a saw or sickle, jagged edge of palmyra leaf-stalk, sharpness. *Ma*, karaṭu what is rough or uneven; karu rough; karuppu roughness; karuma sharpness of sword; karukku teeth of a saw or file, thorns of a palmyra branch, irregular surface; karukarukka to be harsh, sharp, rough, irritating; karikku edge of teeth; kari-muḷ hard thorn; projecting parts of the skin of custard-apples, jack-fruits, etc.; kari-maṭal rind of jack-fruits. *Ko*, karu keenness or harshness (of wind); ? kako-ṭ hoe with sharp, broad blade (for -ko-ṭ, see 2064). *Ka*, karaḍu that is rough, uneven, unpolished, hard, or waste, useless, or wicked; karaku, karku, kakku, garaku, garaku, garku, garasu a jag, notch, dent, toothed part of a file or saw, rough part of a millstone, irregular surface, sharpness. *Tu*, karaḍu, karaḍu rough, coarse, worn out; wastage, loss, wear; kargoṭa hardness, hard-heartedness; hard, hard-hearted; garu rough; garime severity, strictness; gar-gāsu a saw. *Te*, kara sharp; karagasamu a saw; karakasa roughness; karusu rough, harsh; harsh words; karaku, karuku harshness, roughness, sharpness; rough, harsh, sharp; gari hardness, stiffness, sharpness; (B.) karaṭi stubborn, brutish, villainous; kakku a notch or dent, toothed part of a saw, file, or sickle, roughness of a millstone. *Go*, (Ma.) karkara sharp (*Voc* 543). *Kur*, karcnā to be tough, (Hahn) be hardened. ? Cf. 1260 *Ka*, garasu. / Cf. Skt. karaṭa- a low, unruly, difficult person; karkara- hard, firm; karkasa- rough, harsh, hard; krakaca-, karapattra- saw; khara-hard, harsh, rough, sharp-edged; kharu-harsh, cruel; Pali kakaca- saw; khara- rough; saw; Pkt. karakaya- saw; Apabhraṃśa (*Jasaharacariu*) karada- hard. Cf. esp. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2819. Cf. also Skt. karavāla-sword (for second element, cf. 5376 *Ta*, vāl). DED(S) 1061.

1266 *Ta*, karaṭu ankle, knot in wood. *Ma*, karaṇa knot of sugar-cane; karaṭṭa knuckle of hand or foot. *Ka*, karaṇe, kaṇne clot, lump. *Te*, karuḍu lump, mass, clot. DED 1062.

1267 *Ta*, karaṇṭi spoon or ladle. *Ma*, karaṇṭi spoon. *Te*, gariṭe, gaṇṭe, geṇṭe spoon, ladle. *Kol*, (SR.) gāṭe spoon; (Kamalesvaran). *Kuwi* (S.) garti (brass) spoon. DED(S, N) 1063.

1268 *Ta*, karaṇṭu (karaṇṭi-) to paw (as a dog), gnaw (as a rat), scrape. *Ma*, karaṇṭuka to scrape the inside of metal vessels with a grating noise. DED 1064.

1269 *Ma*, karaṇṭa *Carissa carandas*. *Ka*, (Lush.) karaṇḍe id. *Tu*, (BRR) karaṇḍe,

(Männer) karṇḍe-puḷi-mara id. / Cf. Skt. karā-marda-, karamardī-, karāmbuka-, karāmlaka-id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2799. DED(S) 1065.

1270 *Ta.* kara-tālam palmyra palm. *Ka.* kara-tāla fan-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera* Lin. *Tu.* karatāla cadijan. *Te.* (B.) kara-tālamu the small-leaved palm tree. DED 1066.

1271 *Ta.* karantai Indian globe-thistle, *Sphaeranthus indicus*. *Ka.* karandē id. *Tu.* karandē, karṇḍe, karṇḍely the shrub *S. hirtus*. DED 1068.

1272 *Ta.* karappaṇ eruption in children; karappaṇ eruption, any cutaneous disease, rash, eczema, erysipelas, etc. *Ma.* karappaṇ eruptions, scurf (esp. on children's heads). DED 1069.

1273 *Ka.* (K.<sup>2</sup>) karame an ulcer. *Tu.* karampē wound; karampely scar of a wound. *Go.* (Mu.) karem, (W. Ph.) karam, (Ch.) karam, karam, (Tr.) karēm, (pl. karēhk) boil, wound, sore (*Voc.* 528). *Kui* krēmbu (pl. krēpkā) sore, wound. DEDS 165.

1273A *Koḍ.* karava clay pot with narrow neck. *Go.* (Ma.) karvi narrow-mouthed earthen vessel for oil or liquor (*Voc.* 564). DEDS 167.

1274 *Ma.* karaḷ, karaḷ lungs and heart, liver, bowels; heart, mind; karaḷ heart. *Ko.* karl heart, mind, desire; ? karv-r stomach (internal organ; for -vi-r, see 5259). ? *To.* ko-ḷ friend (e go-ḷ my friend, tan go-ḷ his friend) (cf. the meaning 'love' in *Ka.*; for \*arV > o-, Emeneau, *TPS* 1957, pp. 60ff.). *Ka.* karaḷ, karaḷu, karaḷu, karaḷu an entrail, the bowels; love. *Koḍ.* kari intestines. *Tu.* karaḷu, karaḷu the bowels, the liver. DED(S, N) 1070.

1275 *Ma.* karaḷa dried fruit. *Ka.* karaḷa, karaḷu, kaḍḍa dried foddergrass. DED 1071.

1276 *Ta.* kari witness; testimony, proof. *Te.* (B.) kari a witness. DED 1072.

1277 *Ta.* karumi miser (*coll.*; TATD). *To.* karyn niggardly person. *Ka.* (Tipt., *LSB* 17.18) karba miser. *Tu.* karmbelu stingy woman. *Kuḷ* krāḍa (krāḍi-) to be greedy, avaricious; *n.* greediness, avarice. DEDS(N) 166.

1278 (a) *Ta.* karu black; karukkal darkness, twilight, cloudiness, sunburnt paddy crop; karukku (karukki-) to darken by heat, burn, scorch, toast, fry; karuku (karuki-) to be scorched, blackened by fire or sun, become dark in evening; karukal charred rice; karumai blackness; karum poṇ iron; kari (-v-, -nt-) to be charred, scorched, become black; (-pp-, -tt-) to char; *n.* charcoal, charred wood, lampblack; kariccāṇ king crow; kaṅkul darkness, night. *Ma.* kari, karu black; charcoal, coal; karikkal, karukkal twilight, dusk, frying; karikka to char, burn black, fire (a jungle), scorch; karippu jungle cultivation; karima, karuma blackness; karukkuka to be dusk; kariyuka to be scorched, singed; *vb.* *n.*

karivu; karimpu dark colour, grey; kariśal that which is singed, scorched; kaṅṅal darkness; kaṅṅuka to be singed, burn in cooking. *Ko.* kayr charcoal, soot; kar black (or with 1395 *Ta.* karu); kagutṁ darkness, dark place. *To.* kary- (kars-) to be singed, scorched, fried too much; (karc-) to heat (new pot, etc., to purify it); kari charcoal; ka, kax, kaxt black; kabin iron; kaga-rf darkness (-ga-rf in 1395); ka-pic *Jasminum bignoniaceum* (see 4139); ? koḷ fir- (fiṭ-) to dawn (lit. the darkness goes away); ? ka-y maḍ, ka-ye maḍ the black-headed one (i.e. the Toda; in song; maḍ 'head' (Su. 1976, p. 91; or with 1494 *Ta.* kāṅ). *Ka.* kari to be scorched, singed, charred; fry, roast; *n.* state of being scorched, frying, blackness, charcoal; karaku, kariku state of being scorched; karidu black; kar-, ka- id.; kargu to turn black (or with 1494 *Ta.* kāṅ); kare blackness; kabbiṇa iron; (PBh.) karipu blackness; (Hav.) karaṇicu to be scorched; karaṇicaṭe scorched; (Gowda) karṇṇi to become charred. *Koḍ.* kari- (kariv-, karinṇ-) to be singed; (karip-, karic-) to singe; kari black. *Tu.* kari soot, charcoal; kariya black; karṇka state of being burnt or singed; karṇkāḍuni to burn (*tr.*); karṇcuni to be burned to cinders; karṇcavuni to cause to burn to cinders; karḍu black; karba iron; karvavuni to burn the down of a fowl by holding it over the fire; karṇṇuni to be scorched; karguḍe a very black man; *fem.* karguḍi, kargi. *Kor.* (T.) kardi black. *Te.* kaggu to fade, (K.) also turn black (through heat, smoking); (K.) kaṅgu to be scorched, be burnt, fade; (K.) krāgu to be burned. *Nk.* (Ch.) karan, karen, kareyan black. *Pa.* ker-, (S.) kerv- to burn (*intr.*); kerip- (kerit-), (S.) kervip- (kervit-) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S.) karid- to burn away as rice; (P.) karv- to burn (*intr.*); karup- id. (*tr.*); karup din summer (din day < IA). *Go.* (Tr. W.) karw-, (SR. Ph.) karv-, (Mu.) kar-, kar- to burn (*intr.*); (G. Ma. Ko.) karv-, (Ph.) karsahtāna, (Mu.) kariḷ- id. (*tr.*); (Mu.) kaḷha field for burning cultivation (*Voc.* 563); (Grigson) kare area set apart for penda cultivation when left fallow for a term (*Voc.* 536); (Ma.) ganga darkness, mist (*Voc.* 1016); (Mu.) kark- rice to burn while cooking; (Ko.) karr- to be charred or burnt (*Voc.* 539). *Kui* krumu scorched, tinderlike; griṇa (grit-) to cremate the dead; *n.* cremation. Cf. 1282 *Ta.* karuṅkāli. / Cf. Mar. karappē to scorch.

(b) *Ko.* katal, katalg darkness. *To.* kaṣṭal, katal id. (in songs). *Ka.* kartale, kartale, kattale, kattala, kattal, (Hav.) kastale id.; kattaliṣu to become or be dark. *Tu.* kattale, (B-K.) kartale darkness; kattali(yuni) to get dark, set (as the sun), droop (as one's spirits). *Kor.* (T.) kartale darkness.

(c) *Ta.* kār blackness, darkness, cloud, rainy season; (-pp-, -tt-) to darken, grow black; kārī blackness, crow, black bull. *Ma.* kār darkness, black, cloud. *Ko.* ka-r black; ka-r may rain of SW. monsoon; ka-rṅgal *n.p.* rock at Me-na-r village. *To.* ko-r young grass at first rain after winter frosts. *Ka.*

kār blackness, rainy season; kārī rainy season; kārā-hullu any grass that grows in the rainy season. *Tu.* kāṅ, kārī black, dark; kārāḷa cloudy or rainy weather; kār mugaly dark cloud. *Te.* kārū black, dark colour; season, time of year (see also 3516). *Kol.* (Kin.) kārī black. *Go.* (A.) kārīal, (D.G.) kārīyal, (Ma.M.) kārīyal, (Ph.) kārīal, (W.) kārīal, (Y.) kareyal, (Ko.) kari, (Pat. L.) karkāl black (*Voc.* 545, 644). DED(S) 1073.

1279 *Ta.* karu foetus, embryo, egg, germ, young of animal; karuppai womb; karuvam foetus, embryo. *Ma.* karu embryo, yolk; karuntala generation. *Ko.* karv foetus of animal, larva of bees; pregnant (of animals). *To.* kef pregnant, in: kef ir pregnant buffalo, kef nīl- to become pregnant, of animals. *Ka.* kandu foetus of beasts (? or with 1411 *Ta.* kaṅṅu). *Te.* karuvu foetus; (B.) kari uterus of animals; karugu an unopened ear of corn. *Pa.* kerba (pl. kerbel) egg. *Ga.* (Oll.) karbe id. *Go.* (Ko.) garba egg (*Voc.* 1054); (Koya Su.) garbūm id. ? *Malt.* kare to form as the stone or seed of a fruit. Cf. 1281 *Ta.* karukkāy. DED(S, N) 1074.

1280 *Ta.* karu mould, matrix; karukku engraving, carving, embossed work. *Ma.* karu figure, mould; karukku-paṇi embossed work; karaṭu the original of a copy. *Ka.* karu embossed work, bas-relief; karuv-idu to put bosses or raised figures, mould, model. *Tu.* karu, garu, karavi a mould. *Te.* karugu, karuvu id. *Kuḷi* (S.) garra form, mint; ḍālu-gara womb (for ḍālu, see 1123). DED(S) 1075.

1281 *Ta.* karukkāy young and immature fruit. *Ma.* karikku an unripe coconut. *Ka.* (Gowda) karki tender, unripe fruit. *Tu.* gargayi half-ripe, half-grown, as an areca-nut, etc.; karkū a very tender coconut, its tender shell; (BRR) kar-mukkē young flower bud. *Ga.* (Oll.) karke unripe mango; (S.) karke mango. Cf. 1279 *Ta.* karu. DED(S) 1076.

1282 *Ta.* karuṅkāli Coromandel ebony of Mysore, *Diospyros tupru*. *Ma.* kariṅkāli blackwood, *Mimosa catechu*; karumaram *Shorea robusta*; ebony, *Diospyros*. *Ka.* karimara *D. melanoxylon* Roxb.; (DCV) kaggali blackwood. *Tu.* kari-mara id.; kar-mary a superior kind of firewood, *Vatica laccifera* [for this as a *Shorea* sp., see 2473]. Cf. 1278(a) *Ta.* karu. DED(S) 1077.

1283 *Ta.* karutu (karuti-) to intend, re-collect, suppose, consider, regard, desire, ponder; karuttu design, purpose, opinion, attention, desire, judgement, mind, will. *Ma.* karutuka to conceive, think, meditate, aim at, attend to, prepare; karutal care, regard; karuttu id., courage; karuttan resolute. *Ko.* karnd- (karndy-) to prepare (to do), have great desire (to do); kart purpose, aim strenuously striven for. *Ka.* karu to point, aim at. *Te.* karada thought, idea, reflection, imagination, intention (? influenced by *r* in 1297 *Te.* karacu; so K.). DED(S, N) 1078.

1284 *Ta.* kar(u)nāṭakam, kannaṭam the Kanarese country; language of the Kanarese; kannaṭan, kannaṭikan, kannaṭiyan native of the Kanarese country. *Ma.* kannaṭam the Kanarese country. *To.* konodyṇ Kanarese man; *fem.* konodyṇ; kaṇno-; Carnatic; ancient, of ancient times. *Ka.* karṇāṭa, kannaṭa the Kannaḍa country and its language; kannaḍiga a man of the Kannaḍa country; karṇāṭaka the Kannaḍa language; *n.* Kannaḍa man. *Tu.* kannaḍa, karṇāṭaka the Kanarese language; of or belonging to Kanarese or Canara. *Te.* karṇāṭamu, karṇāṭa-kamu the country or language of Karnataka; kannaḍamu id.; kannaḍi an inhabitant of Carnatic. DED(S) 1079.

1285 *Ta.* karu-nīlam barren soil, waste land; karampu, karampai waste land; (inscr.) kari failure of crops; (inscr.) karuṇ-ḥey dry land, uncultivated waste. *Ma.* kari, karivi, karuvi waste land, long grass in rice-fields. ? *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) hargu forest. *Malt.* qawru id., jungle. DED(S) 1080.

1286 *Ta.* karuppu famine. *Te.* karavu, (B.) karavu, karuvu famine, dearth, scarcity. *Kol.* karu hunger. *Nk.* karu id. *Ga.* (S.) karuvu famine. *Go.* (Tr.) kar(u), (W.) karṭu, (M.) kar, (Ph.) karṛu, (Ma.) kaṅ, (Mu.) karuv, karv hunger (*Voc.* 533). *Kuḷi* (F.) karvū, (Isr.) karvu famine. DED 1081.

1287 *Ta.* karumai strength, greatness. *Ma.* karu, karu stout, hard; karuma hardness, strength of a man; karuman one who is strong and able; karumana valour, etc.; karuttu strength, vigour, power; fortitude, courage; karuttan a strong man, powerful person. ? *To.* kaṣ-tu-ṅ any bush about 3-4 feet high (cf. 3401). *Ka.* kara, karu greatness, abundance, power. *Te.* karamu much, great, very; krandu-konu to be excessive, great or much; to spread. DED(S) 1082.

1288 *Ta.* karumpu (in *cpds.* karuppu-) sugar-cane; karupp-aṭṭi jaggery made from palmyra juice, jaggery. *Ma.* karimpu sugar-cane; karipp-aṭṭi coarse palmyra-sugar. *Ko.* kab sugar-cane. *To.* kab id.; kapoty jaggery. *Ka.* karvu, karbu, kabbu sugar-cane. *Koḍ.* kaybi id. *Tu.* karmbu id. / Cf. Mar. karvā a bit of sugarcane. DED(S) 1083.

1289 *Pa.* garum gōli fox (gōli jackal < IA). ? *Br.* xarmā wolf. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 14A.

1290 *Ta.* karuvi instrument, tool. *Ma.* kari, karivi, karuvi, karu tool, plough, weapon. DED 1084.

1291 *Ta.* karai (-v-, -nt-) to sound, roar, weep, lament, call, invite; (-pp-, -tt-) to call, summon. *Ma.* karayuka to cry, lament, neigh, caw, caterwaul; karacall weeping, crying, lamentation; cry of certain animals or birds; karaluka to mumble; karalca mumbling. *Ko.* karv- (kard-) to bellow, caw; gage- (gagc-) to make first tentative unmusical notes on clarinet when starting to play. *To.* kar- (karō-) to bellow; kark bellowing. *Ka.*

kare, kari to emit a sound, sound, call, invite; karasu, karisu, karesu, kareyisu to cause to call, have called, cause to sound, shout together; karaha, kareyuvike calling, etc. *Tu.* kareyuni, karevuni to crowd; karmbuni to mutter; gaggelyuni to roar, cry. *Te.* kraṅgu the sound of a bell; krando to sound, ring, lament; *n.* sound, noise. *Nk.* (Ch.) karug-/karuk- to call, crowd, invite; summon; karup- to cause to summon (a physician). *Pa.* (S.) kerip- (kerit-) to cackle. *Go.* (Ko.) karg- to call; (Ma., *LSI* 4.535) karingi calling (*Voc.* 547). *Kui* krāva the tongue of a bell. *Kur.* xarxā to ring, jingle, clink, give out a sound; xarxānā to make ring, perform music. *Malt.* qargre to cry out. DED(S) 1085.

1292 *Ta.* karai (-v-, -nt-) to dissolve in water, be reduced from solid to liquid form, wear away (as soil by the action of water), become emaciated, become gradually attenuated; (-pp-, -tt-) to dissolve in water (*tr.*), melt, liquefy, extirpate; karaiyal dissolving, melting, that which is dissolved; karaivu dissolving, tenderness of mind. *Ma.* karakkuka to melt, dissolve. *Ko.* karg- (kargy-) to dissolve, melt (*intr.*), be affected in the heart (by fear); kark- (karky-) to dissolve, melt (*tr.*). *To.* karx- (karxy-) to dissolve, melt (*intr.*); kark- (karky-) id. (*tr.*). *Ka.* karagu, karaṅgu, kargu to be dissolved, melt away, decrease in bulk, become softened to pity or love, pine away; karagisu, karigisu, kargisu to cause to be dissolved, melt; (Hav.) karaḍu to melt. *Koḍ.* kar- (kari-) to be digested; karak- (karaki-) to digest; (Shanmugam) to dissolve; (Shanmugam) karak dissolving. *Tu.* karaguni to melt (*intr.*), dissolve, liquefy, become thin, become affected, softened, melt with pity; karagavuni, kargavuni to melt (*tr.*), liquefy, affect the mind, afflict; karavuni to be dissolved, melted, digested; karapuni to digest. *Te.* karāḡu to melt (*intr.*, *tr.*), dissolve, liquefy; karāḡincu, karācu to melt (*tr.*), dissolve, liquefy; karugu what is melted, a crucible; (K.) krāḡu to be melted away; (K.) krācu to melt (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S.) karṅ-er- to be melted. *Go.* (Ma.) kari-, (W.) karitānā, (Ko.) karṅ- to melt, dissolve (*Voc.* 530); (Koya Su.) karṅ- to melt. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) karṅ- to melt, be dissolved. *Kuwi* (F.) karangali to be dissolved, be melted; (Su.) karṅ- to melt (*intr.*). DED(S, N) 1086.

1293 *Ta.* karai shore, bank, ridge of a field, border of a cloth. *Ma.* kara shore, riverside, land (opp. to sea), coloured border of a cloth; karayan striped cloth; karal border, margin, edge. *Ko.* kar coloured woven stripes on end of cloth; pair-word with ka-ṛ field. *To.* kar coloured woven stripes on end of cloth; bank of river, horizon line, direction. *Ka.* kare bank, shore, boundary, border of a cloth. *Koḍ.* kare bank. *Tu.* karē seashore, bank of a river, border, coloured border of a cloth. *Te.* kara shore, bank; ? (Inscr.) kariti, kar(a)ta, karu bank; garusu boundary. ? *Go.* (SR.) karum, (Y.) karum, karuṅ, (Tr.

Ch. W.) karrum, (Ch.) karruṅ, (Ko.) garre near (*Voc.* 534, 1055). ? *Br.* karrak bank, shore, brim, border, edging, near. DED(S) 1087.

1294 *Ma.* kara parish. *Tu.* karē parish, a social or caste jurisdictional division. DED 1088.

1295 *Kur.* xarbnā to give an extra pounding to rice, for cleaning it from grains unhusked or spoiled. *Malt.* qarwe to clean rice by pounding; qarwre to be bruised or hurt by falling. DED(S) 1089.

1296 *Kur.* (Hahn) karrō xōcol cartilage (for xōcol bone, see 2188). *Malt.* qarū id., the gums. DEDS 168.

1297 *Ta.* kal (karp-, karr-) to learn, study, practise (as arts), acquire skill in the use of arms; kalai arts and sciences, learning, erudition; kallamai state of being unlearned, illiteracy, ignorance; kallān unlearned, illiterate person; kallī precocity, precocious child; kalvi studying, learning, erudition, science, practice, scientific work; karkai learning; karpan, karraṇa learned person, scholar; karpanai learning, study, teaching, instruction; karpōṅ scholar, pupil; karpi (-pp-, -tt-) to teach, instruct; karpu learning, study, knowledge, chastity; karṅar learned men. *Ma.* kalkka (karp-) to learn; kala art, science; karṅavar the learned. *Ko.* kal- (kaṛ-) to learn; kalc- (kalc-) to teach; kalyv (? kalyv) education; kalyv skill, ability to do things without being taught. *To.* kal- (kaṛ-) to learn; kalc- (kalc-) to teach; kalyf education. *Ka.* kal (kalt-), kali (kalit-) to learn; kalisu, kalusu to teach; kal learning; kali a learned man; kalike learning, skill; kalita, kalpi learning, erudition; kalyuvike act of learning, learning; kale an art. *Tu.* kalpuni to learn, study; kalpavuni to teach, instigate; (B-K.) kalpādi a learned man, sophist, hypocrite. *Te.* karacu to learn, study; karapu to teach; *n.* instigation, incitement; karapincu to cause to teach; karudu ability, skill, cleverness; kala an art, a science. *Kol.* karp- (karapt-) to learn, teach; (SR.) karāp- to learn; karil- to understand. *Nk.* karap- to learn. *Go.* (A. Y.) kari- to learn; (SR.) karivāl a student; karusānā to teach; (ChD.) karitānā to learn; karutānā to teach; (Tr.) karitānā to learn; karehātānā to teach; (W. Ph.) karritānā to learn; (W.) karahtānā, (Ph.) karrahtānā to teach; (Mu.) kari- to learn; karih- to teach; (Ma.) kari- to learn; kar- to teach; (M.) karhtānā, (Ko.) kahr- id. (*Voc.* 531). *Pe.* jap- to teach; japa- to learn. *Manḡ.* jap- to teach; japa- to learn. *Kui* grāmba (grāmbi-) to learn, study; *n.* act of learning, study; grāppa (grāpt-) to teach, instruct, instigate; *n.* instruction, teaching, doctrine, instigation. *Kuwi* (Su.) jāp- (-it-) to learn; (-h-) to teach; (F.) jāpali to learn; jāphali to teach; (S.) jāpinai to learn; (jāp- < \*giāp- < \*grāp- = *Kui* grāp-; likewise in *Pe.* and *Manḡ.*) / Cf. Skt. kalā- an art. DED(S) 1090.

1298 *Ta.* kal (kar-, kaṇ-) stone, pebble, boulder, precious stone, milestone; kallān hard-hearted fellow. *Ma.* kal, kallu stone, rock, precious stone; kalla glass beads; kallan mason; hard-hearted. *Ko.* kal stone, milestone. *To.* kaṣ stone; kal milestone, bead; kalir round river stone. *Ka.* kal, kalu, kallu stone; hard, stiff state of mind. *Koḍ.* kallī stone. *Tu.* kallū id. *Te.* kallu (pl. kaṇḍlu) id. *Nk.* khalbada stone slab for pounding. *Pa.* kel stone. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṇḍ, (S.) kaṇḍu (pl. kaṇḍil) id. *Go.* (Mu. M.) kal (obl. kad-, pl. kalk), (G.) kall(i) (pl. kalku), (Ma.) kalu id. (*Voc.* 585). *Koṇḍa* kalu id. *Pe.* kal (pl. -ku) id. *Br.* xal id., boulder. DED(S) 1091.

1299 *Ta.* kala (-pp-, -nt-) to mix (*intr.*, *tr.*), unite in friendship, form friendly or matrimonial alliance with, copulate; kalakku joint; kalacu (kalaci-) to mingle (*intr.*); kalappu cordiality, fraternity, friendship, copulation; kalampakam mixture, combination; kalavu (kalavi-) to mix (*intr.*, *tr.*); *n.* joint of the body; kalaval mixing, combining; kalavaṇ mixture of various things, medley; kalavi union, combination, sexual union; kalaviṇār friends, relations; kalavai mixture, compound; kalāvu (kalāvi-) to mix, join together, unite. *Ma.* kalaruka to be mixed, united; mix (*tr.*), mingle (esp. what is dry); kalaracca mixture; kalappu act of mixing, mixture, adulteration; kalaval mixing, intermingling; kalappu the whole, sum. *Ko.* kalv- (kald-) to knead, mix (solid in water); kalv pair-word with elv bone (i.e. joint); gal gu-ṛ (gu-ḥ-) to join (*intr.*) in dense mass (or with 1303). *To.* kaṣf- (kaṣt-) to mix (rice and milk, rice and curry), feed (solid food to child). *Ka.* kali, kale to join (*intr.*), be mixed, come together, meet; kala state of being joined or mixed, of being promiscuous or various; kalaka, kalka mixture; kalapu a joined or mixed state, a miscellaneous mass; kalasu to mix, mingle; *n.* mixed or mingled state; kalpisu to join, mix. *Koḍ.* kala- (kalap-, kaland-) to knead; (Shanmugam) kalap kneading. *Tu.* kaladuni to be mixed, kneaded; kaladavuni to mix, knead; kalapuni to mingle, knead; kalappu mixed, kneaded; kalaberakē admixture, compound; kalamu grafting; kalka decoction, infusion of any drug. *Te.* kalayu, kaliyu to join (*intr.*, *tr.*), unite, meet, mix, mingle, copulate; kalayika joining, uniting, meeting, union, copulation; kalapu to mix, join, unite, bring together, reconcile; *n.* mixing, mingling; kalapamu mixing; kalaga(a)vu familiarity, intimacy; kalavaṇtakamu boiled rice mixed with several ingredients; kalavuḍu to mix, mingle (*intr.*). *Kol.* kalay- (kalayt-) to be mixed (liquids, grains); kalp- (kalapt-) to mix (*tr.*). *Nk.* kalay- to mix (*intr.*); kalap- id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) kalitānā to meet and embrace, greet; (M.) kāliyānā to meet; kali- (S.) to meet, be obtained, (Ko.) to meet, join; (Mu.) kallī to get (*Voc.* 588); (Ma. S. Ko.) kalp- to mix (*Voc.* 590). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kali- (-t-) to meet, come together, be mingled; kalp- to mix

(*tr.*). *Kuwi* (F.) kalhali, (S.) kalhinai to be mixed, mingle; (F.) kalpali, (S.) kalpinai to mix (*tr.*); (Isr.) kal- (-h-) to mix together; kalp- (-it-) to mix (*tr.*); kalvi ā- to be united together; kalh- (-it-) to copulate. *Kur.* khalnā to dilute, mix with water or other liquid. / Cf. Skt. kalka- a medicinal paste (mixture); avakalkana- mixing (*lex.*). DED(S) 1092.

1300 *Ta.* kala (-pp-, -nt-) to appear, come into being, spread (as news); kali (-pp-, -tt-) to grow luxuriantly, sprout, come into being, appear, increase; *n.* flourishing, prospering. *Te.* kalugu to accrue (Arden), happen, occur, be produced or caused, be born, be, exist, be able (inscriptional forms with l, kalgina, etc.); kaligincu to cause, produce, effect, bring about; kala existing, true, actual, possessing, having; kala-terāḡu truth, fact (for terāḡu, see 3260); kala-rūpu id., the real state of things (rūpu < Skt. rūpa-); kalaḍu exists, is possessed, belongs to; kalimi existence, presence, possessions, wealth. *Kol.* kal- (neg.), kalt- (present-future paradigm, present-future or past in meaning) possibly be, may be; (SR.) kall-, kal- to do. *Koṇḍa* kalgi- (-t-) to accrue as prosperity, happen. *Kuwi* (S.) kalg- to get, become, accrue. DED(S) 1093.

1301 *Ta.* kallai plate made of leaves sewn together. *Koṇḍa* kala leaf-cup, cup. *Pe.* kala leaf-plate. *Kui* kali leaf-cup. *Malt.* kale id. ? Cf. 1305 *Ta.* kalam. / Cf. Pkt. (Sheth, suppl.) khallaga-, khallaya- leaf-cup. DED(S) 1094.

1302 *Ta.* kalakala (-pp-, -tt-) to reiterate in sound, rustle, tinkle, chink, clink, rattle; kalakalappu rustling; kalakalam chirping of birds, confused noise of a crowd; kalakal-ēnal onom. expr. signifying tinkling, chinking; kali (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, clamour, roar; *n.* sound; kalippu sounding, murmuring; kallu (kali-) to cause to sound, as a drum; kallal disturbance, confusion, tumult, noise due to many people speaking at the same time; kall-ēnal onom. expr. signifying excitement; kalakala (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle, chatter, gurgle; kalakalappu, kalakalam loud and confused noise (as the din of the bazaar or the roar of waters); kalakal-ēnal onom. expr. signifying tinkling, flowing with a gentle sound, chattering; kalaṇ sound, noise. *Ma.* kalakala confused noise, buzz, din. ? *Ko.* gal gal in- (id.) (tree) shakes. *Ka.* kalakala confused noise, the murmuring or buzz of a crowd; kalakalisi nugu to laugh aloud; galagala, galagala clanking, clinking, tinkling, rattling; kala-kala noise, clamour, tumult, chattering of birds; the noise of rice when nearly boiled; imit. sound accompanying weeping. *Tu.* kalakala a confused noise, hum; galagala a noise caused by bracelets; galuḡaḡa a rumbling in the stomach; kalkuni, (B-K. also) kalku, kalku to cry as a demon or one possessed by an evil spirit; kalakala, kalapala a confused sort of noise (as when wading through water or shaking a whole coco-nut); galagala a noise (as in drinking fast or by shaking a coco-nut).



*Te.* kalakala imit. word representing laughter; kalakalamu indistinct or confused noise, the hum or buzz of a crowd; galagala tinkling of coins, etc.; gallu a tinkling or clinking sound, jingle; kalapeḷa sound of boiling. *Nk. (Ch.)* kalla noise. *Go. (A.)* kalla uproar, commotion (*Voc.* 591). *Kiwi* (Ist.) kālori ā- to shout; (*Su. T.*) kālovi sound; (*F.*) kalōvi noise. *Malt.* qal-qaltre to shake water or cowries. / *Cf.* Skt. kala- indistinct or inarticulate; low, soft (as a tone), melodious. *MBE* 1969, pp. 289-90, no. 4 (also p. 296, no. 42), for areal etymology of reduplicated forms, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2914, kalakala-, no. 3836, khalakhalāyate. *DED* (S) 1095.

1303 *Ta.* kalañku (kalañki-) to be stirred up, agitated, ruffled (as water), be confused, abashed; kalakku (kalakki-) to confuse, nonplus; kalakkam, kalakku being agitated (as surface of water), discomposure, distress, perplexity; kalañkal turbidity, muddiness, muddy water, perturbation; kalāvu (kalāvi-) to be perturbed, confused, be displeased, angry; kalāy (-pp-, -tt-) to get angry, quarrel; kalāpam disturbance, uproar, raid; kalām war, battle, rivalry, rage; kali perturbation, discomposure, uneasiness, war, dissension, strife; kaluḡ (-v-, -nt-) to become turbid (as water), be disturbed in mind, weep; *n.* weeping, muddiness; kaluḡcci, kaluḡvu sorrow, weeping; kaluḡi disturbed water, puddle, flood, tears, confusion; kalig (-v-, -nt-) to weep, be troubled in mind; *n.* muddy water. *Ma.* kalañhuka to be mixed, agitated, turbid (as water), embarrassed; kalañhal turbidity; kalakukka to mix (*tr.*), confound; kalakkam turbidness, confusion, quarrel; kalakku muddy water; kalacuka to be disturbed; kalaśal, kalāpam confusion, quarrel; kalampuka to get confused, quarrel, anoint the body with perfumes; kalampal, kalampu uproar, quarrel. *Ko.* kalg- (kalgy-) to be mixed, confused in relationship; kalk- (kalky-) to mix (*tr.*); kalk muddy (of water); gal gu-r- (gu-c-) (storm) is violent and unceasing (or with 1299). *To.* kalx- (kalxy-) to be stirred up (water so that it becomes muddy); kalk- (kalxy-) to stir up (water so that it becomes muddy); kašk muddy (of water). *Ka.* kalaku, kalañku to agitate, shake, perturb, make turbid, stir up, disturb; kalakisu to perturb, stir; kalaku turbidness; kalaḡu to be shaken or perturbed, become turbid, muddy, unclean; kalumbu to perturbate, make turbid; *n.* turbidness, contamination, defilement; kaluḡe turbidness, impurity. *Koḡ.* kalang- (kalangi-) to be stirred up; kalak- (kalaki-) to stir up, churn; (Shan-mugam) kalak stirring up. *Tu.* kalañku, kalañku turbidness, muddiness; kalañkuni, kalañkuni to be turbid; kalañkavuni to render turbid; kalambuni to quarrel, fight; galjuni to confuse, disturb. *Te.* kalḡu to be in agitation, confusion, or trouble, be turbid (as any liquid); kalācu to stir, agitate, disturb, trouble, make turbid; kalāka, kalākuva

confusion, trouble, turbidness; kalāta agitation, disturbance, dissension, quarrel, strife, turbidness; kalagunḡu confusion, disorder, tumult, commotion. *Go. (Mu.)* kallih- to shake (bottle, etc.) (*Voc.* 593). *Kui* glahpa (glaht-) to mix by stirring, stir, confuse, perplex, confound, cause to be confused; *n.* act of stirring, confusing. *Kur.* (Hahn) xalaxnā to disturb, make muddy (as water); (Grignard, *Grammar*) xalxā to be wet and muddy. *Malt.* qalge to disturb (as water); qalgro disturbed or muddy; ? galye to disturb, stir (as water); galgro muddy, disturbed. *Cf.* 1306 *Ta.* kalavarami. / *Cf.* Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2922, kalaha- strife, quarrel, fight. *Cf.* also Skt. kaluḡa- turbid (of water or mind). *DED* (S) 1096.

1304 *Ta.* kalappai plough, ploughshare. *Ma.* kalappa plough and what belongs to it. *Ka.* kalapu materials for a house, for a plough, etc. *Te.* kalapa materials for a plough, timber for buildings. *DED* 1097.

1305 *Ta.* kalam vessel, plate, utensil, earthenware, ship; kalavar navigators. *Ma.* kalam pot, vessel, ship. *Ko.* kalm (*obl. kalt-*) clay pot in the making; k/gal, in: ap gal (*s.v.* 155 *Ta.* appam). *Ka.* kala pot, vessel. *Koḡ.* kala big pot. *Tu.* kara an earthen vessel. *Te.* kalamu ship; kalamari sailor. ? *Br.* kaland broken earthen pot, any old pot. ? *Cf.* 1301 *Ta.* kallai. / *Cf.* Skt. kalā- boat; ? kalaśa- pot. *DED* (S) 1098.

1306 *Ta.* kalavaram confusion of mind, perturbation; kalavari (-pp-, -tt-) to be confused, perturbed. *Ka.* kalakala, kalavaliḡe agitation of the mind, distress, confusion; kalavaliḡu to be agitated, grieve, be perplexed. *Koḡ.* (Shanmugam) kalavala confusion. *Tu.* kalavala anxiety, alarm, sorrow. *Te.* kalavaram confusion, state of being puzzled or perplexed, anxiety; kalavara-paḡu/pōvu to be confused; kalavalamu confusion, perplexity, anxiety; kalavaliḡu to be perplexed, anxious. *Cf.* 1303 *Ta.* kalañku and 1310 *Ta.* kalipali. / *MBE* 1969, p. 296, no. 41, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3837, \*khalabhala-. *DED* 1099.

1307 *Ka.* kalave, kaluve water-lily; caṅgalave, caṅgalave red water-lily. *Te.* kaluva water-lily; caṅgaluva red water-lily. ? *Cf.* *Ta.* kaḡunir, ceṅ-kaḡunir, *Ma.* ceṅ-kaḡunir water-lily. *DEN* 15.

1308 *Ta.* kali strength, force; kaliyaṅ warrior. *Ka.* kali man noted for valour and prowess, warrior, hero; kalitana valour, heroism. *Te.* (Inscr.) kalitanamu bravery. / *Cf.* Skt. (inscr.) Schmidt, *Nachträge*) kalihero. *DEDS* 169.

1309 *Ta.* kaliñku, kaliñcu, kaluñku sluice or water-weirs for surplus vents; (Tinn.) kaliñkulu sluice-weirs. *Ma.* kaluñku culvert. *Te.* kalḡu sluice, flood-gate; (*VPK*) kaliṅga sluice. *DED* 1100.

1310 *Ta.* kalipali, kalipili uproar, disturbance, quarrel, wrangle. *Ka.* galabali, galabili, galibili disorder, confusion; galabe hubbub, clamour. *Tu.* galibili disorder, tumult, anarchy; galabu tumult, confusion, noise. *Te.* galibili, galaba confusion, noise, disturbance. *Cf.* 1306 *Ta.* kalavaram, esp. *Ka.* kalavaliḡe, etc. / *Cf.* *Mar.* galbapē to be in commotion; galbā clamour; and also the references at 1306. *DED* 1101.

1311 *Ta.* kalai (-v-, -nt-) to disperse (as an assembly, a defeated army), be scattered (as clouds), be ruined, wander in thought, be blurred (as writing on slate); (-pp-, -tt-) to disperse (*tr.*), break up, scatter, detach, exile, frustrate, erase (as writing on slate). *Ma.* kalayuka to disperse (as a mob); kalayikka to drive away birds. *Kor.* (O.) kali to open. *Te.* kalayu to be dissolved or broken up (as an assembly). *DED* 1102.

1312 *Ta.* kalai stag, buck, male black monkey; kalañ-kompu stag's horn. *Ma.* kala stag, buck; kalañ-kompu stag's horn. *Ko.* kal a-r Nilgiri ibex. *DED* 1103.

1313 *Ma.* kala mark as of small-pox, scar, mole. *Ka.* kale, kali scar of an old wound, mark of small-pox, stain of mud, oil, etc. *Koḡ.* kale scar, white spot on nail. *Tu.* kalē scar, mark, blemish, stain. *DED* 1104.

1314 *Tu.* kalkorē a kind of fish. *Kur.* xalxō id., (Hahn) shad fish. *DEDS* 170.

1315 *Kur.* kalāgnā (kalgas/kalgyas), kalāknā (kalkyas) to bite so as to disable, open or unhusk with the teeth. *Malt.* kalge to break off a part with the teeth; kalke to bite off. *DED* 1105.

1316 *Pa.* kalla *Dillenia aurea*. *Go. (M.)* kallā id. (*Voc.* 592). *DEDS* 171.

1317 *Ka.* kalli a kind of coarse net-work; a bag made of it. *Tu.* kalli a bag of net-work, a wicker-work. *DED* 1106.

1318 *Kur.* xalli father's younger brother's wife. *Malt.* qali mother's sister; qalapo sister's son; qalapi sister's daughter. *DED* 1107.

1319 *Ta.* kallu (kalli-) to dig out (as a hole), hollow (as a rat), excavate, scoop out (as a nut), erode; kellu (kelli-) to dig. *Ma.* (Kauḡ.) kalluka to dig out, excavate. *Ko.* kelv- (kelt-) to dig with fingers or paws. *Pa.* kelc- to dig holes (as rats); ? keloḡ el bandicoot. *DED* (S) 1108.

1320 *Ko.* kavakn suddenly; gabakn, gubakn noise of jumping into water, of fire blazing up. *Ka.* gappane suddenly, all at once. *Te.* gabagaba quickly, swiftly; gabakkuna, gabāluna suddenly; gabāluna all at once. *Go.* (FH.) gapene quickly, suddenly; (*Tr.*) gapnē quickly, greedily (used of eating only); (*Ph.*) gapne quickly (*Voc.* 1044). *Kur.* khapp'anā, khapp'lē at one stroke, abruptly, unawares. *DED* (S) 1109.

1321 *Ta.* kavaṭi game of leap-frog. *Ma.* kavaṭi jumping play of children. *DED* 1110.

1322 *Ta.* kavaṇ, kavanai, kavaṇṭi, kavaṇṭu sling. *Ma.* kavana, kavina sling, bow to throw stones; kavaṇ sling, catapult. *Ko.* givṇḡ gal sling. ? *To.* tiṇṇi id. *Ka.* kavane id. *Tu.* kavane, kappanda id. *DED* 1111.

1323 *Ta.* kavani muslim. *Ma.* kavani, kavini, kauni id., fine cloth to cover the head. *DEDS* 172.

1324 *Ta.* kavanti, kavantikai quilted cover made of rags to keep off cold. *Ko.* kavdy saddle, cloth put on pack-animal's back under load. *Ka.* kavadi, kavidi, kavudi quilted cover for the night, quilted rags used as a bed or as a saddle. *Cf.* *Ta.* kavi, *s.v.* 1221 *Ta.* kappu. *DED* 1112.

1325 *Ta.* kavar (-v-, -nt-) to separate into various channels, deviate, depart from instructions; churn (or with 1340); (-pp-, -tt-) to branch off (as roads), fork, bifurcate; *n.* bifurcated branch (as of tree or river), prong; kavarpū forking, bifurcation; kavarpū differing; kavaṭu branch of tree, forked branch, separation, division; kavaṭṭi, kavaṭṭai fork of a branch, branching root; kavaṭṭi space between the thighs; kavalaṭi forking of branches, place where several ways meet; kavai (-pp-, -tt-) to fork (as a branch); *n.* division, cleavage (as of hoof, a crab's claws), branch of a tree, forked stick, crossroads; kavam, kavam churning stick; kavvu fork of a branch or horn; kappu forked branch, branch, bough, cleavage, cleft; kappi (-pp-, -tt-) to fork as a branch. *Ma.* kava forked branch, space between the legs; kavekka to stand astride; kavaṭi pitch-fork; kavaṭṭa the forked branch of a tree; kavaram, kavar bifurcated branch or shoot, prong of a pitch-fork; kavariḡkka to shoot forth as a forked branch; kavala place where two roads meet; kappu bifurcated branch. *Ko.* kav forked stick, fork of branch; kav go-l forked stick used as potholder; kav forked branch. *To.* kavy forked stick, double peak of a hill, hair of a god or of priest of ti-dairy. *Ka.* kaval to become bifurcated or forked, branch off; *n.* bifurcation, forked or lateral branch, forked stick, divided state, couple, pair; kavate forked state; kavaḡu, kave = kaval *n.* *Tu.* kaba space between the fingers; kabaru forked or lateral branch, forked stick; forked; kabe forked stick; cloven, forked; (*B-K.*) kappu fork of a wooden post. *Te.* kava pair, couple; kavalu twins; kavvamu churning stick. *Go.* (S.) kava churning stick (*Voc.* 596). *Malt.* kapli a pair of branches, horns or antlers. *DED* (S, N) 1113.

1326 *Ta.* kavar (-v-, -nt-) to seize, grasp, catch, steal, get control of, receive, experience, desire, have sexual connexion with; kavarcu captivity, attraction; kavaru id., desire; kavavu (kavavi-) to desire, embrace, copulate; *n.* copulation; (inscr.) kavaru



(kavarri-) to attract; kavai (-pp-, -tt-) to include, join with, embrace. *Ma. kavaru* to plunder, rob; *kavarcca* robbery, plunder. *Ka. kavar* to take away by force, seize, strip, plunder; *kavarte*, *kavate* taking by force, seizing, plundering. *Ko. (M.) kamdi* to steal. *Te. kamucu* to hold, seize; (K.) *kavayu* to embrace, copulate. / Cf. Skt. *kavarakī* = captive female prisoner. DED(S) 1114.

1327 *Ta. kavari* chowrie. *Ma. kavaram* hair-plait; *kavari* id.; woman with fine hair; yak; yak's tail, chowrie. *Ka. kabari*, *kavari* tufted hair, knot of braided hair. *Tu. kabari* tufted hair of females. / Cf. Skt. *kavara*, *kabara*, *kavarī*, *kabārī* braid of hair. DED 1115.

1328 *Ta. kaval* (kavalv-, kavanr-), *kavali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be distressed, troubled; *kaval*, *kavalai* care, anxiety, distress, concern, interest, fear; *kavāci* anxiety, grief, desire; *kavarvu* sorrow; *kavaru* (kavarri-) to cause anxiety or sorrow; *kavāral* being anxious, sorrowing; *kavanam* attention, care; *kavāni* (-pp-, -tt-) to be attentive, attend to, heed, observe; *kavi* (-v-, -nt-) to be eagerly intent upon; *kavai* affliction, distress, anxiety, care, concern, business; *kavai* affliction, distress. *Ma. kavanam* care; *kavanikka* to be diligent; *kavala* perplexity; *kavalikkuka* to be perplexed, confused, bewildered; *kavva* concern, needful. *Ko. gav* pity, sympathy. *To. kaf* affection, love (filial or of a friend), mercy. *Ka. gavana* attention, care, heed; *gavanisu*, *gavisu*, *gamanisu* to heed. *Tu. gava* sense, sensation, consciousness. *Te. gamanamu* attention; *gamanincu* to bear in mind, pay attention to. DED(S) 1116.

1329 *Ta. kavaru* dice, gambling. *Ma. kavaru* die. DED 1117.

1330 *Ta. kavāri* Balija caste among the Telugus. *Ma. kavāra* a tribe trading with glass bracelets, baskets, etc. *Ka. gavariga* a man of the basket- and mat-maker caste. DED 1118.

1331 *Ta. kavān* thigh. *Te. kaunu* waist. Cf. DCV, no. 1076. DEDS 173.

1332 *Ta. kevi* deep valley, cave. *Ka. gavi* cave; (Nanj.) *gambu* cave of wild animals. *Tu. gavi* cave, hole, cell. *Te. gavi* cavern. DED 1119.

1333 *Ta. kavi* (-v-, -nt-) to break down (as the bank of a river), crash, fall. *Ko. kavc-* (kavc-) to unfasten, knock off (something fixed in place). *To. köfy-* (köfs-) to have piece broken off; (köfc-) to break piece off. *Te. kamiyu* to be crushed. ? *Kur. xaðkhñā* to knock the pestle against the sides of the pounding hole, cut gashes in the pounding hole; (wild animals) to tear a piece of flesh out of prey. DED(N) 1129.

1334 *Ta. kavucu* stench of fish, raw flesh, rotten eggs; *kavul*, *kaul* fetid odour, bad smell. *Ma. kavar*, *kaur* offensive smell of the body. *Ka. kamaṣu*, *kamuṣu* rankness, rancid-

ity, fetid smell, esp. of dirty clothes; the disagreeable smell of burnt oil or ghee; *kavūtu* the disagreeable smell of burning oil, fish, raw meat, eggs, ulcers, etc.; *kavuru*, *kavval* a strong or bad smell; *gavulu*, *gavalu*, *gavulu* a fetid smell, as that of sweat or of oil or the body. *Tu. kauṣṭy*, *kauṣṭy* rancidity; rancid; *kauṣṭuni*, *kauṣṭuni* to become rancid; *kauṣṭu* odour, scent, smell, a kind of perfume, stench. *Te. gaulu* an offensive odour, stink or stench; (B.) *kavucu*, *kauṣu* fish-smell, stench. Cf. 1247(a) *Ta. kamm-eṇal*. DED(S) 1120.

1335 *Ta. kavig* (-v-, -nt-) to be capsized, turned bottom upwards, bow one's head from modesty, shame, or confusion, stoop, bend down, be overthrown; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn over, capsize, overthrow, destroy, put a cover on; (Tinn.) *kavuru* to capsize; (NTD) *kamur* to be upside down. *Ma. kaviguka*, *kamiṣuka* to be overturned, upset, overwhelmed; *kavittuka*, *kamittuka*, *kamuttuka*, *kamikka* to upset, overthrow, lay flat. *To. kof-* (kofθ-) to be turned upside down; (Koft-) to turn upside down (tr.). *Ka. kavicu*, *kavacu*, *kavucu* to be turned upside down, be overthrown or upset; turn upside down, etc. *Koḍ. kaviṇ-* (kaviṇv-, kaviṇj-) to bend or lie face downwards; (kaviṇmp-, kaviṇñ-) to turn face downwards (tr.). *Tu. kappary* on the face; *kabbe*, *kabya* topsy-turvy, upside down; *kaufica* topsy-turvy, upside down. *Go. (Ma.) kapmūnd-* to fall on face; (Mu.) *kapmūnd*, (Ko.) *kapmūndi* with face downwards; (SR.) *gap murung-* to fall back; (Tr.) *ghap mungānā* to sleep on one's face; (Ph.) *gam murahtānā* to turn upside down (Voc. 515; for the verb forms, cf. 5123). *Kuwi* (T.) *kap-* to bend the head down. Cf. 1344 *Kur. kab'a-kub'urnā*. DED(S) 1121.

1336 *Ta. kavuci* fainting. *Ka. kavāli* a swoon. DED 1122.

1337 *Ta. kavul* cheek, temple or jaw of elephant. *Ma. kavil* cheek. *Tu. kavulu* the cheek; *kavupdrasa*, *kavudrasa* cancer of the cheek. ? *Te. gauda* the cheek. *Pa. gavla*, *galva* jaw (cf. 2334 for metathesis). ? *Kui* (K.) *kūlu* cheek. / ? Cf. Skt. *kapola*-id.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 2755. DED(S) 1124.

1338 *Ta. kavuli*, *kauḷi* lizard. *Ma. gauḷi* lizard, esp. *Lacerta gecko*. *Ka. gavuli*, *gavali* house lizard. *Koḍ. gavli* big lizard. *Tu. gauḷi* a kind of lizard. *Te. gauḷi* lizard. *Go. (Tr.) gūwhā* a poisonous lizard smaller than the monitor; (Mu.) *goyhal* iguana (Voc. 1173). ? *Br. glūnt*, *gūlōnt*, *klōnt*, in: *garri-glūnt*, etc. rough lizard (*garri mangy*), *tāzi-glūnt*, etc. common lizard (*tāzi greyhound*, swift animal). / Cf. Skt. *gauḷi*. Details of relationship with *grha-golaka*-, *-golika*- are unclear (see Turner, CDIAL, no. 4324, and Mayrhofer, s.v.). DED(S) 1125.

1339 *Ta. kavuni* gate or fort of a city. *Te. gavanu* gate of a fort. DEDS 174.

1340 *Ta. kavar* (-v-, -nt-) to churn (or with 1325 *Ta. kavar*). *Ka. kavare*, *kavvale*, *kavare*, *kōvari*, *kavali* a turning or whirling round, agitation, confusion. *Te. kapparamu* agitation of mind, confusion; *kappara-paḍu* to be confused, agitated. DED(S) 1126.

1341 *Ta. kavai* din, roar; scandal, slander; *kavai* sound, noise, roar; scandal; *kavar* (-v-, -nt-) to call, summon. *Ka. kava* imit. sound of angry language; *kavakava anu/mādu* to chide, scold; *gavuji*, *gavuju* noise, hubbub; *gāvāra*, *gāvāli* sound, noise, outcry. *Tu. gauji* noise, tumult, alarm, agitation. *Te. kavakava* aloud (of laughter). *Pa. kavd-* to curse, abuse; *kavḍukud*, *kavḍa kavḍi* abuse. *Kur. kauwār* tumult of angry voices, rowdy shoutings, uproar. *Malt. kawyē* to use vile language; *qawo* to speak, whisper or sound (as the leaves of a tree); *qāwe-naqe* to converse; *qawse* to jingle, warble, sound (as rushing water). DED(S) 1127, DED(N) 1123.

1342 *Kol. kavve* tortoise. *Nk. kavve* id. *Pa. kavva* id. *Ga. (P. S.) kavve* id. ? *Te. gavva* = cowrie. DED(S) 1128.

1343 *Ko. kavḷ* bulb of *Ceropegia pusilla*. *To. kafiḷ* id. DED 1130.

1344 *Kur. kab'a-kub'urnā* to take short steps forward in a leaning position; *kabkub'urnā* to curve the body forward, be bent in two. *Malt. kawge* to curve, bend; *kawgre* to be bent, stoop; *kawgro* bent, curved. Cf. 1335 *Ta. kavig*. DED 1131.

1345 *Ta. kaṛakam* assembly, college, gymnasium. *Ma. kaṛakam* a temple (chiefly considered in its political bearings), a temple service; assembly (of village elders, scholars). DED 1132.

1346 *Ka. kaṛakarisu*, *kaḷakaliṣu* to glitter. *Tu. kalakala* brightly. *Te. kaḷuku* brilliancy. DED(S) 1133.

1347 *Ta. kaṛaṅku*, *kaṛal*, *kaṛāci*, *kaṛa-kāy*, *kecca-kkāy* (< *Te.*) molucca bean (*Caesalpinia bonducella*), bonduc nut. *Ma. kaṛacci*, *kaṛāci*, *kaṛāri* *Guilandina bonducella*. *Ka. gajuga*, *gaj-juga*, *gajiga*, *gajjiḡa*, *gajige*, *gajaga*, (Gowda) *kaḷ-injikayē* molucca bean, *G. b. Lin. Tu. gajigē*, (B-K.) *kaḍeñji*, *kaḷeñji* molucca bean, *G. b. Te. g(r)acca C. b.*, bonduc. [*Caesalpinia* = *Guilandina*.] DED(N) 1134.

1348 *Ta. kaṛaṅcu* a weight = 1/6 oz. troy. *Ma. kaṛaṅcu*, *kaṛaṅṇu* a drachm, weight of two silver fanams. *Ka. kanaju*, *kanāṅju* a weight used in weighing coral. / Cf. Skt. *kanaja*- a certain weight (Hemādri); *kalanāja*- a particular weight (Turner, CDIAL, no. 2913; Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(N) 1135.

1349 *Ta. kaṛal* (kaṛalv-, kaṛanr-) to become loose (as a fastening, shoe, handle, hair, part of any mechanism), be unhinged, slip off, slough off, become extricated, disentangled, be put out of joint, fall out (as a loose tooth); *kaṛāru* (kaṛāri-) to unfasten, loosen, un-

hinge, dislocate, unlock, disentangle, extricate, strip, take off, divest, remove; *kaṛāla* (inf.) to unloose or divest; *kaṛal* weeding, uprooting; *kaṛālu* (kaṛāli-) to become loose. *kaṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to be removed; (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, strip off. *Ma. kaṛaluka* to slip; *kaṛāruka* to slip off, put off; *kaṛiyuka* to become loose, undone; *kaṛikka* to unloose, untie, remove. ? *Ko. kake-* (kake-) to snatch or pull hastily. *To. ka-l-* (ka-d-) to fall from height, (fruit, leaves) fall from tree; *ka-t-* (ka-ty-) to make to fall from tree, pluck, shed (tears); ? *kake-* (kakē-) to take off (hinges of box). *Ka. kaṛal* to slip off, drop down, get loose; throw away, remove, pull out (as a sword); *kaṛalcu* to make separate, pull out, remove; *kaṛi* to unloose, remove; *kaḷe* to become loose; draw out (as a sword from a sheath), remove, throw away; *kaḷacu* to become loose; *kaḷa* state of being loose. *Koḍ. kay-* (kayp-, kayc-) to remove, undo (knot). *Tu. kaḷeyuni*, *kaḷevuni* to become loose (as the bands of a box, etc.). *Te. krālu* to move, turn round, exist, behave, (K. also) shake, tremble, wave (as a banner), wander; *krāl(u)gaṇṭi* a sparkling-eyed woman (translation of Skt. *cañcala-akṣi*). *Go. (Tr.) kaṛēṅānā* to be swung or shaken, as a coat on a peg; *kaṛhūttānā* to swing (tr.); (SR.) *kaṛēṅānā* to move; *kaḍusānā* to shake (tr.); (Ch.) *kaṛg-* to sway; (Mu.) *kaṛggu* movement of opening a door (Voc. 577); ? (Tr.) *kaṛēṅānā*, (SR. Ph. W.) *kaṛang-*, (G.) *kaṛang-*, (Ph. W.) *kaṛangitānā* to tremble (Voc. 605). *Pe. kaṛaṅ(g)*, (kaṛaṅt-) to be or become loose; *kaṛaṅgi* ki- to loosen. *Kui* *krenga* (krengi-) to be shaken, shake (intr.); *kreṅka* (< *kreṅp-*; *kreṅt-*) to shake, cause to shake; *n.* act of shaking. DED(S) 1136.

1350 *Ta. kaṛal* (kaṛalv-, kaṛanr-) to protrude, bulge out, pass through (as an arrow); *kaṛalai* wen, tubercle, tumour. *Ma. kaṛāruka* to protrude; *kaṛala* a swelling (chiefly in the groin). *Ko. kaṛv-* (kaṛd-) to be stretched, protrude through hole (e.g. piles); *kaṛt-* (kaṛty-) to make to protrude through hole; *kaḷ* swelling (e.g. caused by blow of a stone). *Ka. (Gowda) gaḷalE* swelling of a gland. *Tu. kaṛalē* a swelling; (B-K.) *kaḷale* a swelling at the joints. *Te. kaḍalu-konu* to swell, rise, increase (or with 1118 *Ta. kaḷal*). DED(N) 1137.

1351 *Ta. kaṛal* anklet, toe-ring, sandal, foot. *Ma. kaṛal* foot. *Ka. kaṛal* foot-ring, anklet. DED 1138.

1352 *Ma. kaṛal* piece of sugar-cane. *Ka. kaṛalu* two or three of the upper joints of a sugar-cane that are insipid. DED 1139.

1353 *Ma. kayal* shoot or branch growing from the root. *To. koyl*, *ko-ly* sp. bamboo (largest type). *Ka. kaṛale*, *kaṛile* bamboo shoot. *Tu. kaṇile* tender bamboo shoot. *Nk. (Ch.) karrka* bamboo. *Pa. karri* (pl. *karrul*) bamboo shoot. *Ga. (G.) karka* bamboo sapling (Voc. 541); (Ch. Mu.) *karr*. (Ph. S. Ko.)

kar, (Ma.) kaṛ(i) bamboo shoot (*Voc.* 555). *Kur.* xarā seedling bamboo, bamboo sapling. Cf. 1185 Ta. kaṇṇi. / Cf. Skt. karīra-, Pali kaṭṭira-, H. karīl (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2804); also Pkt. karilla- the shoot of a bamboo. DED(S) 1140.

1354 Ta. kaṛaṇu (kaṛaṇi-) to thunder. *Koḷ.* karadil- (karadilt-) lightning strikes (subject abar sky). *Nk.* (Ch.) ij kaṛalil- id. (ij lightning < IA). DED(S) 1067.

1355 Ta. kaṛaṇi field, paddyfield, mud. *Ma.* kaṛaṇi mire, ricefield. *Ko.* gad paddyfield. *Ka.* gaṇṇa a division of paddy-land, a paddy-field; gaṇḍe (inscr.), gaṇḍe, gaṇḍe field, esp. paddyfield; (Hav.) gedde field. *Tu.* (B-K.) kaṇḍo, gaṇṇa id. *Bel.* (*LSB* 2.3) gaṇḍe id. *Kor.* (M.) gedda id. *Te.* (Inscr.) gaḍḍuva-maḍi wet or paddy land; gaṇḍu-maḍi id.; gaṇḍamu a paddyfield. *Kuḷ.* gado muddy, slushy, slimy. *Kur.* gaḍḍā sediment, alluvium. / ? Cf. Skt. kardama-, kardā-, kardāṭa- mud; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2867-70. DED(N) 1141.

1356 Ta. kaṛi (-v-, -nt-) to pass (as time, season), slip away (as prosperity, adversity), elapse, become spent, be ruined, expire, die, finish, come to an end, be discharged (as excreta); (-pp-, -tt-) to reject, discard, separate, abandon, deduct, cut off (hair, nails), prune, spend or waste (as time), void (excreta); kaṛiccal diarrhoea; kaṛical that which is rejected; kaṛintār deceased persons, poor or destitute persons; kaṛippu (kaṛippi-) to spend, pass (as time), complete; *n.* expulsion, rejection, that which is cast aside; kaṛiyal departing, that which is cast away; kaṛivu passing (as time), leaving (as a place), discharging (as from the bowels), waste, refuse, deduction, death, destruction; kaṛal (kaṛalv-, kaṛanr-) to pass away, disappear, be expended. *Ma.* kaṛiyuka to pass, be spent, be over, live; kaṛikka to make to pass, pass time, live, die, kill; kaṛiccal diarrhoea; kaṛippu what is rejected. *Ko.* kana-ṛ (*obl.* kana-ṛ-) distant place where no one lives (i.e. ka-ṛ na-ṛ); kavc- (kavc-) to finish (ceremony). *To.* koḍy- (koḍ-) (period of time) passes, disappear from sight, pass successfully over all the difficulties of life; (koḍc-) to disappear from sight, die; koḍc- (koḍc-) to make disappear, chase out of sight, drive (buffalo) over hill, finish funeral. *Ka.* kaṛi to go or be removed very far, pass away, end, die; make to pass, purge; *n.* going far, a great distance; kaṛipu to cause to go away, remove; pass or move over, cross; kaṛivu ending, etc.; kaṛalīsu, kaṛalcu to put aside, lose; kaṛe, kaṛi to send forth, abandon, reject, spend (as time and money), leave behind. *Koḍ.* kayy- (kayyuv-, kayñj-) (time) passes; kay- (kayp-, kayc-) to pass (time); perform (ceremony). *Tu.* kariyuni to elapse, expire, pass (as time); kariṇi to deduct, subtract, spend, remove; kariṇe, kariṇepu deduction; kalevuni, kalevuni to lapse, pass (as time), be spent (as money); kalevuni to be deducted; kaleṇi, kaleṇi

to subtract, deduct. *Kor.* (M.) kaṛe, (T.) kale to remove. *Pa.* kay- (kañ-) to defecate. *Koṇḍa* kaṛs- (-t-) to evacuate the bowels. *Pe.* kṛac- (-c-) id. *Maṇḍ.* gṛah- id. *Kuḷ.* kṛaḥpa (kṛaht-) id.; *n.* evacuation of the bowels. *Kuwi* (Su.) gṛah- (grast-) to excrete; (F.) grāssali (grāst-) to void dung. *Br.* xarring to proceed on foot, make one's way (or with 1109 Ta. kaṭa). DED(S, N) 1142.

1357 Ta. kaṛi (-v-, -nt-) to be able (*dial.*). *Ma.* kaṛiyuka to be possible, able, must; (Tiyya) kayivu ability. *Koḍ.* kayy- (kayyuv-, kayñj-) to be possible. *Tu.* kariyuni to be able or possible. DED(S, N) 1143.

1358 Ta. kaṛi much, great, excessive; (-v-, -nt-) to be great in quantity or quality, be abundant, extensive; kaṛiya exceedingly; kaṛivu excess, abundance, surplus. *Ka.* kaṛi to be excessive; kaṛiḥa exceeding. DED 1144.

1359 Ta. kaṛi backwater, shallow sea-waters, salt river, marsh, saltpan; kaḷappu shallow part of the sea; kaḷar saline soil, bog; kaḷari saline soil. *Ma.* kaṛi sea-arm, ebbing brook, salt marsh; kaḷar saline soil, alkaline earth. *Ko.* kayl- (kaḷc-), kaḷc- (kaḷc-) to taste salty; kaylkc-, kaḷcgc- to oversalt. ? *Te.* k(r)ayya canal. *Br.* kallār saline soil (Bray adduces Bal. Si. Jaṭki as the source). / Cf. Burrow 1967, p. 41, on Br. kallār as borrowed from IA and on Dr. \*kaḷar as the possible origin of the IA items (Si., Lahnda, Panj.) in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2954, \*kallara-. DED (S, N) 1145.

1360 *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) kaṛitānā to be rotten, rot, decay; (A. G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) kaṛi- to be rotten, go rotten; (Tr.) kaṛitānā to rot, rot (hemp) (*Voc.* 573). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kaṛk- to go bad, become rotten. *Pe.* kṛaṇ(g-) (kṛaṇt-) to go bad, become rotten (egg). DEDS 175.

1361 Ta. kaṛu stake for impaling criminals, sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck, trident. *Ma.* kaṛu, kaṛuku stake for impaling malefactors. *To.* ko-w point, pointed stick, wooden skewer used by Kotas, peg. *Ka.* kaṛ, kaṛu an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear. DED 1146.

1362 Ta. kaṛu, kaṛuku griffin vulture (*Gyps indicus*), pharaoh's chicken (*Neophron gingimanus*), eagle (*Aquilinae falconidae*). *Ma.* kaṛu, kaṛuku, kaṛukan eagle, vulture. *To.* koṛṭ kite. *Tu.* karu, (B-K.) kaḷu vulture. DED(N) 1147.

1363 Ta. kaṛu green turf. *Pa.* kaḍu sod. *Ga.* (P.) karu ḍela a clod of earth. DED(S) 1148.

1364 Ta. kaṛutai ass. *Ma.* kaṛuta id. *Ko.* kaṛt id.; kaḷd a term of abuse. *To.* katy ass. *Ka.* kaṛte, katte. *Koḍ.* katte. *Tu.* katte. *Te.* gāḍida. *Koḷ.* ga-ḍdi. *Nk.* gāḍi. *Pa.* gade, (S.) garad. *Go.* (G. Ko.) gāḍi (*Voc.* 1073). *Kuwi* (Su.) gāḍe. / Cf. Skt. gardabha-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4054. DED(S) 1149.

1365 Ta. kaṛutai-mulḷi holly-leaved bear's-breech, *Acanthus ilicifolius*. *Ma.* kaṛu-mul, kau-mul a tree whose fibres serve as string. DED 1150.

1366 Ta. kaṛuttu neck, throat. *Ma.* kaṛuttu neck (of man, animal, plant, vessel, etc.). *Ir.* kaṇucu neck, throat. *Ko.* kaṛtḷ neck; ? kiḍḍ id. *Ka.* kaṛttu neck, throat; gaṇṭalu, gaṇṭalu, gaṇṭala throat. *Tu.* kaṇṭlu neck, throat. *Ga.* (Oll.) gaḍli neck. *Koṇḍa* gaḍli id., hollow in the nape of the neck. *Kuwi* (Su.) gaḍli back of neck. ? Cf. 1996 *Kur.* xēsēr. / Cf. Skt. kaṇṭha- neck; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2680. DED(S) 1151.

1367 Ta. kaṛuntu rounded end, as of a pestle or bow; tenon. *Ma.* kaṛunnu notched extremity of a bow. DED 1152.

1368 Ta. kaṛumu (kaṛumi-) to be full, complete, abundant, copious, overflow; *n.* denseness as a tuft of hair. *Te.* krammu to spread, extend, overspread. (K. also) overflow; (K.) kraccu to surround, overspread. *Kuḷ.* garja (garji-) to spread out, increase, multiply, grow thick and outspreading. DED 1153.

1369 Ta. kaṛuvu (kaṛuvi-) to wash, rinse, purify; kaṛu-nir water in which rice has been washed, sacred water for cleansing away sin; kaṛunar those who wash away dirt or sin; kaṛiyaṇ washerman, dhoby. *Ma.* kaṛukuka to wash, cleanse, wash off. *Ko.* kaṛt- (kayt-/kaṛty-) to wash (tr.; hands, face, child); kaḷy a-1 bathroom. *To.* koṛ a purifier, in: koṛ oṭ- to purify (dairy) with dried buffalo dung (lit. to pour purifier; for oṭ-, see 97). *Ka.* karcu, kaccu washing, water in which raw rice has been washed; karcu to wash. *Koḍ.* katt- (katti-) to wash (plate, hands); (Shan-mugam) katt washing. *Kor.* (M.) kacci to wash vessels. *Te.* kaḍugu, kaḍgu, kaḍuvu, kaḍvu to wash, scrub, bathe, lave; *n.* water in which rice or anything has been washed. *Kuḷ.* kaḥpa (kaht-) to lave, anoint, wash the face. *Kuwi* (S.) ḡlapinai to smear. *Kur.* xajjīnā to cleanse the head of, with the soapy clay called xajrānā xaji (xaji earth, clay). *Malt.* kaje to wash as clothes. DED(S) 1154.

1370 Ta. kaṛai pole used for propelling boats, elephant-goad, stem of sugar-cane, shaft of a bamboo, bamboo bottle, spiny bamboo; kaṛi rod, staff, stick, handle of tool, peg to keep a yoke in place, lath; kaṛay acrobat's pole, spiny bamboo; kaṛāyar pole-dancers, tumblers; kaṛ post, pillar, oar, iron rod, elephant-goad, bolt, handle, rafter, firewood. *Ma.* kaṛa bamboo, pole for carrying burdens; kaṛi staff of hoe, pin of yoke. *To.* koḷaḡ churnstick (word used at ti- dairy and at kog foly dairy of To-ṛo-ṛ clan; ordinary word is mod, *DBIA* 287); koḷem id. (*TS* 92.16, pin goḷem golden churnstick, with reference to the ti- dairy); ? ka-w forked stick. *Ka.* gaṛ, gaṛa, gaṛu, gaṛuvu, gaṛe, gaḍe, gaḍi bamboo rod or stake, bamboo, pole,

staff, bamboo pole on which Kollaṭigas or Dombas tumble, churning stick. *Koḍ.* gaḷe long stick. *Tu.* kari bar with which a door is fastened, pole fastened to a load by which it is carried on the shoulders; karē, garē the pole to which a bucket is attached in a country water-lift; garu, (B-K. also) karu, gaḷu rafter. *Te.* gaḍa pole, staff, rod, stick, stalk, mast. *Pa.* kaṛciḍ (*pl.* kaṛciḍ) wood for fuel; kaṛpa thin stick, twig, bean stick (or both with 1165 *Ko.* kaṇk). *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṛsiḍ (*pl.* kaṛsiḍ), (S.) kaḍciḍ (*pl.*) wood for fuel; kaṛmeṭ stick; kaṇḍven (*pl.* kaṇḍvē) id. (or all these with 1165 *Ko.* kaṇk). *Koṇḍa* gaṛa pole, long stick. For other possible items, see App. 24 *Ka.* kaḍḍi. DED(S, N) 1155.

1371 *Pe.* kaṛḍe (*pl.* -r) boy, son. *Maṇḍ.* kaṛḍe (*pl.* -r) boy. DEDS 176.

1372 Ta. kaḷ (kaṭp-, kaṭt-) to rob, steal, deceive; *n.* stealing, theft, robbery; kaḷavu robbery, theft, deceit, hypocrisy, stolen property; kaḷavāṇi, kaḷavāḷi, kaḷvaṇ thief; *fem.* kaḷvi; kaḷvam act of thieving; kaḷattanaṇ cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy; kaḷam guile, deception, secrecy, lie, stealing, robbery, fraud; kaḷal stealing; kaḷaṇ thief, robber, deceitful person; kaḷi female thief, woman who shirks work; kaṭṭal theft, robbery; kaṭṭōr thieves, robbers; kaṭṭōṇ thief; kaṇaṇ id., rogue. *Ma.* kaḷkkuka, kakkuka to steal; kaḷavu theft, lie, cheat; kaḷavan thief; kaḷam theft, untruth, false, forged; kaḷattaram deceit, artifice; kaḷaṇ thief, liar, rogue; *fem.* kaḷḷi, kaḷḷatti. *Ko.* kaḷv- (kaḷd-) to steal; *n.* state of being habitually a thief, trickiness; kaḷn thief; *fem.* kaḷy; kaḷ cinm adulterated gold; kaḷ gaṇṇo-ṭ- to peep. *To.* koḷ- (koḷd-) to steal; koḷn thief; koḷy petty thief. *Ka.* kaḷ (kaḷd-) to steal; *n.* stealing, falsehood, deceit; kaḷavu, kaḷahu, kaḷa theft; kaḷḷa, kaḷa thief, rogue; kaḷḷati, kaḷḷe female thief. *Koḍ.* kaḷ- (kapp-, kaṭt-) to steal; kaḷḷe thief, false, counterfeit; kaḷḷi female thief; kaḷḷatana state of being a thief. *Tu.* kaḷḍuni to steal; kaḷḍu thief, rogue; kaḷḍu, kaḷḍudi stolen; kaḷḍely thievish, stealing; kaḷḍelytana thievishness; kaḷḍele male thief; *fem.* kaḷḍelu; kaḷḍōṇuni to steal, rob. kaḷavu theft, robbery; kaḷu false, untrue, fraud, cheating, lie; kaḷve thief, robber; kaḷla deceitful, dishonest; dishonesty, stealing; kaḷḷaṇṭi, kaḷḷaṇṭige dishonesty, falsehood. *Te.* kaḷla falsehood, untruth, lie, fault, deceit; false, untrue, unreal; kaḷlari, kaḷlārṭṭu a liar, deceiver, cheat, rogue. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) kaḷlānā, (W.) kaḷlānā, (SR.) kaḷiyanā, (Y. Mu. Ma.) kaḷ-, (S.) kaḷl- to steal; (Y.) kaḷmar act of stealing (*Voc.* 589); (Tr.) kaḷḷe (*pl.* -rk), (W.) kaḷḷe, kaḷwāl, (Ph.) kaḷvāl, (G. Mu.) kaḷḷer, (Ma.) kaḷḷe thief (*Voc.* 594). *Maṇḍ.* kaṛ- (-t-) to steal. *Kuwi* (S.) kaḷli mēha/mneha rogue, scoundrel. *Kur.* xarṇā (xarḍas) to steal, win by address or gradual and imperceptible means; xalb theft; xalbas thief; khaḍḍka theft, i.e. the thing stolen. *Malt.* qale (qaḍ-) to rob, steal; qalwe thief; qalwi theft; qalwo

stealthily, secretly. *Br.* xalling to lift (cattle); *kalp* deceitful. / Cf. *Skt.* *khala*-rogue (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3835); *Skt.* (*lex.*) *kalama*-, *Pkt.* (*DNM*) *kalama*-thief. DED(S) 1156.

1373 *Ta.* *kaḷ* (*kaṭp-*, *kaṭt-*) to weed, pluck; *kaṭpu* weeding; *kaṭṭal* weeding, plucking off, pulling out; *kaḷai* (-*v-*, -*nt-*) to weed, pull up, pluck out; remove, extirpate, exterminate; *n.* weeds; *kaḷaiṇan* one who weeds; *kaḷaiṇu* weeding, stripping off, extirpation. *Ma.* *kaḷa* weed, tares; *kaḷayuka* to get rid of, abolish. *Ko.* *kaḷy-* (*kaṭ-*) to take out or scoop off (with finger, stick, beak), flick away dirt from liquid or semi-liquid (e.g. clay); *kaḷ* weeds. *To.* *koḷ* without leaves (of tree in winter), half dry, half green (when tree is being killed by stripping bark). (*Ka.* *kaḷe* to pull off, remove, destroy; *n.* weed; *kaḷacu* to remove, pull off, pull out, let drop; (UNR) *kaḷubu* weeds and grass standing in corn. *Kod.* *kaḷe* weeds; ? (Shanmugam) *kaḷe* to dig; *kaḷep* digging. *Tu.* *kaḷepini*, *kaḷepuni* to strip off, remove; *kaḷevuni* to be stripped. *Kor.* (M.) *kaḷe*, (T.) *kaḷe* to remove. *Te.* *kaḷupu* weeds; (VPK) *kaḷvaṭam*, *kalsadām*, *kalsadu* act of weeding (from verb stem *kaḷy-/kals-*). *Br.* *xalling* to uproot, gather (vegetables, grass for fodder). DED(S) 1157.

1374 *Ta*, *kaḷ* toddy, honey; *kaḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be intoxicated, be in rut, exult, rejoice, be proud; *n*, intoxication, delight, mirth, toddy, honey, drunkard, pride, must of elephant; *kaḷippu* intoxication, delight, pride; *kaḷiyaṇ* drunkard; *kaḷiṇu* male elephant. *Ma*, *kaḷ*, *kaḷlu* toddy; *kaḷi* play, game, jest; *kaḷikka* to play, sport; *kaḷippu* infatuation, pride; joy, exultation, hilarity; play, entertainment; *kaḷimpam* playfulness, as of children; *kaḷiṇu* male elephant. *Ko*, *kaḷ* toddy. *Ka*, *kaḷ*, *kaḷlu*, *kaḷlu* id. *koḍ*, *kaḷi* alcoholic liquor; *kaḷi* play; (*kaḷip*-, *kaḷic*-) to play. *Tu*, *kaḷi*, (B-K, also) *kari*, *kaḷi* toddy, liquor. *Te*, *kallu* toddy, palm wine. *Kol*, (Kin.) *kaḷ* liquor. *Nk*, *kaḷ* id. *Go*. (Tr. etc.) *kaḷ* (*obl*, *kadd*-) fermented liquor, esp. of mahua; (Ma. S.) *kallu*, (Ma. dial.) *kaḷlu* liquor (*Voc*. 586). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kaṛu*, (K.) *kaḷu* country liquor. *Pe*, *kaḷiṇ* liquor. *Mand*, *kaḷiṇ* id. *Kui* *kaḷu* spirituous or fermented liquor, toddy, beer, grog, wine. *Kuwi* (F.) *kāru* country spirit; *maṛa* *kāru* toddy; (S.) *kāḍu* toddy; *māra* *kāḍu* sago toddy; (Su. P.) *kāru* liquor. Cf. 1379 *Ka*, *kaṛi* / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2950-1, Skt. *kaḷya*-, Pkt. *kallā*- spirituous liquor; Pkt. *kallāḷa*-liquor-dealer; H. *kaḷ*(w)ār, *kaḷāḷ*, Mar. *kaḷāḷ* distiller; Skt. *kadaṅga*-a spirituous liquor. Cf. also Skt. *kaḍ*- to be intoxicated (*ibid.*, no. 2684). DED(S, N) 1158.

1375 *Ta.* kałańciyam granary, storeroom. *Ma.* kałańciyam granary, barn, godown, storeroom, repository. *Ka.* kałańji, kalańji, gałage, gałige corn-bin, large basket in which corn is stored; kańaja id., granary. *Tu.* kańaja granary, barn. *Te.* kańajamu, kańanijamu id.

*Pe. kaṅgi* receptacle for storing grain. / Cf.  
Mar. *kaṅgā* corn-bin. DED(N) 1159.

1376 *Ta*. *kałam*, *kaḷaṇ* place, open space, threshing floor, battlefield; *kaḷamar* husbandmen, śūdras, slaves; warriors; *kaḷari* arena, area for dramatic, gladiatorial, or gymnastic exhibitions, assembly, place of work or of business. *Ma*. *kaḷam* threshing floor, level place for spreading grains for drying, battlefield; *kaḷari* id., fencing school; *kaḷi* square space, garden bed. *Ko*. *kaḷm* place for threshing, dancing; / *ka-va-1* ground in front of house (i.e. *ka-va-1*; for the latter, see 5354). *To*. *koḷṇ* (*obl. koḷṭ-*) threshing floor. *Ka*. *kaḷa*, *kaṇa* id., battlefield. *Koḷ*. *kaḷa* threshing floor. *Tu*. *kala* a square, bed of flowers, etc., place where pariahs assemble. *Te*. *kaḷḷamu*, *kaḷḷāmu*, (Inscr.) *kaḷḷāmu* threshing floor; *kalanu* war, battle, combat, (B.) threshing floor. *Koḷ*. *kalave* workshop in field, (Kin.) threshing floor. *Nk*. *kaḷave* threshing floor, *Nk*. (*Ch.*) *kalay* id. *Pa*. *kali* id. *Ga*. (Oll.) *kalin* id. *Go*. (Tr. etc.) *kaṛā* id., sacred enclosure; (Ko.) *kalam* threshing floor (*Voc*. 568). *Konda* (BB) *kaṛan*, (K.) *kalam* id. *Maṇḍ*. *kaṛa* id. *Kui* *kḷai* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *kṛaṇṭu*, *kaḷōmi*, (Su.) *kṛānu* (*pl. kṛāka*), (T.) *kāṛnu* id. *Kur*. *xall* field, piece of land suitable for tillage; *khali* threshing floor (< IA). *Malt*. *qalu* field on the hills. / Cf. Skt. *khala-* threshing floor, granary; place, site; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3834. DED(S) 1160.

1377 *Ta. kaḷā Carissa spinarum* (also *kaḷavu*); large Bengal currant, *C. carandas*; *Vaccinium nilgherrense*; *V. leschenaultii*; Nepal barberry, *Berberis nepalensis*. *Ma. kaḷavu C. carandas*. ? *To. kaḷ* a thorny plant (*TS*, p. 850, s.v. *kaḷe muḷ*). *Ka. kaḷave*, *kalivi* spinous shrub bearing edible black berries, *C. carandas L. Te. kalivi, kalive, (VPK) kaligi, kalimi, kaljive, kaḷē-kampa C. diffusa*. DED (S) 1161.

1378 *Ta. kali* thick pulp, liquid paste, a kind of pasty pottage made with flour, etc., gruel; *kali-pakku* boiled areca-nuts covered with thick paste (see 4048). *Ma. kali* thick pap or paste, water in which arecas have been boiled, water boiled with lime and turmeric; *kaliy-ataka* boiled arecas; *kali-pakku* prepared betel nuts, boiled betel nut. DED 1162.

1379 *Ka. kari* sour gruel (*lex.*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  falsely restored for  $\frac{1}{2}$ ). *Te. kali* the water in which rice has been washed, kept until it ferments. *Konda* (K., p. 241) *ēru kali* water and gruel. Cf. 1374 *Ta. kaḷ, kaḷi.* / Cf. Skt. (*Yasāstilaka*) *kālī-* sour rice-gruel; (*Vaijayanī*) *khalī-* boiled ground rice gruel. From DED 1158, DED(S.N.) 1162.

1380 *Ma.* kaliy-aṭaykka the quite ripe areca nut. *Ka.* kaḷi to ripen well; *n.* state of being quite ripe; kaliy-aḍike a superior kind of betel-nut. *Koḍ.* kali-aḍake the quite ripe areca-nut. DED 1163.

1381 *Ta. kali*, *kali-man* clay, potter's clay. *Ma. kali-manṇu* potter's clay. *Kui kliu*, *kilu* clay, black cotton soil. DEDS 177.

1382 *Ta. kallam* morbid matter in a boil or in the system. *Te. kalla*, (K. also) *kalle* thick phlegm. DEDS(N) 178.

1383 *Ta. kalli* spurge, *Euphorbia*; milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli*; prickly pear, *Opuntia dillenii*. *Ma. kalli* milk-hedge plant. *Ka. kalli* milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli* L.; etc. *Kod<sup>1</sup>. kalli* sp. tree. *Tu. kalli* milk-hedge; prickly pear, *O. dillenii*. *Te. (B.) kalli* milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli*. DED 1164.

1384 *Ka.* *kaŋa* name of a plant. *Tu.* *kaŋe*  
a kind of grass. DED 1165.

1385 *Ta. kara* (-pp-, -nt-) to milk, yield milk (as a cow), extort; *karappu* milking; *karavai milking* (as a cow), milch cow; *karavu, karai* tribute. *Ma. karakka* milk to flow out milk, give milk; *karava, karvu* milking; *kara* sap issuing from trees, gum. *Ko. karv-* (kard-) to milk; *karpo-y* pen and cowshed attached (i.e. 'milking place' or the like; is the second member *po-y* or *o-y*, for which see 4112 ?). *To. kar-* (karθ-) to milk, give milk; *kar?* (in songs); juice of fruit; fine imposed by council; *karf ir milch buffalo* (*TŚ*, concordance, s.v. *pe xarf ir big milch buffalo*). *Ka. kare, kari* to milk, cause to flow, emit, rain, shed tears, give milk; *karasu* to cause milk to flow, cause to milk, cause to rain; *karavu milking. Kod. kara-* (karap-, karand-) to milk; *karapa milch cow-* (Shan-mugam) *karap milking.* / ? Skt. *kara-, kara-* tax; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2780. DED(S, N) 1166 (in DEN by mistake under 1116).

1386 *Ta.* *karakara* (-pp-, -tt-) to crackle in the mouth (as a crisp cake); utter a rattling sound; *n.* *onom.* expr. signifying rattling sound; *karakarappu* crispness; rattling; *karāṅku* (karahki-) to sound; *n.* a sound; *karakara* (-pp-, -tt-) to be crisp in the mouth (as a fried cake); *karakar-eṇal* being crisp in the mouth. *Ma.* *karakarē* imit. of gnashing and biting noises. *Ka.* *gara* sound in imitation of that which is produced when very crisp substances (as well-baked happalas, etc.) are eaten; *garagu*, *garugu* state of being scorched by heat, fragile, brittle, dry and crumbling as flowers, leaves, grass, etc.; state of being very crisp by frying or baking (as happalas, etc.); *karakara* sound made in gnashing the teeth, in chewing certain substances (as raw cucumbers), in scratching the body, in writing with a pen or an iron style. *Tu.* *karakara* noise made in chewing, sawing, or writing; *karukuru* noise made in chewing any brittle substance. *Te.* *garagara* crispness, dryness, and brittleness; *garagarāl-ādu* to be crisp, be dry and brittle; *karakara* a harsh grating sound; *karakara* noise made in writing or chewing. *Kur.* *kharkharāṇā* to use in speaking a sharp tone which grates upon the ear. DED(S) 1167.

1387 *Ta. karan̄ku* (karan̄ki-) to whirl; *n.* whirling, gyration, kite; *karakku* (karak̄ki-) to spin (as yarn). *Ma. karan̄huka* to turn around, whirl. *Ka. gara, garagara* whirlingly, around and around; ? *koṛi, koṛe* to whirl. *Tu. garu, gara, garagara, garran̄e* a whirling noise. DED 1168.

1388 *Ka.* ( $K.^2$ ) *karāṅgu* to be emaciated.  
*Tu.* *karaguni* to become lean or thin, waste.

1389 *Ta.* *karal* firewood, fuel. *Ko.* *garl* quill of feather (or with 1394); *to*-*karl* small peg used in pegging down hide to dry (*to*-*l* + *karl*; for *to*-*l*, see 3559). *Te.* *karra* wood, timber; stick, staff. *Kol.* (Wagh.) *garl* quill of porcupine. *Pa.* (S.) *karra* id., tooth of comb. *Go.* (K.) *karra* shaft of arrow (*Voc.* 556); (Tr.) *karre* the long thin pole of a carrying yoke (*Voc.* 561). *Konda* *kara* kampa fencing with dried stalks, thorny bushes, etc.; *karu* (*pl.* *karKu*) a small piece of wood, dried plants, twigs, etc.; used as fuel; (BB 1972) *garl* shaft of arrow. Cf. also the items with *-kar/-kar-* in 3986(b) *Tu.* *parka(d)i*. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *karali*-toothstick. DED(S, N) 1169.

1390 *Ta. kari* (-pp-, -tt-) to chew, eat by biting or nibbling; *n.* chewing, eating by biting; *karumpu* (*karumpi*-) to eat bit by bit; *karuvu* (*karuvi*-) to nibble as a rat; *karug* *bridle*, bit. *Ma. karumpuka* to eat as cows with the lower teeth; *karumpuka* to nibble, gnaw. *Tu. kajepuni* to chew, husk with the teeth or beak. *Te. karacu* to bite, gnaw. Cf. 1097 *Ta. kaccu*. DED 1170.

1391 *Ta. kari* vegetables (raw or boiled), meat (raw or boiled), pepper; *kari* (-pp-, -tt-) to season (as curries with ghee or oil and spices). *Ma, kari* hot condiments, meats, vegetables. *Ka, kari* vegetables of any kind (raw or boiled), curry. *Koḍ, kari* curry. *Tu, kajipu id. Te.* (Inscr.) *kariy-amudu* vegetable of any kind, raw or boiled, offered to deity (*amudu* < Skt. *amṛta*-); (Inscr.) *karaluvāru* persons who bring raw vegetables for the preparation of an offering to the deity. DED 1171.

1392 *Ko*. *kayr-* (*karc-*) to laugh. *To*. *kary-* (*kaṛs-*) id.; *kerk* laughter. *Go.* (W. Ph. M.) *karsānā*, (A.) *kars-*, (Tr.) *garsānā*, (Ma.) *kars-* to play; (Mu.) *kars-*, *karris-* id.; *caus*. *karsiḥ-* (*Voc.* 565); (*Koya* Su.) *kars-* to play; *caus*. *karpis-*. *Konda* *karzi-* (-t-) to play, sport, dance. *Pe*. *kraz-* (*krast-*), (another dial.) *krez-* to play. *Manḍ.* *key-* id. *Kui* *kaha* (*kahi-*) id. *Kuvvi* (Su.) *kāḥ-* (-it-), (F.) *kāhāli* (p. 90 *kah-*), (S.) *kahinai*, (D.) *kay-* (-it-) id.; (F.) *kāhi* *kiali* to amuse; *kāhū* a game. DED(S, N) 1172.

1393 *To. kary-* (*karc-*) to make ornamental dots on metal articles, beautify (anything); *kary* a beautified thing, beauty, ornamental dots on metal articles. *Tu. karepuni* to make a notch or incision. DED 1173.

1394 *Ko. garl* quill of feather (or with 1389 *Ta. karal*). *Ka. gari* wing, feather. *Tu. gari* id. *Te. (B.) gari, (K.) gari* id.; (*VPK*) *gari, -gara* a long leaf (of millet, corn, etc.). *Kol. gar* (*pl. gadl*) feather. *Nk. gar* (*pl. -sil*) id. DED(S) 1174.

1395 *Ta. karu* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow black, darken, become dirty, impure; to mature; *karukaru* (-pp-, -tt-) to become very black; *karuppan* black man, a demon; *karuppi* black woman; *karuppu* blackness, darkness, spot, taint, moral defect; *karuval* black person or animal, *karai* spot, stain, rust, blemish, fault, blackness, darkness; *kar-ēnal* expr. signifying blackness; *kāru* (*kāri*-) to be blackened. *Ma. kara* blackness, spot, stain, rust; *karu* black; *karukka* to grow black; *karuppu* blackness; *kāru* darkness, black, cloud. *Ko. karp* blackness, a demon; *karpn* name of a man; *fem. karyp*; *karypi* black person (male or female); *kar* black (or with 1278(a) *Ta. karu*). *To. kar* dirt, spot, rust; *karf-* (*kart-*) to become black, dark; *kap* black dot (soot between eyes or on temples, or tattooed on woman's chin); *kaga-rf* darkness (-*ga-rf* belongs here; *ka-* in 1278(a)); *ka-r* id. (in song unit *nin ga-r* fiñ leaving off your darkness). *Ka. karaṅgu* to turn black; *kare, kari* blackness, the colour black, stain, blot; *karage, karane* blackly, blackness; *karpu, kappu* blackness, collyrium, ink. *Koḍ. kara* (-*karap*, -*karat*-) to become black; *karapi* blackness; *karatē* black; *kare* stain. *Tu. kappu* blackness, darkness; *black, dark*; *kade* catamenial discharge; (*B-K*) *kaje* stain on the teeth. *Te. kara* blackness, a stain, blot; *black; kari* black; *kariya* black colour; *karri* black. *Pa. kernda* rust. *Ga. (P.) kari* id. *Go. (Ko.) karka* id. (*Voc. 542*); (*L.*) *karkāl* black (*Voc. 545*). *Koṇḍa kari* blackness; *kar(i)ni* black; *karnikan* a black man; (*BB*) *kariṅ* rust; (*BB 1972*) *kar-* to become dirty; *tr. karis-*. *Pe. kahrā-* (i.e. *kahra ā-*) to be black; *kahrāti* black. Cf. 1410 *Ta. kanru*. /Cf. *Skt. (lex.) karpārī* - collyrium. DED (S, N) 1175.

1396 *Ta. karu* (-pp-, -tt-) to resent, get angry with; *n. rancour*, vengeful enmity; *karukaru* (-pp-, -tt-) to rage; *karuttōr* enemies; *karuppu* anger, displeasure; *karumu* (*karumi*-) to show signs of anger, be enraged; *karuvam* anger; *karuval* sign of anger; *karuvu* (*karuvi*-) to exhibit signs of displeasure; to rangle, entertain malice, implacable hatred; *n. anger*, wrath; enmity, hostility, hatred. *Ma. karukka* to rage; *karukarukka* id., be beside oneself; *karukarē* fiercely, intensely; *karuvu* rage. *To. kar* enmity, anger. *Ka. karupu, karuhu* envy; *karubu, karumbu* to envy; *n. envy*; *karuba* an envious man; *fem. karubi*; *karubata* the state of being an envious person, envy. ? *Go. (Ch.) karvitānā*, (*W.*) *karvitānā* to envy (*Voc. 584*). *Kuwi* (*F.*) *kāybi* anger; *karbigattasi* a bad-tempered man (*t = r*). *Br. xar* angry. From DED(N) 1175; DEN 16.

1397 (a) *Ma. karuka Agrostis linearis*, a grass used for the funeral ceremonies and veli

of Sūdras. *Ko. karg* sp. grass; *tikarg*, *nakarg Andropogon foulkesii*. *To. karx* sp. short grass (for grazing); *kakarx Agrostis nigra*, Nees. (so Rivers, p. 738, with misspelling *Eragrostica*; *TGT*, commentary on text 56). *Ka. karike* the huriallee grass, *Agrostis linearis* Retz. *Koḍ. garike* id. *Tu. kadike* the huriallee grass, *Cynodon dactylon*. *Te. garika* a kind of grass, *Agrostis linearis*. ? *Go. (M) kār*, (*Hislop Ma.*) *kar* grass (*Voc. 642*). (*ASu.*) *garka jārī* a kind of grass, *Agrostis linearis*. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *garki* grass.

(b) *Ta. aruku, arukai* harialli grass, used in ceremonies, *Cynodon dactylon*. *Ma. aruka Agrostis linearis*. ? *To. narḱ* grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*. /Cf. *Skt. agari, garā-*, *gari-* a kind of grass, *Andropogon serratus*. [*Anglo-Indian* hariāl(l)i, huriallee (< *H. hariālī* < *Skt. haritālīkā*) = Bermuda grass = *Cynodon dactylon*, for which Hooker records that one taxonomist used *Agrostis linearis*.] DED(S) 1176.

1398 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *karṇa* canal, *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *karna* irrigation channel. DEDS 179.

1399 *Ko. karv-* (*kard-*) (rope) becomes tight; (*kart-*) to tighten (knot). *To. kar-* (*karḱ-*) to become tight; *karf-* (*kart-*) to tighten (*tr.*). DED 1177.

1400 *Ta. karrai* collection (as of hair, rays of the sun), bundle (as of straw, grass, paddy seedlings), coconut leaves braided like ropes as bands for hedging. *Ma. karra* bundle (as of grass, straw), sheaf of corn. *Ka. kante* bundle (as of grass, straw, etc.). *Te. kaṭṭa* bundle (or with 1147 *Ta. kaṭṭu*). DED(S) 1178.

1401 *Ka. garra* sound in imitation of loud belching. *Te. garṅgu* sound produced in belching. DED 1179.

1402 *Ta. kar* copper work, copper, workmanship; *karṇān* brazier. *Ma. kannān* id. DED 1180.

1403 *Kui* (*Mah.*) *kanban* to cohabit. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *kan-* (*kacc-*), (*F.*) *kanjali* (*kac-, imper. kanamū*) id. ? *Pe. kanḍ-* (*-t*) to copulate. DEDS(N) 180.

1404 *Ta. kapa* (-pp-, -tt-) to be heavy, stout, abundant, etc.; *kaṇam* thickness, heaviness; *kaṇati* id., gravity; *kaṇappu* being stout, etc.; *kanai* (*-v*, -*nt*-) to be crowded, intense; *n. density*, abundance; *kaṇaivu* closeness, thickness; *kaṇāl* (*kaṇalv-*, *kaṇāṇṇ-*) to be close, crowded, densely packed. *Ma. kanam* compact, hard; *kanakka* to become solid, hard, heavy. *To. ken* densely (of shade) (in songs). Cf. 1987 *To. ken moz.* /Influenced by *Skt. ghana-*. DED(S) 1181.

1405 *Ma. kanekka* rancidity; *kanappu* id., staleness. *Ka. kanar* to be acid, tart, or bitter; *n. an unripe, acid, tart, or bitter taste*; *kanaru* an unripe, acid, tart, or bitter taste; a disagreeable smell, esp. that of burning oil; *kanagu, kaṅgu, kaggu, gaggu* a disagreeable

smell; *kaṇṭu* a disagreeable smell, esp. that of burning oil. *Tu. kanape* bitter, astringent; *kanepuni* to have an acid or astringent taste; *kaneru* astringency; *kaṇṭu* a disagreeable smell; (*B-K*.) *kaṇṭu* excessive in bad taste and odour. *Te. kanaru* a sort of disagreeable taste. DED(S) 1182.

1406 *Ta. kapal* (*kanalv-*, *kananṇ-*) to be hot, boil, be angry; burn (*tr.*); *n. fire*; *kanarṅgu* (*kanarri-*) to cause to burn, render warm, shine brightly; *kanali* sun, fire; *kanalōṇ* sun; *kanarci* heat, glow, anger; *kanaral, kanalvu* anger; *kapi* (*-v*, -*nt*-) to be redhot, glow, get angry; *kaṇal* heat, sun's ray, light, mirage. *Ma. kanal* live coals, fire; *kanaluka* to burn, be hot; *kanekka* to burn as charcoal; *kaniyuka* to glow; *kānal* heat, glare, mirage. *Ko. kan* redhot (*kan* ib redhot iron; *ka(n)* nep red coals); *kanc-* (*kanc-*) to expose (dead person's jewelry) to fire to remove pollution. *Ka. kanal* (*kanalv-*) to be angry; (*PBh.*) to glow like live coals; *n. wrath*, anger; *kanalke* wrath, anger; *kani* glow; (*Hav.*) *kansu* to blacken (pot). *Tu. kani-mūri* the smell of smoke; *kanepuni, kanipuni* to be afflicted, hardened; *kanipuni* to be hardened by burning as an earthen vessel; *kanevuni* the skin to be discoloured by a blow. *Te. kanalu* to be angry, burn, give pain; *n. anger*; *kanakana* the glow of fire or live coals; *ganagana* glowing, glow, blazing; *kanakanam-anu, kanakanal-ādu* to glow, shine; (*K.*) *kanaru* to grow angry; *n. anger*. *Kui kamba* (*kambi-*) to be burned, injured by fire, consumed by fire; *n. injury* or destruction by fire; *kappa* (*kapt-*) to cause to burn, char, scorch. Cf. 1410 *Ta. kaṅru*. /Cf. *Skt. kanala-* shining, bright. DED(S) 1183(a).

1407 *Ta. kaṇā, kaṇavu* dream, sleep; *kaṇavu* (*kaṇavi-*) to dream. *Ma. kināvu, kaṇavu, kanāvu* dream; *kanavuka, kanā-vikkuka* to dream. *Ko. kancn* dream. *To. konof* (*obl. konot-*) id. *Ka. kana, kanasu, kanasa* id.; (*K.<sup>2</sup>*) *kanavarisu* to dream. *Koḍ. kenaci* dream. *Tu. kana* id. *Te. kala* id.; *kalāganu* to dream. *Koḷ. kala* dream; *kars-* (*karast-*) to see a dream. *Nk. kala* dream. *Pa. kelay-* to dream; *kelaykuḍ* dream. *Ga. (Oll.) kirk-* to dream. *Go. (Tr.) kanckānā* to dream, cry out in one's sleep; *kanskstānā* to send a dream (of god); (*A.*) *kansk-*, (*SR.*) *kanjānā*, (*Mu.*) *kanisk-* to dream; (*G.*) *kanjkar* dream (*Voc. 507*); (*LuS.*) *kunchukna* dream; (*Koya Su.*) *gansk-* to dream. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *kala* dream. *Pe. kṛēnj-* (*kṛēnc-*) to dream; *kṛēkonḍ* dream. *Kui kṛinja* (*kṛinji-*) to dream; *n. dream*; *kṛispa* (*kṛist-*) to cause to dream, reveal in a dream. *Kur. xandmā* to sleep. *Malt. qandre* id.; *qanqe* sleep. DED (S) 1184.

1408 *Ta. kani* (*-v*, -*nt*-) to ripen, be over-ripe, melt, grow tender, become soft (as the heart by affection, love, devotion); (-pp-, -tt-) to melt, soften; *n. ripeness*, ripe fruit; *kaṇivu* ripeness, love, compassion; *kanikaram*

affection, love; *kaṇukku* (*kaṇukki-*) to cause to grow mellow by heat. *Ma. kani* ripe fruit; *kaniyuka* to be ripe, become mellow, compassionate; *kaniyu* tenderness, pity, kindness; *kanikaram* love, kindness; *kanikkuka* to melt, soften. *Ka. kani* pity, kindness; *kanikara* compassion. *Tu. kanikara* id. *Te. kanikaramu* pity, compassion, sympathy; (*K.*) *kaniyu*, *kamiyu* to grow ripe, mellow (as fruit). *Go. (W.) kanaro* tender (*Voc. 500*). *Kui* (*K.*) *kamb-* to ripen, (hair) to become grey. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *kambali*, (*S.*) *kampinai*, (*Su. P.*) *kamb-* (*-it*-) id. DED(S) 1183(b).

1409 *Ta. kaṇai* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound (as a drum), bellow, neigh; (-v-, -nt-) to sound (as a drum); *n. sound*, roar, resonance; *kaṇaippu* sound, roar, neighing, bellowing. *Ma. kanekka* to sound, low as oxen; *kaneppu* lowing. *Ko. kanv-* (*kand-*) (cow or buffalo) bellows for calf. *To. kenf-* (*kent-*) to roar (wild animal, child), make roaring sound in throat when one has a cold; *kenp* ōrt- (buffalo) coughs. *Ka. kene* to neigh (Burrow from Mod. *Ka.* text); *gane* to emit a loud sound, roar. *Koḍ. kene* act of bellowing. *Kui kanari* sound, noise, clatter, confusion; *k. āva* to make a noise, be noisy; *k. bogari* a noise. DED(S) 1185.

1410 *Ta. kaṅru* (*kaṅri-*) to be scorched, sunburnt, melt (as the heart), become sore (as by a blow, as the feet with walking, as the hands with first using a tool), fade, become pale (as from exhaustion); *kaṅriṇa-kayam* livid mark, contused wound; *kaṅral* id.; sign of anger; *kantul* charcoal. *Ma. kannuka* to be scorched. *Ka. kandu* to be scorched by the sun (said of the face) or by fire, be charred, lose one's lustre, colour, or freshness, fade, wither, wane; *n. discoloration* by scorching, dark hue, want of lustre, stain, lowness of spirits. *Koḍ. kandi* mark of a blow, bruise. *Tu. kanduni* to fade, wither, be wan, become dull or dim, be vexed; *kandy* dull, faded, inferior. *Te. kandu* blackness, discoloration caused by scorching, grief; *vḥ.* to be scorched, be inflamed (as by a blow), be vexed. Cf. 1395 *Ta. karu* and 1406 *Ta. kapal*. DED(S) 1186.

1411 *Ta. kaṅru* calf, colt, young of various animals, sapling, young tree; *kar-ā* cow with a young calf. *Ma. kannu* (*obl. karṅu-*) young of cattle (esp. buffalo calf), young plantain trees around the mother plant; *karra* boy, calf. *To. koṅ* female buffalo calf below one year. *Ka. karu, kara, karuvu* calf; *kanda* young child; *kandu* calf, young plantain trees around the mother plant; foetus of beasts (? or with 1279 *Ta. karu*); *kanti, kandi, kandu* a cow that has calved. *Tu. kañji* calf; *kandambi* excrement of a newborn child, calf, etc. (see 4210). *Te. kandu* infant; *kanduvu* child; *kanu* to bear or bring forth, beget; *kanubadi* produce; *kāncu* to bear, produce, bring forth; *kānupu* bringing forth a child. *Pa. kar* (*pl. -kul*) sapling. *Go.*



(G.) marka karrē mango sapling (*Voc.* 560); (Ma.) karanji (*pl.* karasku) half-grown young of pig (*Voc.* 567). *Konḍa* kās- (-t-) to bring forth young (of human beings), bear children. *Kur.* xadd child, young animal or plant; xaddas son, boy; xaddar children; xadā small child, young of animal, small. *Malt.* qade son. *Br.* xaning to give birth to. DED(S, N) 1187.

1412 *Ta.* kannam hole made by burglars in a house-wall, theft, burglary. *Ma.* kannam perforation of a wall by thieves. *Ka.* kanna hole made by burglars in a housewall, chink. *Tu.* kanna hole. *Te.* kannamu hole, bore, orifice, hole made by a burglar in a wall. *Kuwi* (S.) kannomi a hole. [*Prob.* < IA; cf. Pkt. khanna- dug, excavated (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3874). DED(N) 1188.

1413 *Ta.* kannam cheek, ear. *Ma.* kannam cheek, jaw. *Ka.* kanna the upper cheek. DED 1189.

1414 *Ta.* kannal sugar-cane, sugar. *Ma.* kannal id. *Ko.* kalm jaggery. *Tu.* ganna, (B-K.) kanno sugarcane. DED(S, N) 1190.

1415 *Ta.* kannal earthen vessel, water-pot. *Ka.* kandal a small earthen water-vessel. *Tu.* kandel pitcher, large pot. DED 1191.

1416 *Ta.* kā (-pp-, -tt-) to preserve, shelter, watch, guard, ward off, rescue, wait for; *n.* preservation, protection; kakkai preserving; kappu, kaval watching, caution, preservation, defence, guard, protection, that which serves as a protection, amulet, fence, fortification, prison; kavalan protector, guardian, king; kappātu (kappāṭi-) to conceal, screen; kappāṭru (kappāṭri-) to guard, protect, save; cēval watching; cēval-ā watchman in corn-field. *Ma.* kakkuka to keep, defend, watch, wait, expect; kappu keeping, enclosure, garden, amulet; kappikka to cause to watch, protect, etc.; kappāttuka to protect, save, take care of, watch, guard; kaval custody, guard, prison; kavalan protector; kavu enclosure, garden, holy enclosure. *Ko.* ka-v- (ka-t-) to watch, guard; ka-vl act of watching, gaol; ka-pa-r- (ka-pa-ry-), ka-pa-t- (ka-pa-ty-) to help, save. *To.* ko-f- (ko-t-) to wait, watch, (woman) marries (man); ko-fil act of watching. *Ka.* kā (kād-), kāy (kāḍ-kayd-), kāyi (kāyid-) to guard, protect, keep, save, tend, watch, keep in check; kāyu (kāḍ-) id., to wait; kāyisu to make guard, watch; kappu, kahu guarding, protecting, preserving, that which preserves; kapaḍu to guard, take care of; kāyi, kāhi person who tends, watches, guards; kāyike guarding, etc.; kaval, kavalā, kavalī, kavalu guarding, protecting, watching, a guard, custody, place where anything is guarded. *Koḍ.* ka- (ka-p-, ka-t-) to wait; ka-pa-ḍ- (ka-pa-ḍi-) to protect. *Tu.* kappuni to watch, guard, keep, wait; kāṭopuni to wait, expect; kappu, kappu protecting, watching, tending, hatching, a scarecrow; kapele watchman; kavalu guard, custody, watch, protection; kapaḍuni to

protect, preserve; kapaṭa act of watching, guard. *Te.* kaku to guard, watch, tend (cattle, etc.), protect, save, nourish, forgive, expect, wait for; kāyu to tend (cattle); kapaṭi keeper, watcher; kappu protection, guarding, keeping, a guard; kappuncu to place a guard; kappuḍu to keep guard, watch, act as sentinel; kapaḍu to protect, save, guard; kavalī guard, guarding, protection, watch, custody. *Kol.* kay- (kayt-) to graze (cattle), (Kin.) watch (crops). *Nk.* kay- to graze (cattle). *Pa.* káp- (kāt-) to wait. *Ga.* (Oll.) káp- (kāt-) to wait, watch, keep awake; (S.) ká- to herd (cattle). *Go.* (A. Y.) kēp- to guard, watch a field; (Tr. W. Ph.) kēpānā to watch, guard, take care of; (M.) kēpānā to lurk; kēṭul (Mu. Ma.) hut in field for watching, (Ko.) machan (*Voc.* 855); (Mu.) kavara- (hen) to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 597; cf. *Tu.* kappu hatching); (SR.) kārānā, (Ph.) kārāvallānā to hatch, of an egg; (W.) kārā a hatching hen (*Voc.* 645); (S.) kēr- to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 857). *Konḍa* káp(u) protection (of crops, etc.); káp ki- to wait for, look for, waylay. *Pe.* ká- (-t-) to wait, watch, wake; kai ki- to wake (*tr.*). *Manḍ.* ká- (-t-) to be awake, watch, wait; (special base) kāt- (-t-) to watch for, wait for (me, etc.). *Kui* kapa (kāt-) to await, look out for, last, outlast; *n.* act of awaiting, survival. *Kuwi* (F.) kácali to wait for; (S.) ká'nai to wait, guard; (Su.) ká- (-t-) to be awake, watch over. *Kur.* xāpnā to protect, guard, tend, wait, wait for; xāpus guardian, keeper, watchman. *Malt.* qape to wait for, watch. *Br.* xwāfing to make to graze, take to graze; xwāhng to graze. Cf. 1486 *Ta.* kavanam; ? cf. 2218 *Te.* kōvuramu, *Pa.* kōp-. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) kahlā- cowherd. DED(S) 1192.

1417 *Ta.* kā pole with ropes hung on each end, used to carry loads on the shoulder; lever or beam for a well-sweep, lever of a steelyard; kavaṭi pole used for carrying burdens; kavu (kāvi-) to carry on the shoulder (as a palanquin, a pole with weight at each end), bear anything heavy on the arms or on the head; kavuvōr palanquin-bearers. *Ma.* kavu, kavaṭi split bamboo with ropes suspended from each end for carrying burdens; kavuka, kavikka to carry on a pole. *Ka.* kagaḍi, kavaḍi bamboo lath or pole provided with slings at each end for the conveyance of pitchers, etc. *Tu.* kavaḍi split bamboo with ropes suspended from each end for carrying burdens across the shoulders. *Te.* kavaṭi, kavaḍi yoke or pole with a sling attached to each end, placed upon the shoulder for carrying burdens; kāḍi. (VPK) kāḍi, kāḍi-mānu, kāḍimāku, kāḍi, kāni, kani, kavaḍi yoke of plough, etc. *Kol.* (Kin.) kavaṭi carrying yoke. *Pa.* kān- to carry with carrying yoke; kācal carrying yoke. *Ga.* (Oll.) kāj-, kān- to carry with carrying yoke; (S.) kāj- to carry on the shoulders; (Oll. S.) kāsāl carrying yoke. *Go.* (Tr. Ph. SR.) kānjānā, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kānj- to carry on the shoulders (*Voc.* 624); (Y.) kāvri, (Ma.) kaveṭi, (G.) kāvri(i), (Ko.) kaver, (A.) kahaṭi

carrying yoke (*Voc.* 660). *Konḍa* (Sova dial.) kasa the shaft of a kavri; (BB) kānj carrying yoke. *Pe.* kavri id. *Manḍ.* kavri id. *Kui* kasa pole or stick carried on the shoulder from the ends of which loads are suspended and carried; (K., Mah. p. 77) kānju carrying yoke. *Kuwi* (Su.) kaju (*pl.* kaska) id.; (F.) kaca banghi-pole; kaju (*pl.* kaska) a banghi. ? *Kur.* xāxō a triangular frame made by folding a bamboo stem (used in pairs for carrying logs.) ? *Malt.* qowe to carry or lift on the shoulders. / Cf. Skt. kāca-, kāja-, Pali kāca-, kāja-, Pkt. kaa- a yoke to support burdens; Pkt. kavaḍa- carrying yoke, kavaḍi-one who carries burdens with yoke; H. kawaṭ, etc. carrying yoke; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3009, 3011, and (part of) 2760. DED (S, N) 1193.

1418 *Ta.* kā forest, pleasure-grove, garden; kāl forest; kān jungle; kānam woodland, grove, forest tract, flower-garden; kapaḍam jungle; kapaḍ grove or forest on seashore, forest on slope of a hill; kavanam garden, tope, grove; (Koll.) kavam forest. *Ma.* kānam, kānakam jungle; kānal very dry jungle. *Ka.* kā forest; (HavS.) kānu id. *Tu.* kāna forest, jungle, wood. *Te.* kāna forest. / Cf. Skt. kānana- forest; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3028. DED(S) 1194.

1419 *Kur.* kānā (*past* keras [cf. 2814 *Ta.* cēr]; *fut.* kāsos, kāsos; *imper.* kalā; *gerund* kālā) to go, lead to (as a road), progress favourably, go on, continue, perish, pass (of time), come to an end, (stomach) has diarrhoea, bring oneself to, be able to. *Malt.* kālē (no past tense) to go, come to. *Br.* hining (*pres. ind.* kāv, kās, kae, kán, kare, kār; *pres. fut.* káva, kása, kāk, kána, kare, kára; kāmbo let us (incl.) go) to go, depart, disappear, be past, pass beyond, be no longer fit for, flow, (stomach) has diarrhoea; (for hining, see 809 *Ta.* eytu). DED 1195.

1420 *Konḍa* ke- (used only in negative forms) to be unwilling. *Pe.* ká- (conjugated only in the negative; *pres.* kaun, etc., *past* kavatag, etc., *special base* kad-) to be unwilling, refuse. *Kuwi* (S.) kahi don't!; kahi kina to prohibit; (Isr.) kahi don't! (sg.); kahi id. (*pl.*); kahi ki- to forbid. Cf. 1869 *Manḍ.* ku-.

1421 *Konḍa* kāk- (-t-) to keep open (mouth). *Pe.* kāk- (-t-) to open (mouth). *Kui* kau rūja (rūji-) to yawn; *n.* yawning, a yawn. *Kuwi* (F.) kawa orjāl to yawn; (S.) kawa breath; (Isr.) ká'va ōji- to yawn; kakhā open-mouthed, gaping. DEDS 181.

1422 *Pa.* kākandi (*pl.* kākacil) brinjal. *Ga.* (Oll.) kākāl (*pl.* kākasil) id. DEDS 182.

1423 *Ma.* kakka shell, cockle. *Te.* kākī cippa a bivalve shell. *Kol.* kake (Kin.) shellfish, (Pat., p. 35) shell of snail. *Nk.* kake shellfish, snail. / ? Cf. Skt. kākini-, kākini- a small coin; (*lex.*) the shell *Cypraea moneta*. DED(S) 1196.

1424 *Te.* kaku fatigue; contempt; *adj.* vain, empty, useless. ? *Tu.* kaku, kaku bad, corrupt. *Pe.* kaku distress. *Kui* kākali unthrifty, spendthrift, wasteful; kākaliḡaṭanju a spendthrift, unthrifty man or boy; *fem.* kākaliḡaṭari. *Kuwi* (F.) kakoli travail; kakul-gattasi a poor man; (S.) kakuligattasi id.; kakuli kina to harm, hag, moul. ? *Malt.* kāklaṭre to be distressed, be in trouble; kāklaṭre to trouble, tease; kākli affliction, trouble. DEDS 183.

1425 *Ta.* kakkai, kakkay crow, *Corvus splendens*; kakkav-ṇal the cawing of a crow. *Ma.* kākka, kakkacci, kakan crow. *Ko.* kāk, ka-yk id.; ka-... ka-... ka-... noise of crow cawing. *To.* ka-k crow; ka-n- (ka-d-) to caw (i.e. ka- + in-, id- to say). *Ka.* kake, kākī kage, kākī crow; kāk, kāk, kaku kaku the cawing of crows. *Koḍ.* ka-ke crow; ka- (ka-v-, ka-nd-) to caw. *Tu.* kakke, kaka crow. *Te.* kākī id.; kaku caw, cawing. *Kol.* ka-ka crow. *Nk.* kākāl id. *Pa.* kākāl (*pl.* kākacil) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kākāl (*pl.* kākasil) id. *Go.* (A.) kākār, (Ma.) kākār(i) (*pl.* kākasku), (S.) kākār (*pl.* kākahku) id. (*Voc.* 619); (ChD.) kāvāl, (W.) kāvāl, (Mu.) kaval id. (*Voc.* 659); (Koya T.) kākāḍ id. *Konḍa* kākī id. *Pe.* kāv croak of crow; kava crow. *Manḍ.* kava id. *Kui* kaka, kava id. *Kuwi* (F.) ká'vwa, (S.) ka'wa, (P.) ká'va id. *Kur.* xāxā id. *Malt.* qaqe id. *Br.* xāxō id. / Cf. Skt. kaka- crow; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2993. Some of the Dr. items may be reborrows from IA. DED(S) 1197.

1426 *Kol.* ka-kī a-d- (aṭ-) to abuse. *Kuwi* (S.) kāk'h'nal to growl, howl; kāk'h'nal to roar. DEDS 184.

1427 *Te.* kākara the creeping plant *Momordica charantia*. *Konḍa* kakeṭi id. DEDS 185.

1428 *Ta.* kākku-ppuṭavai a kind of coloured cloth. *Ma.* kākhi blue or dark cloth (as of fisherwomen and Igawattis). *To.* ka-g black thread; blue cloth of olden times, now used for funeral purposes. *Ka.* kagu a dark-black or dark-blue colour, a dark-black cloth. *Tu.* kākhy a dark-blue cloth worn by lower classes or used for bedding. DED(S) 1198.

1429 *Ka.* kāsarike a kind of potherb or cucumber. *Te.* kāsara *Luffa tuberosa*. DEDS 187.

1430 *Ta.* kaci difficulty, straits (< *Te.*). *Ka.* gāsi, ghāsi trouble, fatigue, pain. *Tu.* gāsi id. *Te.* gāsi id.; gāsincu to harass, vex, fatigue, exhaust; gāsil(i)u to labour, be wearied, be harassed. DED(S) 1199.

1431 *Ta.* kaku gold, gold coin, money, a small copper coin. *Ma.* kāsū gold, money, the smallest copper coin. *Ko.* ka-c rupee. *To.* ko-s id. *Ka.* kāsū the smallest copper coin, a cash, coin or money in general. *Tu.* kāsū an old copper coin worth half a pie, a cash. *Te.* kāsū a cash, a coin in general, a gold coin, money. *Go.* (Ko.) kāsū pice



(< Te.; Voc. 663). / ? Cf. Skt. karṣa-. DED(S) 1200.

1432 *Ta. kācu*, *kācu-kkaṭṭi*, *kāyccu-kkaṭṭi* a compound of catechu formed with the juice of young coconuts, areca-nuts, and other spices. *Ma. kāccu*, *kāttu*, *kāṛṇu* dried areca juice, catechu. *Ka. kācu* catechu or cutch, the inspissated juice of the *Acacia catechu*. *Tu. kācu*, *kāci* catechu, *Acacia catechu*; the sediment of boiled areca-nut. *Te. kācu* catechu. / Cf. Skt. (Wilson) *kāṣṭhāra*- the areca tree. DED(N) 1201.

1433 *Ta. kānci* river portia, *Trewia nudiflora*. *Ma. kānci* id. *Ka. (DCV) kānci* id. DEDS 188.

1434 *Ta. kāncirai*, *kānciram* strychnine tree. *Ma. kāññiram Strychnos nux vomica*. *Ka. kājavāra*, *kājivāra*, *kāñjira*, *kāsara*, *kāsarka*, *kāsarika*, *kāsāraka*, *kāsra* id. *Tu. kāyery Nux vomica*. *Kor. (O.) kāveri* a kind of tree (= *Tu. kāyery*). DED 1202.

1435 *Ta. kāncorī*, *kāncōñri* climbing nettle, *Tragia involucrata*. *Ma. kāncorī* a nettle. DED 1203.

1436 *Ta. kāṭi* fermented gruel or rice-water, vinegar, gruel, pickles. *Ma. kāṭi* water in which rice has been washed, kept till it ferments; vinegar. *Ka. kāṭe*, *kāḍe* a kind of fermented pap of *jōla* or *rāgi*, to which buttermilk is added. *Te. (SAN) kāḍi* rice-water, gruel. DED(S) 1204.

1437 *Ka. kāḍige* lampblack, collyrium prepared from it. *Tu. kāḍigē* collyrium of lampblack and oil. *Te. kāṭu* state of being singed or burned at the bottom of a vessel, as rice, etc. when boiled too much; *kāṭuka* lampblack, collyrium. *Koṇḍa (BB) kāḍ*-(it-) to be burnt, charred. *Pe. kāḍ*-(it-) to be burnt. *Maṇḍ. kāḍ*-(it-) to be burnt (rice in cooking); (F.) *kādali* to be burnt, as food; (p. 142) *onda kāḍite* the food is burnt. DED 1205, DEDS 189.

1438 *Ta. kāṭu* (*obl. kāṭu-*) forest, jungle, desert; *vayaṛ-kāṭu* paddyfield; *kāṭar* hill tribes, dwellers in the forest; *kāṭṭar* rustic, stranger; *kāṭṭ-a* bison; *kaṭam* forest; hard, difficult path in a barren tract; *kaṭaṇu* forest, jungle; hard or difficult path. *Ma. kāṭu* (*obl. kāṭu-*) wilderness, wood, jungle, waste ground for burning corpses; *kāṭan* jungle dweller; *kāṭṭi* bison. *Ir. (Zvelebil 1980) ka-ḍu* forest patch cleared for cultivation, field or garden in the forest. *Pāiku. (Z.) ka-ḍu* id. *Ko. ka-ṭ* (*obl. ka-ṭ-*) jungle without trees, uncultivated ground, unfenced field; *ka-ṭo-n* man not of one's own family (= *kaṇḍo-n*). *To. ko-ṭ* (*obl. ko-ṭ-*) cultivated field; *ko-ḍ* uninhabited place; *ko-ḍ so-ty* wild animal. *Ka. kāḍu* forest, jungle; *kāḍa* jungle-fellow; *kāṭa* forester, huntsman; ? *gāṭu* a wild, wildness. *Koḍ. ka-ḍi* jungle; *ka-ṭi* bison. *Tu. kāḍu* jungle, forest; wild; *kāḍa* wild, untamed; *kāṭu* wild, rude; *kāṭi* bison; *kāṭe* wild,

untamed beast. *Te. kāḍu* (*obl. kāṭ-*) forest, wilderness, cemetery; *kāru* forest; of or pertaining to the forest. *Kol. ve-gaḍ* (*obl. ve-gaṭ-*) field; (Kin.) *vēgaṭ* burnt field for shifting cultivation (for initial stem, s.v. 5258 *Ta. vayal*). *Koṇḍa (BB) kāṛ(u)* forest; *kāṛ nukṛi* wild dog. *Pe. kāṭa/kāhi* nekuri id. *Maṇḍ. kāhi* kucuri id. *Kui kāsī* wild, undomesticated; *kāsī* nekuri wild dog, wolf. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kāsa neh'uṛi* wild dog. DED(S) 1206.

1439 *Pa. kāḍ* weed. *Koṇḍa kāru* weeds in field. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kāyu*, (Mah.) *kāyuu*, (S.) *kayu* weed. DEDS 190.

1440 *Ka. kāḍu* to treat harshly, give trouble, trouble; *kāḍike* troubling, annoying; *kāḍiga* a troublesome man; *kāṭa* trouble, annoyance; *kāṭaka* id., a troublesome man, marauder; ? *gāru* rudeness, offence. *Koḍ. ka-ṭa* trouble; rubbish (< *Ka.*). *Tu. kāḍyuni*, *gāḍiyuni*, *gāḍyuni* to trouble, torment; *gāḍu*, *gāḍa* torment, vexation; *kāṭa* trouble, annoyance, danger; *kāṭake*, *kāṭike*, *kāṭige* a troublesome fellow; *kāṭaṭe* a rude man. *Te. kāḍu* ruin; *kāṭakamu* famine, scarcity, dearth. DED 1207.

1441 *Ta. kāṭai* rain quail, *Turnix taigoor*. *Ma. kāṭa* quail, *Tetrax coturnix*. *Tu. kāḍe* id. ? *Te. kāṭigaḍu* a kind of bird. DED(S) 1208.

1442 *Te. gāṭamu* much, great. *Pe. gāṭi*, *gāṭu* much. *Maṇḍ. gāṭu* id. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 102) *gāṭi* id. DEDS 191.

1443 *Ta. kāṇ* (*kāṇp-*, *kaṇṭ-*) to see, consider, investigate, appear, become visible; *n.* sight, beauty; *kāṇkai* knowledge; *kāṇpu* seeing, sight; *kāṇci* sight, vision of a deity, view, appearance; *kāṇikkai* voluntary offering, gift to a temple, church, guru or other great person; *kāṇṭu* (*kāṇṭi-*) to show; *n.* showing; *kāṇpu* (*kāṇpi-*) to purpose, think, consider; *kaṇ-kāṇci* gratifying spectacle, exhibition, object of curiosity. *Ma. kāṇuka* to see, observe, consider, seem; *kāṇi* visitor, spectator; *kāṇikka* to show, point out; *n.* offering, present; *kāṇṭuka* to show, exhibit; *kāṇca*, *kāṇma* eyesight, offering, show, spectacle. *Ko. kaṇ/ka-p-* (*kaḍ-*) to see; *ka-ṭ-* (*ka-c-*) to show; *kaḍ aṭ-* (*ac-*), *kaḍ ayr-* (*arc-*) to find out; *ka-pky* payment of vow to god; *kāṇca* a wonderful sight such as never seen before. *To. ko-p-* (*koḍ-*) to see; *ko-ṭ-* (*ko-ṭy-*) to show; *ko-pky* offering to Hindu temple or to Kurumba; *kōny* act of foretelling or of telling the past. *Ka. kāṇ* (*kaṇḍ-*) to see, appear; *n.* seeing, appearing; *kāṇike*, *kāṇke* sight, vision, present, gift; *kāṇuvike* seeing, appearing; *kāṇisu* to show, show oneself, appear; *kāṇi* sight, spectacle, ominous sight, divination. *Koḍ. ka-p-* (*ka-mb-*, *kaṇḍ-*) to see; seem, look (so-and-so); *ka-ṭ-* (*ka-ṭi-*) to show. *Tu. kāṇṣāvuni*, *kāṇṣāvuni* to show, represent, mention; *kāṇikē*, *kāṇigē* present to a superior. *Te. kanu* (allomorph *kān-*), *kāncu* to see; *kānupu* seeing, sight; *kāṇipincu* to

appear, seem; show; *kānuka* gift offered to a superior, present, tribute; *kaṇṭāḍadu* to appear, be seen, come in view; *kanukali* seeing, sight. *Kol. kaṇṭi*, *kaṇṭakt* seen, visible. *Nk. kaṇk* er- to appear (< \**kaṇḍk* or the like). *Pa. kaṇḍp-* (*kaṇḍt-*) to look for, seek. *Ga. (Oll.) kaṇḍp-* (*kaṇḍt-*) to search. *Kur. xannā* to be pleasant to the eye, be of good effect, suit well. *Br. xaning* to see. Cf. 1159 *Ta. kaṇ*; ? cf. 1172 *Ta. kaṇṭavaṇ*. DED (S) 1209.

1444 *Ta. kāṇam* an ancient weight; gold, wealth; *kāṇi* the fraction  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; a land measure; landed property, possession, hereditary right; a weight ( $\frac{1}{16}$  of a *maṇḍāṭi*). *Ma. kāṇam* possession, goods, mortgage; the weight of three *kaṇṭāṇu*; *kāṇi* a fraction of time or space, ( $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ );  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an estate. *To. ko-py* a milk measure (=  $\frac{1}{2}$  piṇ or 4 *aḷok* [see 397]). *Ka. kāṇi* property, possession, hereditary right;  $\frac{1}{16}$  of any coin; a cawney of land. *Tu. kāṇi* the fraction  $\frac{1}{16}$ . *Te. kāṇi*, *kāṇi* one sixty-fourth part; a quarter of an anna; a cawny of land. / Cf. Or. *kāṇi* a measure. DED(S) 1210.

1445 *Ta. kāṭal* love, affection, lust, desire; *kāṭalan*, *kāṭalan*, *kāṭalōṇ* lover, husband, intimate friend; *kāṭali* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to love, long for; *n.* beloved woman, wife, daughter; *kāṭanmai* affection, desire. *Ma. kāṭal* attachment, fondness, affection; *kāṭalan*, *kāṭalōṇ* lover, husband. *Ka. kāḍal*, *kāḍalme* affection, love; *kāḍala* male friend, paramour; *kāḍale* beloved female. *Tu. gadarū* an object of love. *Te. gādili* love, affection; dear, beloved. *Go. (Hislop) kad* dear (Voc. 499). *Kui kadi* a habit, liking for, taste for; *kadi* *ava* to form a habit, acquire a taste for. DED(S) 1211.

1446 *Ka. kāṭi* coir, cord made of it; (Bark., LSB 11.8) *katta* coconut fibre. *Tu. katta* coir, fibres of the coconut used to make rope with. / Cf. Mar. *kāṭh(y)* id. DED(N) 1212.

1447 *Ta. kāṭu* (*kāṭi-*) to kill, murder, cut, divide; *n.* murder; *kāṭal* killing, fighting, cutting, breaking. *Ka. kāḍu* to war, fight, contend with; *kāḍuha* fighting. *Tu. kāḍuni* to quarrel, fight, wrestle; *kāḍāduni* to fight; *kāḍāṭa* a fight, war, battle. Cf. 1186 *Ta. katavu*. DED 1213.

1448 *Ta. kāṭu* ear, hole through which thread, hook, pin or shaft is passed (as eye of a needle), ear of a jar serving as a handle. *Ma. kāṭu* ear (more as a member than as organ of hearing); handle of vessel, eye of needle. *Ir. ka-ḍu* ear. *Pāiku. ka-ḍu* id. DED 1214.

1449 *Go. (Tr.) kāṭi*, (W.) *khāṭi* cliff, bank (Voc. 630). *Kuwi* (S.) *gāṭi* precipice. / ? < NIA forms in Turner, CDIAL, no. 4414, *ghaṭṭa*. DEDS 193.

1450 *Koṇḍa. gāṭu* lap. *Kui krāto* lap, bosom. DEDS 194.

1451 *Ta. kāṇṭal* Malabar glory lily, *Gloriosa superba*. *Ma. kāṇṭal* id. *Ka. (DCV) kondale* id. DED(S) 1215.

1452 *Pa. kāp* small piece of cloth covering the privities. *Kui kāpa* diaper. DEDS 195.

1453 *Kui gāpa* (*gāt-*) to sprout, shoot forth, grow. *Kuwi* (P.) *gā-* (*-t-*) id.; (S.) *gāḥ'nai* to sprout; (Isr.) *gāl-* to sprout, bud. DEDS 196.

1454 *Ta. kāmpu* flower-stalk, flowering branch, handle, shaft, haft. *Ma. kāmpu* stem, stalk, stick of umbrella. *Ko. ka-v* handle. *To. ko-f* hollow stem, handle of tool. *Ka. kāmu*, *kāvu* stalk, culm, stem, handle. *Te. kāma* stem, stalk, stick, handle (of axe, hoe, umbrella, etc.), shaft. *Ga. (S.) kāṇ* butt of axe. *Go. (Tr.) kāme* stalk of a spoon; (Mu.) *kāme* handle of ladle (Voc. 640). *Kuwi* (F.) *kamba*, (S.) *kāmba* handle. DED 1216.

1455 *Ta. kāmpu* bamboo [including, according to Lush., *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Oxytenanthera bourdillonii*]. *Ma. kāmpu* [Lush. as for *Ta.*]. *Koḍ. ke-mbi* *O. monostigma* (probable identification). DED 1217.

1456 *Ka. gāmpa*, *gāṇpa* a rustic, a simpleton, vulgar or vile man; *gāmpu*, *gāṇpu* stupidity. *Te. kāpu* a cultivator, farmer; pertaining to the farmer, rustic; *kāpata*, *kāpudi* a peasant woman; *kāpūḍanam* the peasantry; *kāpūramu* dwelling, residence, abode, domicile. *Go. (Bastar; Burrow-Bhattacharya, The Parji Language, p. x)* *kāp* Parja (i.e. speaker of Parji). DED(S) 1218.

1457 *Kui gāmba* (*gāmbi-*) to exceed, increase, surpass, be much or many; *n.* increase, excess; *gāme* much, many, excessive; very; *gāppa* (*gāpt-*) to cause to increase, make more of, make larger; *gāpsi* much, more, excessively; (K.) *gāminanji* eldest (son). *Kuwi* (S.) *gāph'nai* to increase; *wēḍe gāph'nai* to multiply; *gāphihi* *hinai* to overpay. DEDS 197.

1458 *Ta. kāy* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to grow hot, burn, be warm (as body), wither, parch, be dried up, begin to heal (sore, wound, boil), shine, be indignant, angry, be prejudiced, hate; burn (tr.), consume, kill; *kāyccal* heating, drying, fever, hatred; *kāyccu* (*kaycci-*) to boil, cook, heat by fire, dry or warm as in the sun or near the fire, reprove; *n.* heating (as metal or a stone), boiling (as a liquid); *kāyṭu* (*kāyṭi-*) to ignite, cause to burn, boil, cook, heat by fire; *kāyppu* dislike, aversion; *kāymai* envy, jealousy; *kāṇkai* heat, feverishness; *kāṇku*, *kāṇkai* earthen pot-boiler; (SATD) *kāṇḡalu* sultriness; *kāntu* (*kānti-*) to burn, smart (as a sore), be scorched, charred, shine, be hot with indignation, burn with envy, be angry with, heat; *kāṭṭu* (*kāṭṭi-*) to heat, as a vessel of ghee. *Ma. kāyuka* to be hot, heated, feverish, shine, grow dry, warm oneself; *kāyal*, *kāypu* what is

warm, heat, dryness; kāyḱka, kāccuka to warm, boil, distil; kāccal heat, a still; kāccil heat, bodily heat; kāntuka to be hot; kāntal heat. *Ko. ka-y-* (ka-c-) to become hot, warm oneself, bask in sun; ka-c- (ka-c-) to make hot, boil, dry before fire; ka-ṅg heat of fire or sun; ? ka-ko-l a spit (ko-l stick). *To. ko-y-* (ko-s-) to be hot, (sun, moon) shines, boil, bask in sun; ko-c- (ko-č-) to heat (*tr.*), boil; ko-s föty(k) lamp lit in funeral hut (cf. 5475); ni-xoy- (ni-xos-) to be thirsty (i.e. ni-r water + ko-y-). *Ka. kāy* (kāyd-, kād-) to grow hot, grow red-hot, burn with passion, be angry; kāyisu, kāsū to make hot, etc.; kāyḱpu, kāvu, kāhu heat, wrath, anger; kāvara, kāvura mental heat, passion, anger, wrath; kāku, kāṅke state of being overheated, irritated, tired from the effects of the sun, trouble, etc.; heat of any kind. *Koḍ. ka-y-* (ka-yuv-, ka-ñj-) to be hot, boil, bask in sun; ka-c- (ka-ci-) to boil (*tr.*), melt (ghee); ka-ca heat; ka-yela illness. *Tu. kāyuni* to be hot, burn, be feverish, be angry; kāyḱpuni to make hot, warm (as water), fry, boil; kāyāvuni to have anything warmed, burned, boiled; kāvu heat, warmth; kāyilē sickness. *Te. kākā* warmth, heat, anger; warm, hot; kākū to be heated, grow hot, boil, simmer, be angry; *n.* large pot, kettle, boiler; kākūdu state of being heated; kākū to heat, warm, boil; kākū, kāyū to shine; kākūdamu fomentation; kākūdu heating; (*SAN*) kākū id; kākūncu to make hot; kāvaramu pride of flesh, vigour of youth, pride, arrogance, infatuation (= *Ka. kāvara*). *Kol. ka-ṅg-* (ka-ṅkt-) to become hot; ka-ṅgip- (ka-ṅgipt-) to heat (*tr.*); ka-p- (ka-pt-) to boil (*tr.*). *Nk. kāṅg-* to become hot; kāk- to fry, boil. *Nk. (Ch.) kāk-* to heat, boil; kāk- to be hot; kāyḱa hot (? spelling kāyḱa). *Pa. kākḱip-* (kākḱit-) to heat; (*S.*) kākā heat of boiling water. *Ga. (Oll.) kāyḱp-* (kāyḱt-) to boil (*tr.*); water, etc.); kāyḱir fever; (*S.*) kāyḱil id. *Go. (M.) kākānā*, (*Ko.*) kāk- to heat or warm (*Voc.* 637); (*Tr. W. Ph.*) kāsānā to become hot, be heated; (*M.*) kāsḱa hot; (*Tr.*) kāsuh-tānā, (*W.*) kāsātānā, (*SR.*) kāsūsānā, (*Mu. Ma.*) kāsīh-, (*S.*) kākāh- to heat (*Voc.* 661); (*Koya Su.*) kāk- to boil. *Koṇḍa kāk-* (t-) to boil, as water; kākmb- (it-) to be boiled (as water), get warm; kāk- (t-) to warm oneself at fireplace; (*Sova dial.*) kākṅka anger. *Pe. kāy-* (t-) to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire). *Manḍ. kāy-* to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire); kāknd- (sun) to be hot; to warm oneself in the sun; kākḱi ki- to heat, roast. *Kui kākānā* (kākānā) to be hot; kākḱa (kākst-) to make hot, heat; *n.* act of making hot; kākā (kākḱi-) to warm oneself by the fire or in the sun; *n.* act of warming oneself; kākā (kākḱi-) to be hot (sun), (spirit) is distressed. *Kuwi* (F.) kaiyali to become hot (water, etc.); kaiyi hot; kaiyi kiali to heat; (*S.*) kākḱh'nai to heat; kākā hot; (*P.*) kāk- (it-) to heat; (*Mah.*) kākndri anger; (*Isr.*) kāk- (it-) to become hot; kāknd- (it-) id.; kāk- (h-) to heat. *Kur. xāynā* (xayyas) to lose

moisture, dry up, evaporate, lose flesh, waste away; xāixairnā to become quite dry, parched; xāidnā, xāidānā to make dry, desiccate (by exposing to the sun, fire, or the air); (*Hahn*) xāikā dry, dried up, withered. *Malt. qāye* to become dry, wither, become lean, fade; qeyre to be boiled, be hot; qeyre to boil, make hot. *Br. xāxar* fire, anger, jealousy. Cf. 1488 *Ka. kāvali* and 1500 *Ma. kāluka*. / Cf. *Skt. kandu*- boiler, cooking utensil, oven (*Turner, CDIAL*, no. 2726); *Skt. (lex.) kākāla*- dry, withered. DED(S, N) 1219.

1459 *Ta. kāy* (-pp-, -tt-) to bear fruit; *n.* unripe fruit, unripe boil; kāyḱḱpu produce of a tree, crop of fruit or grain. *Ma. kāyuka* to be ripe; kāyḱka to bear fruit, ripen; kāyḱḱka to bring to maturity; kāy unripe or ripening fruit, chiefly plantain; kāyḱpu bearing fruit; kāyḱka to thrive, bring fruit. *Ko. ka-y* unripe fruit, coconut. *To. ko-y-* (ko-c-) to bear fruit; ko-y unripe fruit. *Ka. kāy* (kāyt-, kāt-) fruit to grow or develop; kāy, kāya, kāyi, kāyū fruit in a yet unripe, but pretty full-grown state, nut, pod. *Koḍ. ka-y* unripe fruit (guava, if unspecified), kidneys. *Tu. kāyuni* to get ripe; kāyi unripe fruit, coconut, seed; kāyelu state of being green or unripe. *Te. kākū* to bear or produce (as fruit); be produced (as fruit), be fruitful; kāyū to bear fruit; kāya a green unripe fruit, berry, pod, nut; kākū bearing or producing fruit, fruit, crop. *Kol. kay-* (kayt-) (fruit) is produced; (*Hislop*) keik unripe fruit. *Nk. kāyḱ* (pl. kākḱul) fruit. *Nk. (Ch.) kayek* unripe. *Ga. (P. S.)* kēkin (pl. kēkil) fruit. *Go. (Tr.) kākā*, (*M.*) kākā id.; (*Mu. Ma. etc.*) kāya unripe fruit, green fruit; (*A. G. S.*) kāya id. (*Voc.* 641); (*L.*) kāyār raw, unripe (*Voc.* 521). *Kui kākū* (pl. kākā) fruit, berry, kernel, seed. *Kuwi* (F.) kāiya fruit; (*Su.*) kāya unripe fruit; (*Isr.*) kāya testicle. *Kur. xāijñā* to bear fruit, be produced (after the manner of a fruit), come forth; xāijñā, xāijñā fruit, effect, result; xēnā unripe, raw, half-cooked, unboiled (of water), green, verdant, wet. *Malt. qanjē* to bear fruit; qanjpe fruit; qēne raw, green, unripe. / Cf. *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 2613, \*kacca- raw, unripe. DED(S, N) 1220.

1460 *Ta. kāy* (-pp-, -tt-) to become callous, form warts or excrescences on the body (as from wounds, walking, using tools); *n.* cicatrice from a wound, wart; kāyḱḱpu scar, callous excrescence; kāyam scar, cicatrice; kaccāi id. *Ma. kāy* callosity; kāyḱka to be callous. *Ka. kāy* callosity. *Te. kāya* wart, pimple, corn, callosity. *Go. (Tr.) kāk* bāitānā white skin to form on the site of a boil just healed (*Voc.* 456). DED(S, N) 1221.

1461 *Ta. kāy* chessman; kākū dice. *Ma. kāy* chessman. *Ka. kāy* a piece used at pagade (a kind of backgammon). *Te. kāya* a piece or man in any game. DED(S) 1222.

1462 *Ta. kāyam* pungency, pepper, curry stuffs, garlic, asafoetida. *Ma. kāyam* what is pungent, chiefly asafoetida. *Tu. kāyalu*,

kāyalu, kāyelu seasoning. Cf. 1466 *Ta. kār* and 1492 *Ta. kār*. DED(S) 1223.

1463 *Ta. kāyal* backwater, lagoon, mouth of an ebbing stream, salt-pans. *Ma. kāyal* backwater, lagoon. Cf. 1508 *Ta. kānal*. DED 1224.

1464 *Ta. kāyā*, kākā, kākai ironwood tree, *Memecylon edule*; oblong cordate-leaved bilberry, *M. malabaricum*. *Ma. kāyāvu* the blue-flowered *M. tinctorium*; kāsāvu *M. malabaricum*; kāyām-pū flower of *M. edule*. DED(S) 1225.

1465 *Ta. kāyḱḱpu* hard inferior iron. *Ma. kāyḱḱpu* inferior iron. DED 1226.

1466 *Ta. kār* (-pp-, -tt-) to be pungent, acrid, hot to the taste, be very saltish or brackish; kākām pungency; caustic; alkali; kākḱḱpu pungency, saltiness; kari (-pp-, -tt-) to be saltish to the taste, smart (as the eyes from oil or soap or chilli), feel an irritating sensation in the throat due to acidity of the stomach; nag, worry; karippu pungency, worrying, nagging; karil pungency; karakara (-pp-, -tt-) to feel irritation (as from sand or grit in the eye), feel irritation in the throat, be hoarse; karakarappu irritation in the throat, hoarseness; karakar-ṇal being irritated in the throat. *Ma. kākām* caustic; different salts; pungency (as of pepper); karukarukka to be harsh, sharp, rough, irritating (e.g. of grating sensation in the eyes). *Ko. ka-rm* (obl. ka-rt-) hot taste (of peppers, chillies, etc.), burning sensation if pepper is put in eye. *To. ko-rm* curry; kary- (karc-) (nose) tickles. *Ka. kār* pungency; alkali; caustic; (*UNR*) karlu salt land. *Koḍ. ka-ra* hot (as taste of curry). *Tu. kār* tasting or smelling hot; hot, pungent; kārḱḱpu a strong or black sort of salt. *Te. kār* saltiness; salt, brackish; kākām pungency; pungent, acrid, caustic. *Kol. (Pat., p. 111)* karōḱ salty. *Koṇḍa kār* saltiness. *Pe. kariya* id. *Manḍ. kariya* salty. *Br. xārēn* bitter (or with 1135 *Ta. kaṭu*). Cf. 1462 *Ta. kāyam* and 1492 *Ta. kār*; cf. 1471 *Ta. kār*. / Prob. influenced by *Skt. kṣāra*. DED(S, N) 1227.

1467 *Go. (Mu. Ma. M.) kār*, (*Mu.*) kār-, (*Ch. W. G. Mu. Ma.*) kāt-, (*A. Y.*) kāk- to dig (*Voc.* 643, 629, 623). *Koṇḍa kār* (t-) to dig, make a pit, dig out (weeds, etc.). *Pe. kār* (t-) to dig. *Manḍ. kār* id. *Kui kārpa* (kārḱ-) to dig up; *n.* act of digging up. *Kuwi* (Su.) kār- (h-), (*F.*) kārḱali, (*S.*) kārḱ'nai to dig; (*S.*) kārḱ'nai to sculp, spade; (*Mah.*) kās- to dig. Cf. 1223 *Ka. kappu*. DEDS 198.

1468 *Go. (Ph. SR. Ma. M. Ko.) gārā*, (*Tr.*) gārā seed of mahua (*Voc.* 1070). *Kui gārā* mahua fruit. DEDS 199.

1469 *Ma. kār* a sharp eruption on the skin. *Ka. gārū* a sharp eruption on the body from internal heat. DED 1228.

1470 *Ma. kārakka* a dried date fruit. *Tu. kārē-kāyi*, kārā-kāyi id. DED 1229.

1471 *Ta. kār* a river. *Ma. kār* brackish ground. *Ka. kār* a brackish ground, backwater, arm of the sea, a ford. *Te. (VPK)* kārī-nēla brackish soil; -kārī (second member of place names). Cf. 1466 *Ta. kār*. DED(S) 1230.

1472 *Ta. kārīkkaṇ* unbleached cotton cloth. *Te. kārīkamu* unbleached. DED 1231.

1473 *Ka. kārū* pincers, tongs. *Te. kārū* id. *Ga. (S.) kārū* id. (< *Te.*). DED 1232.

1474 *Ma. kārūka* to gnaw, bite by degrees; kārī woodpecker; kārāḱuka to gnaw, pick, nibble, bore. *Ka. kār* to bite, eat. *Tu. (B-K.)* karapu to gnaw with the teeth, as rats or squirrels do with a fruit. *Kui kārā* giva to graze (of animals); kārā bārā giva to graze, peck up food. *Kuwi* (F.) kārāli to gnaw; kārāli to nibble; (*Su.*) kār- (it-) to gnaw; (*T.*) kār- (it-) to nibble; (*Isr.*) kār- (it-) to chew meat (e.g. from the bone); kār- (it-) to gnaw. *Kur. xārñā* to gnaw or nibble at, eat. *Malt. qārē* to bite off. DED(S, N) 1233.

1475 *Ta. kārāi* low shrub with sharp spines, *Canthium parviflorum*, emetic-nut. *Ma. kārā* a thorny shrub: *C. parviflorum*, *C. amaran*, *Calophyllum flavescens*, *Mimusops dissecta*, *Vangueria spinosa*, *Griffithia fragrans*, *Randia uliginosa*. *To. ka-r* muḱ gorse, *Ulex europaeus* [an introduced species]. *Ka. kārē* the spinous shrub *Webera tetrandra* Willd. [= *Canthium parviflorum* Lam.]; *Terminalia chebula*; gārē the tree *T. catappa*. *Koḍ. ka-rē* mārā *Randia dumetorum* and *uliginosa*. *Te. gārā* *Balanites Aegyptiaca*. Cf. 4669 *Ta. maṇakkārāi* and 4716 *Ta. marukkārāi*. [Of the species listed, those belonging to the genera *Canthium*, *Randia*, *Vangueria*, *Griffithia*, *Balanites*, and *Ulex* are spiny, and the others not. An attempt to reconcile Hooker's synonymy and Lushington's synonyms and English equivalents produces inconsistencies. Lushington gives 'emetic nut' as the English equivalent, with qualifiers of several species: *Randia dumetorum* Lamk. = *R. malabarica* Wall. 'common emetic nut'; *R. malabarica* Lamk. = *Canthium parviflorum* Schlecht. 'bedaly e. n.'; *R. uliginosa* 'grey e. n.'. But Hooker's further synonymy with *R. malabarica* Lamk. of *Webera tetrandra* Willd. disagrees with Lushington's *Canthium parviflorum* Lamk. = *Webera tetrandra* Willd. 'honey-thorn'. To be noted also is Hooker's *Vangueria spinosa* Roxb. = *Canthium* Wall., and Lushington's *V. s.* 'spinous honey-thorn'. Our dictionaries in part defy exact interpretation by species.] DED(S) 1234.

1476 *Ta. kārāi* a sea-fish. *Ma. kārā* a fish. DED 1235.

1477 *Ta. kāl* (kāl-, kāñ-) to vomit, disgorge; kārḱal vomiting, coughing, and ejecting phlegm; kārū (kārī-) to hawk, bring up phlegm. *Ma. kāluka* to vomit; kālca vomiting; kārūka to retch, spit; kārūka, kārḱkika to hawk, spit

out, force up phlegm, vomit; *kānruka* to vomit. *Ko. ka-r-* (ka-ry-) to vomit. *To. ko-n-* (ko-d-) id. *Ka. kār* to vomit, emit; *kārisu* to make vomit or disgorge; *kāru*, *kārike*, *kāruha* vomiting. *Kođ. ka-r-* (ka-ri-) to vomit. *Tu. kārūni* id.; *kārāvuni* to cause to vomit; *karavē*, *karāya* phlegm. *Te. krāyu* to spit, vomit; (B.) *grāyu* to spit; *kāpdrincu* to hawk, clear the throat; *kāpdrinta* hawking. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *kāhcānā* to cough violently (*Voc.* 666). Cf. 1079 *Ta. kakku*. DED(S) 1236.

1478 *Ta. kāl* (kālv-, kānr-) to flow (as saliva from mouth, blood from a vein, tears from eyes), leap forth as a waterfall; *kālī* (-pp-, -tt-) to trickle, flow gently. *Ma. kāluka* to trickle, ooze, drain, leak; *kālca* oozing out; *kālikka* to ooze through. *To. ko-z* saliva (which dribbles), drool. *Te. kārū* to leak, flow, ooze; *kārūcu* to cause to flow or trickle; *kārū* to cause to flow or fall in drops, pour. *Go.* (Tr.) *kālum* sweat; *kāhlē māiānā* to be sweating; (Ph.) *kāhle māyānā* to be too hot (*Voc.* 618, 653); (*Koya* Su.) *kār-* (water) to leak. *Kur. xār* river, watercourse; (Hahn) *xārnā* to make a course for the flowing of water. Cf. 1480 *Ta. kāl*. DED(S, N) 1237.

1479 *Ta. kāl* leg, foot, base (of tree), quarter, family, relationship; *kālāl* foot-soldier; *kālī* herd of cows, cow. *Ma. kāl* leg, foot, stem, pillar, quarter; *kālāl* foot-soldier; *kālī* cow, cattle; she-buffalo. *Ko. ka-l* leg, foot, base (of tree), quarter. *To. ko-l* leg, foot, quarter, family, progeny; *kađ xo-l* mox last-born son (for *kađ*, see 1109); *ko-lk* ir-(child) sits on mother's leg to defecate; *ko-s* excrement; *me-n* go-s shade (lit. foot) of tree. *Ka. kāl* foot, leg down to the knee, quarter; *kālū-nāde* walking on foot; a cow; *kālāl* foot-soldier. *Kođ. ka-l* leg, foot, quarter. *Tu. kārū* leg, foot; *kālū* quarter. *Te. kālū* leg, foot, quarter; *kālari* foot-soldier. *Kol.* (Kin.) *kāl* leg, foot. *Pa. kāl* (pl. *kālul*) leg. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kāl* (pl. *kālil*) id. *Go.* (many dialects) *kāl* id. (*Voc.* 652). *Koṇḍa* *kāl* id. *Pe.* *kāl* id. *Maṇḍ.* *kāl* id. *Kui* *kādu* leg, foot. *Kuwi* (P.) *kāl* (pl. -ka) leg. ? *Br.* trikkal tripod of three sticks on which tent is hung. DED(S, N) 1238, DED 1243.

1480 *Ta. kāl*, *kāl-vāy*, *vāy-kkāl* irrigation channel. *Ma. kāl-vā(y)* river mouth; irrigation channel; *vāy-kkāl* small or narrow canal; (*Tiyya*) *kāva* gutter. *To. ko-fō-y* ditch (in song). *Ka. kāl*, *kālīve*, *kālūve*, *kālve*, *kāvale* water-course, channel, brook. *Tu. kālīve* channel for irrigation, canal. *Te. kālava*, *kālūva* canal, channel, gutter, drain, sewer. *Go.* (A.) *kālva* irrigation channel (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 657). Cf. 1478 *Ta. kāl* and 5352 *Ta. vāy*. / Cf. Skt. *khalla-* canal, creek, trench; Pkt. *khalla-*, *khāla-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3849. DED(S, N) 1239.

1481 *Ta. kāl* air, wind; *kārū* id., breath. *Ma. kārū* id., life; *kālū* wind. *Ko. ka-ṭ* id. *To. ko-ṭ* id. *Kođ. ka-ti* id. DED 1240.

1482 *Ta. kāl* lock of hair in plaiting. *Ka. kāl* a strand or lock of hair in plaiting, any of the tie-ropes (used in tethering cattle), any string of the rope network in which pots, etc., are suspended from a beam or from a carrier's pole. DED 1241.

1483 *Ta. kāl* wheel, cart. *Ka. gālī* wheel. *Tu. gālī* id. *Te. kalu* a carriage wheel; (*VPK*, intro. p. 153) *gānu*, *gālū* wheel. DED(S) 1242.

1484 *Ko. ka-l*, in: *ko. ka-l* Kota village (cf. 1762). *To. kwī-ko-l* id.; *ko-l* id. (in song-unit: *ko-liṣ xwī-f* Kota in the Kota village). DEDS 200.

1485 *Ta. kāvaṭṭai*, *kāvaṭṭam-pul* citronella grass, *Andropogon nardus*. *Ma. kāvaṭṭa*, *kaviṭṭa-ppul* *A. schoenanthus*. *Ka. kāvaṭṭi*, *kāci-hullu*, *kāciya-hullu*, *kāmaṭṭa*, *kāmaṭṭi* lemon grass, *A. schoenanthus* L. DED 1244.

1486 *Ta. kāvaṇam* shed with a flat roof, pandal; grove. *Ka. kāvaṇa* shade, shed, pandal. Cf. 1416 *Ta. kā*. DED 1245.

1487 *Ta. kāvalam* bloody drop ordure tree, (*Lush.*) *Sterculia guttata* Roxb.; (*Lush.*) *S. nobilis* R. Br. *Ma. kāvalam*, *kālam* *S. balanghas* Linn. [*Lush.* also various other *Sterculia* species.] DED 1246.

1488 *Ka. kāvali*, *kāvale* a plate or pan for frying or baking; (*Hav.*) *kāvalige* frying pan. *Tu. kāvali*, *kāvōli* id. Cf. 1458 *Ta. kāy*. DED 1247.

1489 *Ka. kāvaḷa*, *kāvūḷa*, *gāvaḷa* darkness. *Te. kāviri* blackness. DED 1248.

1490 *Ta. kāvi* red ochre. *Ma. kāvi* id. *Ko. ka-yv* sannyāsi's dress of orange cloth. *Ka. kāvi* red ochre; cloth dyed with red ochre. *Tu. kāvi* red ochre; *kāvē* red. *Te. kāvi* colour of red chalk, reddishness, a reddish cloth; reddish; *kāvirāy* red chalk, reddie; *gavarana* redness. DED(N) 1249.

1491 *Ta. kār* (-pp-, -tt-) to become hard, mature, be firm or strong in mind, implacable; *n.* hardness, solidity or close grain (as of timber), core, strength of mind; *kārppu* close grain (as of the heart of timber), essence; *kārī* great strength, toughness, hardness; *kaṛuntu* heart or core of a tree. *Ma. kātāl* core, heart of tree, essence, pith, substance; *kāmpu* pith, inner substance; *kaṛampu* pulp of fruit, pith, essence. *Ko. ka-dl* flat band of muscle on either side of backbone. *To. ko-ṣṭ-* (ko-ṣṭ-) to be envious. *Ka. kārime*, *kālīme* obstinacy, haughtiness. ? *Pa. kār* to expand hood (serpent). DED 1250.

1492 *Ta. kār* (-pp-, -tt-) to be pungent, acrid; *kārppu* pungency; *kārṭṭu* pungency, acidity (< *Te.*). *Ka. kārṭa*, *gārṭa*, *gārṭu* strong stifling smell as of tobacco, chillies, etc.; *kāku* sharp, stifling smell as of an onion. *Tu. gārṭu*, *gārī* hot, pungent. *Te. gārṭu* pungency, acidity. *Kol.* (Kin.) *gārṭam* hot,

pungent. Cf. 1462 *Ta. kāyam* and 1466 *Ta. kār*. DED 1251.

1493 *Ta. kār* seed, stone, nut, kernel, gravel. *Ka. kār*, *kāl* small pebble, gravel, a corn, a single grain, grain, seed. *Kođ. ka-lī* grain (< *Ka.*). *Tu. kālū* a grain as of rice, etc. ? *Pa. kār* kind of grain called in Halbi *kōdon*. DED 1252.

1494 *Ta. kār* blackness, blemish, defect; *kārakam* blackness. *To. ka-y* mad, *ka-ye* mad the black-headed one (i.e. the Toda, in song; or with 1278(a) *Ta. karu*). *Ka. kār*, *kādu* blackness, black; *kargu*, *kargu* black (or with 1278(a) *Ta. karu*); (*K.*) *kaṛ* black, dark, etc.; (*PBh.*) *karpu* blackness, black spot. *Tu.* (B-K.) *kārī*, *kālī* blackish; *kālē* a dark-skinned buffalo. *Maṇḍ.* *karindi* black. *Kuwi* (F.) *karia*, (*S.*) *kādia*, (*Mah.*) *kāria* black; (*Isr.*) *kār-* (-it-) to become black; *kārīya* black. / Cf. Skt. *kāla-*, Pali *kāla-* black; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3083. DED(S) 1253.

1495 *Ma. kālām* fishing hook to catch alligators. *Ka. gālā*, *gāpa* hook, fish-hook, fishing tackle, an angle. *Tu. gālā* fish-hook. *Te. gālāmu* fish-hook, an angle, a many-hooked instrument for finding and taking out anything fallen in a well. *Nk. gāl* (pl. -šil) fish-hook. *Pa.* (S.) *gēlam* id. *Go.* (Ko.) *gālam* id. (*Voc.* 1075). / Cf. Skt. *gala-* fish-hook (Schmidt, *Nachträge*); Pali *gala-*, Pkt. *gala-* id., Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3971. DED(S) 1254.

1496 *Ka. gālāka* a good, proper man. *Te. gālākūdu* a clever, ingenious man. DED 1255.

1497 *Ta. kālāṇ* a savoury fluid treated with vegetables and spices (< *Ma.*). *Ma. kālāṇ* a kind of curry. DED 1256.

1498 *Ta. kālāñci* spittoon. *Ma. kālāñci* id. *Ka. kālāñji* id. *Te. kālāñji* id. DED 1257.

1499 *Ka. gālī*, *gāl* wind, air. *Kođ. ga-lī* wind. *Tu. gālī*, *gālī* wind, air. *Te. gālī* id.; *gādupu* wind. *Kol. ga-lī* id. *Nk. ghālī* id. *Nk. (Ch.) ghāy* id. *Go.* (Ko.) *gāl* id. (*Voc.* 1074). *Koṇḍa gālī* wind, air. *Kuwi* (F. S. Su. P. Isr.) *gālī* id. DED(S) 1258.

1500 *Ma. kāluka* to burn, flame; *kālāl* high flame, love-fever. *Te. kālū* to burn, be burnt, scalded, scorched, baked; *kālūpu* burning, setting on fire, baking, roasting; *kālcu* to burn (*tr.*), set fire to, scald, singe, scorch, char, bake. *Pa. kāl-* to smart. Cf. 1458 *Ta. kāy*. DED 1259.

1501 *Ta. kālai* warrior; *kālaiy-aṅkam*, *kālā-pam* battle, fight, warfare; *kālāiyam* uproar, tumult as in a battle. *Ka. kālaga*, *kālaga* fight, battle, war. *Tu. kālaga* id. *Te. gālākūdu* a brave man. *Kui kālā* warfare, war, battle. DED 1260.

1502 *Ta. kālai* steer, bull, ox. *Ma. kālā* bull, bullock. *Kođ. ka-le* bull which is leader of the herd. DED 1261.

1503 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kaR-* to smear, daub, whitewash. *Pe. kār-* (kāst-) to plaster, rub on (medicine); *kāspa-* to rub on, smear on. *Kui kāja* (kājī-) to daub, plaster over holes; *n.* daubing, plastering; *kaḥpa* (kaht-) to smear, plaster. *Kuwi* (F.) *kūdu* *kaiyali* to plaster with mud (*kūdu* for Su. Isr. *kūdu* wall, *IJJ* 6.238); (*Isr.*) *kah-* to daub, smear. *Kur. xasnā* id. DEDS 186.

1504 *Ta. kārū* (kārī-) to taste bitter, musty, or rancid (as stale food); *kārāl* pungency, bitter musty flavour, pungent substance which causes irritation in the throat; *kārāi* mustiness, mould. *Ma. kārūka* to grow stale, rancid. *Ka. kārāl* saltishness, brackishness. DED(S) 1262.

1505 *Ta. kārū* ploughshare. *Ka. kārū* id. *Te. kārū*, (*VPK*) *kārū* id. *Go.* (SR.) *nāṅgel* *kareng* plough's point (*Voc.* 537); (*LuS.*) *kara* plough. *Kuwi* (T.) *karu* ploughshare; (*Mah.*) *kārū* plough. DED(S) 1263.

1506 *Ta. kārāi* gold or silver collar, necklet for women and children. *Ma. kārā* collar of gold or silver worn by Māplichis and fisher-women; a kind of silver or gold neck-ring worn by boys of higher castes in Palghat. *To. ka-r* silver bangle worn on right leg by chief men. *Tu. kārē* a kind of necklace or collar. *Nk. (Ch.) kara* silver necklace. DED(S) 1264.

1507 *Ka. kānagu* *Dalbergia arborea* Heyne (*D. lanceolaria* Linn. [i.e. rosewood]). *Tu. korṅgi-mara*, *korṅgu-mara* Indian beech tree. *Te. kānugu*, (B.) *krānugu*, (*VPK*) *kānaga*, *kānige*, *kānuga*, *kānga*, *kāngu*, *kānge*, *kāgu*, *gānuga* id., *Pongamia glabra*. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kaṛaṇ* maran, (*Sova* dialect) *krāṇ* *mānu* Indian beech tree. / ? Cf. Skt. *karāñja-* *Pongamia glabra* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2785). [*Pongamia glabra* Vent. = *Galedupa indica* Lamk. = *G. arborea* Roxb.] DED(S) 1265.

1508 *Ta. kāṇāl* seashore, salt marsh, salt-pan, saline soil, gravelly soil. *Ma. kāṇāl* sandy barren land. Cf. 1463 *Ta. kāyal*. DED 1266.

1509 *Ka. kikkariṣu* to be closely united or crowded, be thickset, be excessive (as the water of a tank); make small, reduce to a less compass, draw together (as one's body); *kikkiri* to be close together, be dense, be crowded, abundant, thickset; *n.* a crowd; *kikkinda*, *kiṣkinda* closeness, narrowness, pressure, a crowd. *Te. krikkirincu*, *k(ri)kkiri-yu* to be crowded, dense, thickset or close-set, occupy fully, leave no space; *kikāraṇ-yam* a thick and dark forest (with Skt. *araṇya-*). Cf. 1980 *Ta. ceṛi*. / ? Cf. Skt. *kiṣkindha-*. DED 1267.

1510 *Ko. kicv-* (*kict-*) to make a grimace (of derision, etc.) by opening mouth and drawing back lips, open mouth at death; *kicva-yṇ* one who acts foolishly through

temporary inadvertence; *ginj-* (*ginj-*) (dog) shows (teeth) with a snarl. *Ka. kisi* (*kisid-/kist-*) to expand, open, withdraw the lips from the teeth so as to show them, grin, put astride; *vb.n. kisa, kisi, kisu; kisikisi* *nagu* to grin in laughter, grin; *kicikil* to neigh. *Tu. kisu, kisyuka, kisi* grinning; *kisi-kisi* a titter, laugh. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3889, \**khiiss-* grin, snarl (probably only some items). DED(N) 1268.

1511 *Ta. ceyir-* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be angry with, show signs of anger, afflict, cause pain; *n.* anger, rage, battle, fight; *ceyirppu* anger. *Ka. kisu* to be intolerable or very disagreeable; *kisur, kisu, kesaru* an intolerable or very disagreeable state; strife, quarrel; the evil eye, evil, harm; *kittada* disagreeableness, disgustfulness. *Tu. kedaruni* to be excited, irritated. *Te. kiduku* to fret, be cross on waking from sleep (as children). *Pe. kickica* disgust. *Pe. kickica* filthy, disgusting; disgusted. *Kuwi* (S.) *kijja kijja anai* to loathe. DED(S, N) 1269.

1512 *Ta. kiccili* Sylhet orange, *Citrus aurantium*; Seville orange, *C. vulgaris*. *Ma. kiccili* orange. *Ka. kicili, kittale, kittile* an orange; (Gowda) *cittuli* orange. *Tu. kittali, kittili, kittè, citturi* an orange; *citlipuli* a kind of orange; (B-K.) *citturi, cippupuli* an orange. *Te. kiccili, kittali* the orange tree. DED(S, N) 1270.

1513 *Te. (K.B.) giccu* to scratch, pinch. *Kol. (SR.) kism-* (Pat., p. 159) *kiseng* to pinch. *Nk. (Ch.) kis-/kicc-* id. *Pa. kirk-* id.; *kicc-* to pluck (strings of instrument with finger). *Ga. (Oll.) kisk-* to pinch; (S.) *kicc-* to pluck. *Go. (Tr.) kiskānā*, (A. Mu. Ma. S.) *kisk-* to pinch (*Voc.* 700); (Ph.) *kicmānā* to pinch, scratch; (Mu.) *kism-* to pinch (*Voc.* 672); (Tr.) *kiccānā* to pick bhaji, i.e. green leaves for salad; (M.) *kicānā* to pluck (*Voc.* 671). *Konḍa kis-* (*-t-*) to pinch, nip, squeeze with fingers; *caus. kisis, kispis-*. *Pe. kic-* (*-c-*) to pinch. *Manḍ. kic-* id. *Kui kisa* (*kisi-*) to pinch, nip; *n.* a pinch, nip; *pl. action kiska* (*kiski-*); (K.) *kicc-* to pinch, nip. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kicc-* (*-it-*), (F.) *kicali* to pinch; (S.) *kicinai* to nip (spelled with *ch* rather than *z*). *Kur. kiccānā* to break into very small pieces (soft things, esp. bread, greens) with the fingers; ? *kissnā* to open and expand the flesh with a needle, etc., e.g. in order to extract a thorn; to goad. ? *Malt. kise* to dig out a thorn from the flesh. *Br. kishking* to pluck, break off. DED(S) 1271.

1514 *Ta. kiccu* fire. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11)* *ticci* id. *Ko. tic* id. *To. tit* id.; *kic, kič* id. (in songs; < *Badaga*). *Ka. kiccu, kircu* id. *Koḍ. titti* id. *Tu. kittu* lightning; *kiccu, kicci, kicce* fire, envy, indigestion. *Kor. (O.) kicci* jealousy. *Te. ciccū* fire, flame; *ciccaṛa, ciccūra* fiery; *kittu* fire. *Kol. kis* id. *Nk. kic* (*c = ts*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) kic* (*c = ts*) id. *Pa. kic* id. *Ga. (Oll.) kis*; (S.) *kiccu* id.; (P.) *kismul* fireplace. *Go. (all dialects) kis* fire (*Voc.*

699). *Konḍa sisu* id. ? *Kui sisu* *vaḍi* a flint (*vaḍi* stone). *Kuwi* (F.) *hičū*, (S. Su.) *hiccu* fire. *Kur. cicc* id. *Malt. cicu* id. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *cicci-* fire. DED(S, N) 1272.

1515 *Ta. kiccukicc-ənal* onom. expr. signifying chirping (as lizards); *kiccu* chirp of birds, shrill crying sound; *kicc-iṭu* to chirp (as birds, lizards), chatter (as monkeys), squeak, scream (as an infant); *kiccukicc-ənal* onom. expr. signifying screaming, squeaking, chirping, twittering sound; *kiccān* infant. *Ma. kiccukiccu* chirp; *kiccu* sobbing; *kiccuka* to sob; *kičuka, kečuka* to squeak. *Ka. kica-guṭṭu, kici-guṭṭu, kicakica annu, kicikici annu* to chirp (as birds), chatter (as monkeys); *kicu = kica; kicak-annu* to chatter (as babies do); *kicu kicu* chirping of birds, squeaking of rats; *giji biji* the chirping and chattering of birds. *Tu. kicikici* chirping, prattling; *kicu-kicu, kicukicu* squeaking of rats, etc.; *kicuni* to squeak; *gijigiji* a chirping noise. *Te. kicakica* chirping of birds, etc.; *kica-koṭṭu* to chirp; *kiccu* squeaking, shrill; *kiccu-annu* to squeak, make a shrill noise. /Cf. Skt. (epic +) *kicakaka* a kind of hollow bamboo (whistling or rattling in the wind), *Arundo karka*; a kind of bird. DED(S, N) 1273.

1516 *Ta. kiccukiccu mūṭṭu/ppannu* to tickle (*tr.*). *To. kiskwiṭ-* (*kiskwiṭ-*) id.; *kiskwiṭ-* (*kiskwiḍ-*) tickling is (with dative). DED 1274.

1517 *Kur. kiss* pig. *Malt. kisu* id. DED 1275.

1518 *Konḍa kizay-* (*-t-*) to jeer at, ridicule. *Kuwi* (S.) *kijowi* joke; *kijowigatti* witty; *kitzowi* *kinaṭ* to jest, jeer, joke; (Isr.) *kijovi* joke; *kijovi ki* to make fun, joke. ? *Malt. qese* to tease, disturb. DEDS 201.

1519 *Ka. gijati, giji giji* a jelly-like, viscous, pulpy, sticky state. *Tu. giji giji* soft, pulpy. *Pa. giñji, giñni* pith. *Go. (Ko.) giñji* pulp of fruit (*Voc.* 1078). *Kur. giñnā* to beat or press into pulp. Cf. 1880 *Ta. kücci*. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 5, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4153. DEDS 202.

1520 *Ka. giji, gija* a sound denoting confusion, etc.; *giji giji, gija gija* state of being very crowded. *Tu. giñju* confusion. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 6, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4153. DEDS 203.

1521 *Go. (LSI Maria) gisū* cloth (*Voc.* 1093). *Kur. kieri* cloth, garment. /For similar words in the Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 241 (e.g. *Mundari kic(a)ri*; *Oriya kicri*). DEDS(N) 204.

1522 *Kur. (Hahn) giñnā* to mix. *Malt. giñnye* id.; *giñgro* mixed (as food). DEDS 205.

1523 *Ka. giñju* state of being full of seeds and of a disagreeable taste, said of the heads of some vegetables. *Te. giñja* a seed, a grain. *Konḍa ginza* a seed. DED(S) 1276.

1524 *Ta. kiṭa* (*-pp-*, *-nt-*) to lie, lie down (as in sleep, in inactivity), dwell, sleep, rest, be bedridden; *kiṭakkai* recumbent posture, bed; *kiṭattal* recumbent posture; *kiṭattu* (*kiṭatti-*) to place in a recumbent posture, lay to rest, stretch oneself on the ground; *kiṭappu* (*kiṭappi-*) to cause to lie down; *n.* resting, sleeping; *kiṭai* lying down. *Ma. kiṭa* layer, bank, mound, what lies or remains; *kiṭakka* to lie, rest, dwell, be left; *n.* bed; *kiṭattuka* to lay down, put to sleep; *kiṭappu* lying, situation, remainder. *Ka. keḍe* to fall down, drop, sink; let fall, drop thoughtlessly (as words); *n.* act of thoughtlessly dropping words; *keḍapu, keḍavu, keḍahu, keḍivu* to make fall down, fell, throw to the ground, pull down (as a house); *kaḍe* to fall down, sink. *Koḍ. kaḍake* bed, including bedding. *Tu. keḍaguni* to fall or slip down. *Te. keḍayu* to fall or fall over, tumble over; *keḍapu* to cause to fall, push or tumble over, throw; *keḍayika, keḍavu* falling, fall. *Go. (SR. Tr.) karrānā* to fall (Tr. at a man's feet); (Y.) *ker-* (*-t-*) to fall at the feet (*Voc.* 558). ? *Malt. kōḍe* (*kōḍya*) to lie down; *kōḍete* to lay oneself down. DED(S) 1277.

1525 *Ta. kiṭaṅku* prison; storehouse; *kiṭaṅki* storehouse. *Ma. kiṭaṅhu* prison; storehouse (godown); *Ka. gaḍaṅga, gaḍaṅgu, giḍḍaṅgi* storeroom, godown. *Tu. gaḍaṅgu* id. *Te. giḍḍaṅgi* gaol; storehouse, godown. /Cf. Hobson-Jobson, s.v. *godown*. DED 1278.

1526 *Ta. kiṭaṅku* ditch, trench, moat, pond, tank; *kiṭaṅkar* moat, ocean; *kiṭaṅkil* moat. *Ma. kiṭaṅhu* trench, ditch. *Ka. kaḍagu* small channel issuing from a larger one and leading water e.g. to a plantain tree; *kaḍaṅgu* channel, ditch, trench. *Koḍ. kaḍaṅgi* deep ditch without water. DED(S) 1279.

1527 *Ka. giḍaga, giḍiga, giḍuga, ḍeḡe* hawk, falcon, small kestrel, jagger falcon. *Koḍ. kiḍuvē* kite, hawk. *Tu. giḍi* falcon, hawk, eagle. *Te. giḍḍu* hawk; *ḍeḡa* hawk, falcon. *Pa. (S.) ḍeḡa* hawk. *Go. (SR.) ḍeḡa* eagle. *Konḍa ḍeḡa* falcon. *Kuwi* (S.) *ḍeḡa* hawk. DED 1280.

1528 *To. kirya* a spark. *Ka. kiḍi*, (Hav.) *keḍi* id. *Koḍ. kēdi, ceḍi* id. *Tu. kiḍi*, (B-K.) *keḍi* id. DED(N) 1281.

1529 *Ka. giḍi* to enter by mouthfuls, or devour mouthful after mouthful, or to cause mouthfuls to enter; to force into the mouth (of others, as food, cloth). *Tu. giḍky, giḍaka* mouthful, draught; (B-K.) *giḍi* to stuff in, thrust in. DEDS 206.

1530 *Ta. kiṭukiṭu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to tremble, shake, shiver, totter (as a loose wall), chatter (as the teeth with cold); *n.* quaking, trembling; *kiṭukiṭ-ənal* expr. signifying tremor; *kiṭukiṭāy* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be amazed, tremble with fear. *Ma. kiṭukiṭa* shivering; *kiṭukiṭukka, kiṭukkuka, kiṭuṇṇuka* to shiver, tremble; *kiṭilam* tremor. DED 1282.

1531 *Ta. kiṭukiṭu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to sound (as the rolling of a carriage), rumble (as a thunder-cloud); *n.* a small drum; *kiṭukiṭ-ənal* onom. expr. signifying rumbling sound; *kiṭukkakṭi* sound of something shaking in a hollow vessel; small drum as an accompaniment; *kiṭukku* small drum as an accompaniment; *kiṭukku-kiṭukk-ənal* onom. expr. signifying hollow sound. *Ma. kiṭukkuka, kiṭuṇṇuka* to sound (as vessels knocking against each other); *kiṭukkam* rattling sound; *kiṭukki, kiṭukku* sounding devices. DED 1283.

1532 *Ta. kiṭuku* braided coconut leaf for thatching, *cadian*. *Ma. kiṭil, kiṭuku* coconut leaves matted for screens, fans, thatches. *Tu. giḍiki, giḍikē, giḍkē* a blind or screen made of palm leaves. /Cf. Skt. (inscr.; *IEG*, p. 159) *kiṭika-* matting, screen; *Pali kiṭika-* movable screen or curtain. DED(N) 1284.

1533 *Te. kiṭuku* a secret. *Pa. kiṭk-* to be silent; *kiṭkre* silently. *Ga. (P.) kiṭke* er- to be silent. DED(S) 1285.

1534 *Ta. kiṭupiṭi* tambourine of oval form; uproar, loud noise. *Ma. kiṭupiṭi* tabour. *Ka. giḍibidi, giḍimiḍi* small drum shaped like an hourglass. *Tu. giḍibidi* a small drum. *Te. giḍiya* a sort of drum. DED 1286.

1535 *Ta. kiṭai* sola pith; pith; *kiṭeḍcu, kiṭeḍcal, kiṭalci, kiṭaiccu, kiṭaical* pith; *caṭai, caṭaical* sola pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*. *Ma. kiṭacci, kaṭacci, kiṭeṣu* sola, pithy-stemmed swamp plant. ? *Kui kraḍa* pith. DEDS 207.

1536 *Kui giḍri* knee-cap. *Kuwi* (Su.) *giṛma* id. DEDS 209.

1537 *Pa. kiṭṭa* hip; *kiṭa guñni* id., waist. *Ga. (Oll.) kiṭṭe* waist; (P.) *kiṭe pūn* hipbone (for *pūn*, cf. 4299). DEDS 208.

1538 *Ta. kiṭṭu* (*kiṭṭi-*) to draw near (in time or place), be on friendly terms with, be attained, accomplished, be clenched (as the teeth in lockjaw); approach, attack, meet, tie, bind; *kiṭṭa* near, close by; *kiṭṭam* nearness, vicinity; *kiṭṭi* clamps (used in torture, etc.); *kiṭṭinar* relations, friends, associates; *kiṭai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be obtained, found, come into one's possession, join, come together; approach, encounter, oppose; *n.* comparison, likeness, equality. *Ma. kiṭa* approach, match, equality; *kiṭayuka* to knock against, quarrel, be found or obtained; *kiṭaccal* meeting, quarrelling; *kiṭekka* to be obtained, engage in; *kiṭtuka* to come to hand, be obtained, reach; *kiṭṭam* vicinity, nearness; *kiṭṭi* torture by pressing the hands between two sticks. *To. kiṭ-* (*kiṭy-*) to be caught (in crowd, by buffalo's horns, by promise that one must keep, etc.); *kiṭ-* vicinity (*kiḍk, kiḍṣ*). *Ka. kiṭṭu* to touch, reach, come to hand, be obtained; *giṭṭu, giṭṭu* to be obtained, etc., be pressed closely one to the other; *giṭṭisu, giṭṭisu* to cause oneself to be reached; *kiṭṭi* torture in which hands, ears or noses are



pressed between two sticks; kidu touching, approach; gađe touching, fitting, meeting; match, comparison, equality; gede touching; match; friendship, intimacy. *Kođ*, kiŋt- (kiŋti-) to be got, come into possession of. *Tu*, kiŋta proximity; near; giŋta proximate, near. *Kor*. (M.) kiŋti to touch. *Te*, kiŋtu to approach, draw near, agree, suit; giŋtu to be agreeable or favourable, friendly terms or feelings to exist; (B.) suit, agree, match or meet, be met, (teeth) are set, attack, meet with; giŋtani inimical, hostile. *Koŋda* giŋ(-t-) to be fair (of price in bargain). *Pe*, giŋa (giŋa ā-) to correspond. *Malt*, kiŋe near, nigh; kitre to approach (with t!). DED(N) 1287.

1539 *Ka*. (Hav.) giŋte lump of earth. *Tu*, giŋte a clod or lump, usually of earth.

1540 *Ta*, kiŋta a kind of coarse cotton cloth, striped or checkered gingham. *Ma*, kiŋtani stout cloth, double-threaded stuff. *Ka*, giŋta gingham, stout cloth, double-threaded stuff. *Te*, giŋtemu weaving with a double thread, a thick cloth. DED 1288.

1541 *Ta*, kiŋti small drinking vessel with nozzle. *Ma*, kiŋti goblet, water-vessel with a snout. *Ko*, kiŋdy metal drinking vessel (no spout). *Ka*, giŋdi, giŋnal, giŋnū small metal water-vessel (with or without spout). *Kođ*, kiŋdi small metal vessel with spout. *Tu*, giŋdi, giŋdyā, giŋdyē goblet, small metal vessel; giŋnalu goblet, cup of bell-metal. *Te*, giŋdi jug, drinking vessel with a spout. Cf. 1543 *Ta*, kiŋnam. / Cf. *Mar*, giŋdi small metal vessel. DED 1289.

1542 *Ta*, kiŋtu (kiŋti-) to poke, stir, scratch (as a fowl), dig up, burrow in (as rats, worms), dig, probe, examine, incite (as to a quarrel); kiŋtal setting one to do some mischief; keŋtu (keŋti-) to dig, cut and eat. *Ma*, kiŋtuka to stir a pap, dig; kiŋtal pumping a person. *Ko*, kej- (kej-) to flay, cut open or cut up (carcass, meat). *To*, kōđ- (kōdy-) to flay. *Tu*, ceŋdādu to destroy, ruin. *Te*, ceŋdu to cut; ceŋdādu to cut to pieces. ? *Go*. (Tr. Ph.) kiŋdi an axe-cut (Voc. 674). *Malt*, kiŋde to cut flesh or fish. DED 1290.

1543 *Ta*, kiŋnam, kiŋpi small metal cup, clepsydra. *Ma*, kiŋnam metal plate, gong. *To*, kiŋm (obl. kiŋt-) metal eating vessel. *Tu*, kiŋnalu brass cup. *Te*, giŋniya, giŋne cup, bowl, goblet. *Ga*, (P.) giŋa metal pot, cup. *Go*, (LuS.) geenē a metal vessel. *Koŋda* giŋa id., metal cup. *Kuwi* (Mah.) giŋa metal cup. Cf. 1541 *Ta*, kiŋti. / Cf. *Or*, giŋa metal cup. DED(S) 1291.

1544 *Ta*, kiŋpi cover of the hilt of a sword. *Ma*, kiŋpi swordblade. DED 1292.

1545 *Ta*, kiŋn-ēnal, kiŋkūn-ēnal, kiŋpīr-ēnal, kiŋpīn-ēnal, kiŋpukku-ēnal, kiŋpuk-ēnal onom. expr. signifying tinkling sound; kiŋi cymbal; kiŋkiŋi, kiŋkiŋi tinkling ornament, girdle of small bells; rattlesnake, *Crotalaria pulcherrima*; kiŋiti rattlewort; kiŋai a small drum. *Ma*, kiŋukūna tinkling; kiŋuŋŋuka,

kiŋukukūna to tinkle. *To*, kōp/kōpīl in- (id-) id.; kōp gōp in- (id-) (bell) to peal. *Ka*, kiŋi-guŋtu, kiŋiŋi ennu to tinkle (as small bells, etc.); giŋi sound in imitation of chinking, light rattling; giŋiŋiŋi the plant *Crotalaria* in its various species, of which the seeds rattle. *Tu*, kiŋiŋiŋi tinkling of small bells, a clinking sound; kiŋiŋi noise made by the fall of a small bell; giŋiŋiŋi, giŋiŋiŋi tinkling sound of a small bell. *Te*, giŋguru a ringing sound; (B.) kiŋaŋaŋaŋa to tinkle. /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 7, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3152, kiŋkiŋi-small bell; added are: Pali kiŋi sound of a small bell, BHIS kiŋiŋiŋa- vb. applied to [sound of] sandals, Pkt. kiŋiŋiŋa- making noise kiŋ kiŋ. DED(S, N) 1293.

1546 *Ta*, citar (-v-, -nt-) to scatter, strew, be scattered, strewn, spread over; (-pp-, -tt-) to shed, scatter; *n*, spilling, shedding, pollen, powder; citara splashing, bespattering; citaru (citar-) to disperse, scatter (tr., as grain); be shed, scattered (as a flock), be squandered; citai (-v-, -nt-) to be scattered, dispersed; (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter (tr.); cetil dust; cintu (cinti-) to be strewn, spilled, trickle, be destroyed; scatter, strew, spill, sprinkle, destroy; cintu (cinti-) to cast, scatter. *Ma*, citar dust; citaru to be scattered, spilt; citariŋka to spill, scatter; cintuka, cinnuka to be spilt, scattered; cinnikka to scatter. *Ko*, kid- (kidy-) to sprinkle from ends of fingers. *To*, kid- (kidy-) to sprinkle. *Ka*, kedar, kedaru, cadaru, cedaru to be scattered about, be dishevelled, disperse; scatter or throw or toss about; cadariŋu to scatter, disperse; kedar state of being scattered, etc.; kedarī she whose hair is dishevelled; kedarīke state of being dishevelled. *Tu*, kedaruni to break out, burst forth; cadaruni to be scattered, dispersed; cadarūvuni, cadaripuni to disperse, scatter (tr.); cadaru, cadaru, cadara dispersion, scattering. *Te*, cedaru to be scattered, dispersed, or splashed; ciduku to spill or run out; cindu to be spilt or shed, run out of a vessel; spill (tr.), suffer to run over. *Kuwi* (F.) sedrali to be dispersed; sedri kiŋi to disperse; (in both i = r). *Kur*, kidgnā to drizzle; (Hahn) kid'gnā to rain, spray. DED(S) 1294.

1547 *Ta*, citar (-pp-, -tt-) to separate, split, cut, hack; *n*, rag, cloth; citarvai cloth worn out or reduced to a rag; citalai small piece of cloth, rag; citaval cutting off, cropping; strip of cloth, rag, torn piece of cloth; citar cloth, rag, thin bark of certain trees used as clothing; citai (-v-, -nt-) to be sundered; (-pp-, -tt-) to shear; *n*, sail; cintu (cinti-) to cut off. *Ma*, cinnikka to cleave, split; cintuka to tear (as paper, leaves), strip (a plantain leaf); cintu a shred, strip, streak. *Te*, cindara fragment, piece; ruin. *Go*. (Tr.) kiditāna to shred chillies, etc. with fingernails (Voc. 676). *Malt*, kithke to mince; kithre to split wood. Cf. 1953 *Ta*, cettu. DED(S) 1295.

1548 *Ta*, cital, citalai termite, white ant, flying white ant; cel white ant. *Ma*, cital, cital, cetāl termite. *Kurub*. (LSB 1.12) kadli id. *To*, kezal id. (< Ka.). *Ka*, gedāl, gejalū, geddali, geddalū id. *Kođ*, kede white ant. *Te*, ceda, cedalu white ants, termites. *Kol*. (Kin.) ceda, (Haig) sedāl white ant. *Nk*, sedāl id. *Koŋda* seda white ants. DED(S, N) 1296.

1549 *Koŋda* kitegi maran castor oil plant. *Manđ*, kitele id. *Kui* (K.) ki'eri id. *Kuwi* (Su.) ki'eri mānu id.; (F.) kieri niyū oil for cooking; (S.) kieni niyu castor oil. DEDS 211.

1550 *Nk*, (Ch.) git- to penetrate, pierce; gitup- to bury. *Go*. (Ko.) git- to prick, pierce, penetrate (thorn, etc.) (Voc. 1079). DEDS 212.

1551 (a) *Tu*, kidykily, kid(y)kely, kidkuly armpit; tickling; k. āpini to be tickled; k. mādu to tickle. *Manđ*, kiti ki- id. *Kui* kitki lombei, kiti kola armpit; kiti tickling; kiti āva to be tickled; kiti giva to tickle; (K.) kitorodi armpit. *Kuwi* (F.) gidori kiŋi to tickle; (S.) gitori kiŋi to titillate.

(b) *Go*. (Tr.) kudi armpit; (Ph.) kudi kiŋā to tickle; (Tr.) kutke kiŋā id. (Voc. 747). *Kur*, gutu armpit. Cf. *Ga*, (Oll.) kusul armpit; *Kol*. (SR.) kusaliŋ to tickle. DEDS 213.

1552 *Ta*, kittu (kitti-) to hop, leap about on one leg; kintu (kinti-) id., to limp, hobble, stand or walk on toes of one foot or both, go on tiptoe; kuntu (kunti-) to stand on tiptoe, hop on one leg; *n*, hopping; kuntuppu a boy's game of hopping on one leg; kontu (konti-) to hop, as in a game; *n*, a hopping game. *Ma*, kittuka to hop about on one leg, stand or walk on the tiptoes; kuntuka, kuntikka to walk on tiptoe, be lifted up. Cf. 1212 *Ta*, kenti. DED(S, N) 1297.

1553 *Ka*, gidda, girda, gira a fourth part; giddana, gidna the fourth part of a solige. *Te*, gidda, gidde one-fourth of the sōla measure. DED 1298.

1554 *Ga*, (Oll.) kindrap- (kindrat-) to make to revolve. *Pe*, kindra- (kindra ā-) to revolve; kindray ki- to make to revolve. *Manđ*, kindra- to revolve. *Kur*, kindra'ānā to put into circular motion. DED(S) 1299.

1555 *Pa*, kipa a snail's shell. *Pe*, kipri shell (of snail, etc.); skull. *Manđ*, kirpi shell. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kirpā, (Isr.) girpa skull. DEN 17.

1556 *Ka*, kimuŋ state of being crushed; kimuŋu to crush, bruise or squeeze by means of the hand; (Bark., LSB 11.8) gimci to squeeze. *Kor*. (M.) gimci id. ? *Te*, cimudu to overboil (intr.); cimud(u)cu to overboil or cause to boil too much; cimidiŋa state of being overboiled, overboiled rice; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). DEDS(N) 214.

1557 *Ta*, kimpuri ornamental ring. ? *Tu*, kidumbrē, kidumbrē, kidamburē a brass ear-ring. DED 1300.

1558 *Kur*. (LSI 4.421) ximb-, (Hahn) khimcnā to embrace; (Grignard) xeŋcnā to clasp in the arms, embrace, place under the arm, adopt; xeŋdnā to lie down with (a small child, in order to lull him to sleep, suckle him, etc.); xeŋdnā reflex-pass. of preceding; (Hahn) xemdnā to sleep with a child in the bosom. *Malt*, qemde to carry on the side, support with the arm. *Br*, xumb an embrace, as much as can be carried in one's two arms; xumb kanning to embrace. DED(S) 1301.

1559 *Kur*. (Hahn) kiŋā small wooden box for keeping red lead. *Malt*, kiŋa small wooden box. DEDS 215.

1560 *Ta*, ciraŋku eruption, pimple, itch. *Ma*, ciraŋhu itch, scab. *Ka*, keraku scab. *Tu*, kimbuni, kimbārūni to itch; rub, scratch; kimbāŋa, kimbely itching, scratching; kerāni, kerāni a kind of scab; warts; kirāni a kind of itch; krāni the eruptive kind of rickets; kēre-kāŋu a scaly-skinned leg; kēre-mēyi a scaly skin. *Te*, ciruguŋu a species of leprosy which causes large round spots all over the body; ringworm. DED(S) 1302.

1561 *Kol*. (SR.) kirāv- to search; (W.) kivar- (kivart-) to feel for in darkness. *Nk*, kiray- to seek. DED 1303.

1562 *Ta*, ciri (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh, neigh (as a horse), blossom, ridicule; *n*, laughter, smile; crip̄pu laughter, ridicule, jest, neigh. *Ma*, ciri laughter; cirikka to laugh; kirikkuka to show the teeth, grin. *To*, sir̄y joy. *Ka*, kiri to grin, show the teeth; kiriku displaying or showing the teeth; kirisu to cause to display or show the teeth; ciricu to titter, laugh; (Coorg) siri to smile. *Kuwi* (F.) kh̄rikhali (r = r) to neigh. DED(S) 1304.

1563 *Tu*, (Eng-Tulu Dict.) girige ankle. *Pa*, (S.) gira key wrist. *Go*, (Ko.) girri kāl ankle (Voc. 1088). *Pe*, kirmji gaŋi ankle bone. *Manđ*, kernji gaŋi id. *Kuwi* (T.) kirli, (Su.) kirli ŋekka, (Q.) gri'ni ankle. DEDS 216.

1564 *Ta*, cirai (-pp-, -tt-) to shave, cut with a sickle; ciraiŋa barber; cirāy (-pp-, -tt-) to get scratched (as in the skin); curan̄tu (curan̄ti-), curan̄tu (curan̄ti-) to scratch, scrape with fingernail or instrument, erase; curan̄ti, curan̄ti scraper, scrapings. *Ma*, cira shaving; a grater, scraper for coco-nuts (also cirava); cirekka to shave, scrape; cireppu shaving, scraping; cirayan a shaved person; cirampan the god of barbers; cirakuka, curakuka to grate; ciran̄tuka, curan̄tuka to scratch, scrape; cikukuka, cikayuka to scratch (as fowls). *Ko*, kekav- (kekart-), kekrv- (kekrt-) to scratch lightly (to wake a person), (cattle) paw the ground before fighting, (animal) digs. *To*, kerf- (kert-) to scratch, egg on; kōk- (kōky-) (buffalo) scratches itself against rock. *Ka*, kere to shave, scrape, scratch; kerakalu scrapings of burnt rice from a pot; (Gowda) kē•ri to scratch; kiri to shave; keran̄tu to dig with the nails, scratch; gere a scratch as

with the fingernails. *Tu.* kerepuni to scrape, polish; kereñcuni, kerañtuni to scratch the ground (as a fowl); kirejuni to cut as straw, grass-stumps, etc.; to scrape or clear, as the ground; (B-K.) kiresu, keresu to scrape. *Kol.* kerk- (kerekt-) to shave; (SR.) kerren to sharpen. *Nk. (Ch.)* ker- to shave. *Pa.* kir-, kirv-, kirc- to scratch; kircp- (kirt-) (fowl) scratches. *Kur.* xercnā (xircyas) to rub off, scour. *Malt.* qerce to scrape; qere to shave; qértre to be shaved; qeru barber. ? *Br.* karghing to shear, crop down, mow down. DED(S,N) 1305.

1565 *Ka.* (Hav.) kiriñci slippery mud. *Tu.* kirañci, kireñci mud, mire; *adj.* miry, dirty, foul; (B-K. also) kiriñci mire, mud.

1566 *Kur.* kirnā (kirryas) to come back, return, face about, come round in turn; kirtānā to send or take back, return (*tr.*), give in return. *Malt.* kire to return; kirtre to give or take back, recover. DED 1306.

1567 *Nk. (Ch.)* khuriya bee. *Pe.* kirga a kind of bee. *Mand.* kerga id. *Kui* (K.) kirga vihangā a kind of bee. *Kuwi* (Su.) krīya viha bee; krīya niyu honey; (F.) kiringya bee; (S.) kriya honey. DEDS 217.

1568 *Pa.* girgira cold. *Ga.* (P.) girgira id. *Go.* (Mu.) kirin-, (Ko.) kirng-, (M.) kidāng- to be cold (*Voc.* 681); (Koya Su.) kirg- to become cool. *Kur.* kirnā to be cold, feel cold. DEDS(N) 218.

1569 *Konḍa* (BB) girli, in: jeṭa girli cricket. *Pe.* girngel id. *Mand.* girngel id. *Kuwi* (T.) girngili, (Isr.) kringeli id. DEDS 219.

1570 *Ta.* kil (kirc-, kir-) to be able; kirpu, kerpu strength, power, ability, workmanship, action, act; kirpal being able to do. *Ma.* kelpu strength, power; kelpar the mighty. ? *Ko.* gicg- (gicgy-) to be a fit or deserving person, be able. *To.* kiš- (kiḍ-) to be able; ? *kel o-ḷ* old man; keloḷ old woman (or these two with 1579 *Ta.* kirām). DED(S) 1307.

1571 *Ta.* cil some, few, small, slight; cilar some, a few persons; cila some, a few; cilku (cilki-) to become few, dwindle; cillai humbleness, meanness; cipam fewness, shortness (as of duration); cigmai smallness, fewness. *Ma.* cila some, several. *Ko.* kil gaḥ- (gac-) to be too small for one's years. *To.* kišf a few. *Ka.* kela some, several, a few; kelabar some persons; kelavu some or a few things; a few. *Tu.* kela, kelavu some, few, several. *Kor.* (O.) killi small. *Te.* cilipi small, slight, despicable; cilupa slight, little. *Kol.* (Br.) cil-elka mouse. Cf. 1594 *Ta.* ciṛu. DED(N) 1308.

1572 *Ta.* kili fear, fright. *Ma.* killu doubt. *Ko.* gily extreme fear. *Ka.* gili fear. *Tu.* gilky, gilki fear, trembling. *Te.* gili fear, terror. DED 1309.

1573 *Tu.* kileñji, (BRR) kelenji a fly. *Kor.* (O.) kelengi, (T.) kelngi house-fly. DED(S) 1310.

1574 *Ta.* cilai (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, resound, roar, twang; rage, be angry; *n.* sound, roar, bellow, twang; *cil* sound, noise; *cill-epal* onom. expr. of shrill sound; *cilampu* (cilampi) to sound, make a tinkling noise, echo; *n.* sound, noise, resonance; tinkling anklets; *cilampal* sound of a lute; a chatterer; *cilucilu* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound (as in frying), talk without restraint, make a hissing noise; *cilumpu* (cilumpi-) to sound; (Tinn.) celan̄ke a tiny bell. *Ma.* cila, cilappu, cileppu ringing sound; cilekka to rattle, tinkle, chatter, chirp, bark; *cilampu* foot-trinket filled with pebbles for tinkling, worn by dancers; *cilampuka* to tinkle, be out of tune; *kāl-cilañku* anklet. *Ko.* kilc- (kilc-) to utter shrill cry of joy; ? *gel id.* (it-) (bullock) makes noise when it sees another bullock and prepares to fight; *jelk* anklet with bells (or with 2572). *To.* kiš- (kišθ-) to crow; *ir fō-r xiš-* to call out buffalo names to amuse oneself; *kilk-* (kilky-) to neigh; *ki-l ik-* (iky-) (elephant) to trumpet (the verb is said to be < Badaga). *Ka.* kele to cry or shout with energy or for joy, vociferate (abusively); *keleta* abusive vociferation; *cili* an imit. sound; *sele* sound, noise, echo. *Tu.* kilevuni, kilevuni to whistle, resound; *kelepuni*, *kilepuni* to crow. *Kor.* (O.) kelappu to cry. *Te.* celāgu to sound; (K.) kelayu to rage; *kilārinu*, *kilāru* to make a noise, shout. *Go.* (SR.) kiliyānā to shout; *kilitānā* (Tr.) to weep loudly, (Ph.) to cry out, scream; (W.) *kilitānā* to chirp, cry out; (ChD.) *kilitānā* to roar (as a tiger); (Mu.) *kil-* (kill-) to weep, (owl) to hoot, (animals) to cry; *caus.* *kilh-/kilih-*; (Ma.) *kil(i)-* to scream, (child) to cry; (M.) *kilānā* to weep (*Voc.* 695). *Kui* klāpa (kilat-) to crow, coo, lament; *n.* call of a male bird, lament (or with 2017(b)); *kliri* inba to shriek; *kliri kliri* riva to shriek with fear; *klisi klisi* riva to shout with vehemence. *Kuwi* (F.) *kileri-kifali* to shout, yell; (S.) *kileḍi kinai* to shout; *klirinai*, *kliri innai* to yell. DED(S) 1311.

1575 *Ta.* kil-kill-epal onom. expr. signifying clinking sound; *kilukku* (kilukki-) to ring, rattle, clink; *n.* rattling, tinkling; rattling sticks of schoolboys, children's rattle-box; *kilukili*, *kilukituppu*, *kilukiluppai* children's rattle-box; *kilukilu* (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle, tinkle, resound with noise; *kilukil-epal* onom. expr. signifying rattling, tinkling, jingling sound; *kilun̄ku* (kilun̄ki-) to tinkle, ring, rattle, jingle. *Ma.* *kilukilu* tinkling, rattling, loud laughter, monkey's babble; *kilukilukka* to rattle, ring; *kilukku* a rattle; *kilukkuka* to wear foot-trinkets; *kilun̄huka* a ringing of bells. *Ko.* *gil(n)*, *gilgi(n)* (to laugh) triumphantly. *Ka.* *kilakila-guṭṭu*, *kilikili-guṭṭu* to laugh heartily, titter; *kilakila-nagu*, *kilikili-nagu* to titter or laugh from pleasure; *kilibili* the chatter of certain birds, children, etc.; *gil*, *gila*, *gili*, *gilu* sound in imit. of tinkling, jingling, rattling; *gilaku*, *giluku* sound emitted by a child's rattle-box; *gilake*, *gilike*, *gilke* a child's rattle-box. *Tu.* *kilakila*, *kilikili* chirp-

ing, screeching; (laughing) heartily. *Te.* *kila-kila* sound of laughter, chirping of birds, din, clamour; *kilakila-ḍu* to chirp, make noise; *gilaka*, *gilka* a child's rattle; *giluku*, *gilku* jingling sound of bracelets or bells on the ankles. *Kui* *kila* bila noise of chattering or of confused conversation. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 8, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3180, *kilakilayati*, no. 3185, *kilakila*. DED 1312.

1576 *Pa.* *gilgilat* soft. *Go.* (M.) *gilgila* id. (*Voc.* 1090). DEDS 220.

1577 *Ta.* *cil* small piece (as of broken glass), potsherd, flat round stone; *cillu* broken piece (as of stone), a round piece used by children in play; *cilli* small broken pieces of stone, etc., shivers. *Ma.* *cil*, *cillu* a small round piece (as draughts), small-shot, a flat stone for engraving. *Ka.* *kelle* a splinter, shiver; *kellayisu* to splinter (*intr.*). *Tu.* *kellu* a splinter; *cillu* a small round piece, a piece for playing at draughts (< Ma.). *Te.* *cilla-peñku*, *cilla-pencu* potsherd (*peñku*, *pencu* id.). DED 1313, 2107.

1578 *Ta.* *kirañku* esculent or bulbous root, as potato, yam, turnip, parsnip, palm-ya root. *Ma.* *kirañhu* bulb, yam *Dioscorea aculeata*. *Ka.* *genasu*, *genisu*, *gerasu* a bulbous root, the name of several species of Yam *dioscorea* and of *Batatas ipomoea*, generally meant for the common sweet potato, *B. edulis* Choisy; (Hav.) *genangu* sweet potato. *Tu.* *kereñgu* sweet potato, the root *D. aculeata*; (B-K.) *kireñgu*, *kereñgu*, *keleñgu* id.; bulbous root in general. *Kor.* (M.) *genagi*, (O.) *gerengi*, (T.) *gerngi* sweet potato. *Te.* *genasu*, *genusu* the root of *D. aculeata*. *Kol.* (SR.) *kirre* roots. *Nk.* *kirre* root, tuber. *Go.* (Mu.) *kirinj maṭi* a kind of tuber (*Voc.* 691). ? Cf. 1683 *Konḍa* kupi. DED(S) 1314.

1579 *Ta.* *kirām*, *kiraṭu* old age; aged person, animal, or thing (contemptuous); *kiraṃai*, *kiravu* old age; *kiravan*, *kiravōṇ* old man; *fem.* *kiravi*; *kiratan* old fellow (used in contempt); *fem.* *kiraṭi*. *Ma.* *kiravan* old man; *fem.* *kiravi*, *kiraṭti*. ? *To.* *kel o-ḷ* old man; *keloḷ* old woman (or with 1570 *Ta.* *kil*). *Ka.* *keṛava*, *keṛiva* old man. *Tu.* *kiru* ancient, old. DED(S) 1315.

1580 *Ta.* *kiraṇ* curd. *Ka.* *kaṛal* butter-milk, curds. *Te.* *kānu*, (B.; comm. by K.) *kraṇu* thick butter-milk. / Cf. Skt. *kilāṭa*, *kilāṭa*-(Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3181). DEDS (N) 221.

1581 *Ta.* *kiri* (-v-, -nt-) to be torn, rent in shreds, be scratched, give way, split, be defeated, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to tear, rend, split, cut, rip up, lacerate, uproot, scratch; *n.* piece of cloth torn off, gold or other valuables tied up in a piece of cloth as a prize; *kiriyaḷ*, *kiriḷal* rent in cloth, tattered garment; *kiriṇu* rent, tear; *kig* (-v-, -nt-) to rend, tear, split, destroy, dig, be uprooted. *Ma.* *kiri* piece of cloth containing a prize or

present; *kiriḷka* to lacerate, rend. *Ko.* *kig-* (kirt-) to pluck up, pull (teeth), seize forcibly, go away in a hurry; *kit-* (kity-) to tear with the teeth; *kiṇ-* (kivd-) to become torn; (kivt-) to tear. *To.* *kišf-* (kišt-) to pluck out by roots, rape. *Ka.* *kig* (kirt-) to draw or pull out, pluck up or out, uproot, pull off, rob; *kittu* to pluck out or up. *Tu.* (B-K.) *giri*, *gili* to loosen; ? (Männer) *kilekuni*, *kelekuni* to draw out, pull. *Nk. (Ch.)* *ki-* to pluck. Cf. 1622 *Ta.* *kil* and 1624 *Ta.* *kiru*. DED(S, N) 1316.

1582 *Go.* (Mu.) *kille* upper part of comb (*Voc.* 697). *Konḍa* (BB) *kira-* to comb; *kirpa* a comb; (K.) *kilpa* a variety of comb. *Pe.* *giṛ-* (-t-) to comb. ? *Kui* *kulpa* (kult-) to separate, take out weeds, comb the hair. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *kip-* (-h-), (P.) *kiṭ-* (-it-) to comb; (F.) *kirha-kōdali*, (S.) *kinha koḍḍinai* to comb (oneself). ? Cf. 1588 *Ta.* *kilai*. DEDS 210.

1583 *Ta.* *kilar* (-v-, -nt-) to rise, ascend, emerge, shoot up, increase, shine, be conspicuous, be exalted, be roused; *n.* light; *kilarcci* rising, zeal, growth; *kilartti* rising in tumult; *kilarttu* (kilartti-) to raise up, fill; *kilampu* (kilampi-) to rise in air or water, shoot up, sprout, emerge from obscurity, prosper, be stirred, increase; *kilappu* (kilappi-) to raise, excite, rouse; *n.* raising, rousing; *kilappam* rising, swelling; *kilai* a sprout, shoot, bud, branch; (-pp-, -tt-) o grow thick or close, abound, appear. *Ma.* *kilaruka* to rise, grow high, burst (as a floor not smeared with cowdung); *kilar* splendour; *kilarcca* rising; *kilarttuka* to raise, make high; *kilaruka* to rise (as dust); *kilampuka* to rise, bear a grudge; *kilukka* to grow up, sprout; *kilunnu* a shoot; *kilurkka* to shoot, bud again; *kila* bud, sprout; *kiliccal* bud. *Ka.* *kelar* to gape, open, expand, extend, blossom, appear, rise; *keraḷu* to increase (as pain, etc.), spread (as a sore). *Te.* *keralu* to increase, rise, swell; (K.) *genayu* to increase, flourish. *Pe.* *gil-* (-t-) (leaves) to sprout. *Kui* *kleja* (kleji-), (P.) *kelja* (kelji-) to be distended (udder), be ready for milking; *krīpa* (kriṭ-) to swell; *n.* inflation, expansion. DED(S) 1317.

1584 *Ta.* *kili*, *kiljai* parrot. *Ma.* *kili*. *Ko.* *kily* vaky. *To.* *kily*. *Ka.* *gili*, *gini*. *Koḍ*. *gini*. *Tu.* *gili*, *gini*. *Te.* *ciluka*. *Pa.* *kil* (pl. *kiluk*). *Ga.* (S.) *kiliṇ* (pl. *kiluk*). DED(N) 1318.

1585 *Ta.* *kiliñcil* bivalve, mussel, oyster-shell. *Ma.* *kiliñci* a shellfish, (*DCV*) *kiliñcil* oyster shell. DED(S) 1319.

1586 *Ta.* *cilumpu*, *celmpu* verdigris; *kal-* *impu* id., rust, blemish. *Ma.* *kilarcka* to be corroded; *kilarppu*, *kilavu*, *kalimpu* verdigris; *kilacal* corrosion. *Ko.* *kilm(b)* verdigris. *Ka.* *kilubu* to get corroded, be covered with verdigris; *kilubu*, *kilabu*, *kilibu*, *kilumbu*, *kiluvu* verdigris, rust. *Tu.* *kilimbu*, *kilubu*, *kilbu*, *kilubu*, *kilumbu*, *kilumu*, *kilembi*, *kilembu* rust, verdigris, corrosion; (B-K.) *kaneñgu*, *kaleñgu* rust, verdigris. *Kor.* (O.)

kelbu green rust on copper. *Te. cilumu, kilumu* verdigris. *Ga. (S., LSB 20.5) kilugu* id. *Konda* kilin offensive smell; corrosion. *Kuwi* (F.) kilmu rust. DED(S, N) 1320.

1587 *Ta. kiļuvai* Indian balm of gilead, *Balsamodendron Berryi*: hill balsam tree, *B. caudatum*. *Ma. (DCV) kiļiva* Madras balsam tree [i.e. *B. Berryi*]. DEDS 222.

1588 *Ta. kiļai* (-pp-, -tt-) to dig up, stir, scratch up (as fowls), root up (as pigs), burrow into (as roots), excavate; (-v-, -nt-) to pry out (as a thorn from the flesh with a needle); *kiļai* digging, scratching, burrowing; *kiļaru* (kiļari-) to poke, ransack, dig up, disturb, stir (as with a ladle), probe, disclose; *kiļlu* (kiļli-) to dig out, scoop. *Ma. kiļa* digging, dug place, mudwall; *kiļekka* to dig up, work with spade, raise mud or earth; *kiļappikka* to cause to dig; *ciļluka* to scratch (as fowls). *To. kiļy-* (kiļc-) to ladle out (food). *Kođ. kala-* (kalap-, kalat-) to dig. *Tu. kilekuni* to stir, move, irritate, provoke. *Te. kelāku, kelañku, kelanu* to stir, mix; *kellagincu* to stir up, loosen, dabble, enrage, exasperate. ? Cf. 1582 *Go. kille*. DED (S, N) 1321.

1589 *Ta. kiļlu* (kiļli-) to pinch with the thumb and fingers, nip, pluck; *n.* pinching, nipping. *Ma. kiļluka* to nip, pinch, pluck; *kiļlal* pinching, a pinch. *To. kiļy-* (kiļc-) to pinch with fingernails. *Ka. giñdu* to pinch with the nails. *Tu. kiļkuni, kinkuni* (n, not ñ, before k) to pinch. *Te. giļlu* to pinch, nip with the nails; *n.* a pinch; *giļluđu* pinching, a pinch. *Manđ. kriķ-* (-t-) to pluck (flower). DED(S) 1322.

1590 *Ta. kiŗavu* (kiŗavi-) to cry (as a peacock); *kiŗakiŗav-ena* onom. expr. signifying calling repeatedly, crying sound as of a peacock. *Ko. kiry-* (kirc-) to shout; *kiry* a shout. *To. kiŗc-* (kiŗc-) to shout. *Ka. kiŗacu, kiŗicu, kiŗucu, kiŗcu* to cry, shout, scream; *kiŗacuvike* crying, etc.; *kiŗuguŗtu, kiŗuguŗtu* to cry, scream; *kiŗu, ciŗ, ciŗu* to scream, cry out; *giŗu, ciŗu, jiŗu* screaming, shrilling, buzzing. *Tu. kiŗottuni* to roar, as an elephant. *Te. ciŗu, (K.) ciŗu* to call; *ciŗuđu* calling. *Kui kiŗpa* (kiŗt-) to shout, cry out. *Kuwi kiŗ-* (-it-) (Isr.) to shriek, moan with pain, (T.) shout. *Br. kiŗeng* abuse; *k. tining* to abuse (or with 1597 *Ta. ciŗukku*). DED(S) 1323.

1591 *Ma. ciŗi, ciŗa, ciri* lip; *ciŗi* corner of the mouth. *Kođ. kiri* lip. DED 1324.

1592 *Ka. kiŗige* a small sīre worn by girls. *Tu. kiŗigi, kiŗige, giŗigi* the garment worn by a girl. DEDS 223.

1593 *Ta. kiŗicu* creaking sound; *kiŗicēñ* watchman's rattle, child's rattle. *Ma. kiŗayuka* to creak (as a door); *kiŗikiŗukka* creaking, noise of writing on olas; *kiŗukira* rustling, rattling noise; *kiŗukirukka* to rustle, rattle. *Ko. giŗk* clapper for scaring birds. *Ka. kiŗa, kiŗaku, kiŗiki, kiŗu, giŗaku, giŗiki, giŗuku, giŗu, giŗ* creaking; *kiŗane* with a rattling noise. *Tu. kiŗikiri, giŗigiri* creaking (as shoes, etc.);

*kiŗky* a creaking noise. *Te. kiŗakiŗa* creaking, rattling; *kiŗru* creaking, creak. DED 1325.

1594 *Ta. ciŗu* (ciŗ before vowel), *ciŗru* small; *ciŗu* (-pp-, -tt-), *ciŗuku* (ciŗuki-) to be small, short, stunted in growth, shrink, diminish, be impoverished, sink low; *ciŗukku* (ciŗukki-) to reduce in size or quantity, lessen; *ciŗuka* sparingly, a little; *ciŗukkan* boy; *ciŗukki* girl, wench, maidservant; *ciŗumai* smallness, insignificance, youth, diminution, poverty, scarcity, baseness; *ciŗuval* little child, childhood; *ciŗuvan* boy, son, low person; *ciŗuvi* daughter; *ciŗuvōr* little boys, children; *ciŗāmpu* (ciŗāmpi-) to shrink, look small, grow lean; *ciŗār* children; *ciŗicu* that which is small, young boy or girl; *ciŗitu* that which is small; *ciŗiya* small, young, base; *ciŗiyan* insignificant person, boy; *ciŗiŗa* boy, servant, boy or girl coolly. *Ma. ciŗru, ceŗru* small; *ciŗiŗa* boy labourer; *ceŗu* small, little, young, mean; *ceŗukuka* to shrink; *ceŗukkan* lad, servant, bridegroom; *ceŗukki* girl; *ceŗuppam, ceŗuma* childhood; *ceŗuman* child, slave, Pulayan; *ceŗumi* girl, slave girl, Pulachi. *Ko. kir* small. *To. kiŗ* id.; *kiŗ* elf ankle (lit. small bone; see 839); *siŗik, tiŗik, a little. Ka. kiŗi, kiŗa, kiŗu, kiŗidu, kiŗdu, kitu* that which is small, little, short, young, insignificant, inferior; (quoted by Shanmugam from *Vađđā-rādhane*) *kiŗiyam* young man; *fem. kiŗiyal; eptc. pl. kiŗiyar. Kođ. kiŗikē, ceryē* small. *Tu. kiŗi, kiŗu* small, little, young, low, mean; *kiŗuđ* inferior; *kiŗtara* an inferior sort; *kiŗiye* a junior, younger member; *kigga* little, small; *tidi, tidi* small; *tidiņa* dwarfish, short; *tiddya* junior, younger; *tiddyaē* a young man. *Kor. (O.)* kidane father's younger brother; (T.) kidderi children. *Te. ciŗu* small, little, slight, gentle, mild; *ciŗuta* small, little, young; *ciŗutuka* a young woman; (K. B.) *kriyyu* to grow lean; *krēpu* a calf (or with 1123 *Ta. kaŗavu*); *giŗaka* short. ? *Kol. (SR.) kiŗe* boy. *Nk. kiŗe* son. *Nk. (Ch.) kiŗen* (pl. *kiker*) id. *Go. (Tr.) kiŗkwa* very thin (of a man) (*Voc.* 693). Cf. 1571 *Ta. cil* and 2513 *Ta. ciŗtu*. DED(S, N) 1326.

1595 *Ta. kiŗukuru* (-pp-, -tt-) to be giddy, swim (as the head), be confounded, confused, disconcerted; *kiŗukiruppu* giddiness; *kiŗu-kiŗ-ena* expr. signifying being giddy, moving rapidly; *kiŗukku* (kiŗukki-) to feel giddy, be delirious; *n.* giddiness, craziness. *Ma. kiŗu-kiŗukka* to become embroiled; *kiŗukkam* dizziness, giddiness. *Ka. giŗi, giŗa, giŗu, giŗake, giŗaki, giŗiki, giŗike* whirling, going round; *giŗa guŗtu* to go round (as the head from biliousness); *giŗane* with a whirl. *Tu. giŗiyuni* to suffer from giddiness; *giŗigitti* a child's toy with wheels whirling round by means of a string between them. *Te. giŗagira* round and round, spinning; *giŗuna* circularly, in a circle; *giŗaka, giŗaka, (VPK also) giŗra, giŗa, giŗla* pulley over which to pull water from well; (VPK for all items) wheel of cart. *Go. (Tr.) kirkand* a whirligig, water-beetle (*Voc.*

710). /Cf. *Mar. girakñē* to whirl. DED(S) 1327.

1596 *Ta. kiŗukku* craziness, lunacy; passion, conceit, arrogance; *kiŗukkan* conceited, arrogant fellow; crazy fellow, lunatic; (Koll.) *kiŗucal* obstinacy. *Ma. kiŗukka* to be insolent; *kiŗutu, kiŗuvu* insolence; (Shanmugam) *kiŗukkan* lunatic; *keŗuvu* pride; *keŗukka* to be proud, opposed, defy. *Ko. kird* act of disobedience, doing opposite of what one is told to do. *To. kiŗk* violent anger, madness (or with 1597 *Ta. ciŗukku*). *Ka. keccu* pride. DED 1328.

1597 *Ta. ciŗukku* (ciŗukki-) to be angry with; *ceŗu* (-v-, -nt-) to hate, dislike, detest, be angry with; (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry at, detest; *n.* anger; *ceŗunar, ceŗunar, ceŗār, ceŗōr* foes; *ceŗumpu, ceŗal* hatred; *ceŗam* hatred, aversion, irrepressible anger, love-quarrel; *ciŗaru* (ciŗari-) to be angry with. *Ko. ciŗv-* (ciŗt-) id. *To. kiŗk* violent anger, madness (or with 1596 *Ta. kiŗukku*); *kiŗ toť/kiŗk ōoť-* to become mad with anger (lit. anger strikes him [*dat.*]); *keŗn gwił-* to murmur in protest (for *kwil-*, see 2152). *Ka. kiŗu* to rage, burn with rage or great desire; *keŗal* to become angry, begin to rage; *keŗalcu* to enrage (or *keŗal* and *keŗalcu* with 1961 *Ta. ceŗu*). *Te. ciŗra, ciŗru* anger, displeasure; *ciŗaciŗa* sullenness, ill-humour; *ceŗaceŗal-ādu* to be angry or furious; *keŗalu* to be angry or enraged (or with 1961 *Ta. ceŗu*). *Kui* *kiŗeni* sullen, surly, out of temper. *Br. kiŗēng* abuse; *k. tining* to abuse (or with 1590 *Ta. kiŗavu*); *kiŗk* grudge, rancour. DED(S, N) 1329.

1598 *Ta. kiŗuñku* (kiŗuñki-) to move (*intr.*), stir, shake, stagger. *Te. (K.) giŗupu* to shake, move (*intr.*, as the body, ears of an animal); (K.) *giļupu* to shake (*tr.*) as the pigtail. DED 1330.

1599 *Ko. kiŗbn* leopard. *To. kiŗme-p* id. *Ka. kiŗaba, kiŗuba* id.; *kiŗaba, kiŗabu, kuŗuba, kuŗuva, katte-kiŗaba, -giŗaba, -kuŗuba, -guŗuba, -guŗuva* hyaena (katte ass). *Tu. katte-kurbe* id. Cf. 2590 *Ta. ciŗuttai*. DED 1331.

1600 *Ta. ciŗa* (-pp-, -nt-) to be enraged, be very angry, become red with inflammation (as tumour); *ciŗappu* anger, fury, inflamed condition; *ciŗam* anger, fury, war; *ciŗavu* (ciŗavi-) to be angry, indignant, fight; *ciŗaval* battle; *ciŗavar, ciŗavunar* enemies. *Ma. ciŗam* wrath; *ciŗikka* to be touchy; *ciŗippu* anger; *ciŗippikka* to irritate; *ciŗaññuka* to be touchy (? or with 2521 *Ta. ciŗuñku*). *To. sinm* anger, grudge. *Ka. kinisu* to be or become angry; *n.* anger, wrath. *Te. kiniiyu* to be angry, displeased or irritated; *kinuka, kinka* anger, displeasure, wrath, rage; *kinupu* anger. DED 1332.

1601 *Kol. (Kin.) kinani, (SR.) kinām* cold. *Go. (A.) kinan, (L.) kind* id. (*Voc.* 678); (ASu.) *kinnān* wet, cool; *kinnita* cold. DED 1333.

1602 *Ko. kiđ* *Olea robusta*. *To. kiđ* id. DED 1334.

1603 *To. kin* small. *Ka. (Hav.) kin̄k̄ini* beralu little finger. *Kođ. kin̄p̄ē* boy. *Tu. kin̄ni* small, young; the young of an animal, smallness; *kin̄yavu* the young of an animal, a little thing; *kin̄yappē* mother's younger sister; *kin̄yamme* father's younger brother; *kinkana, kin̄kana* a little; *kin̄yru, kin̄aru, kinalu* a bit, trifle. *Kor. (T.) kinnige* younger one; (O.) *kin̄yo* small. DED(S, N) 1335.

1604 *Kođ. kinn-* (kin̄ni-) to tear into strips (rags, plantain or screwpine leaves). *Kol. kin̄i-* (kin̄it-) to break into pieces (*intr.*); *kink-* (kin̄ikt-) id. (*tr.*). ? *Nk. (Ch.) kinup-* to break, crack knuckles. DED(S) 1336.

1605 *Pe. ginen orli* a kind of rat. *Manđ. ginen orli* id. (*Karať māsa*). *Kuwi* (Su.) *ginesi orli* id.; (S.) *genesi orli* squirrel. For *orli/orli*, see 994. DEDS 224.

1606 *Ta. ci* pus; mucous matter, as of the nose; *cikkai* phlegm; *cittam* slime or mucus voided in dysentery; *cittai* rottenness; *cittai-kkan* blear eyes; *ciŗ* pus. *Ma. ci* putrid matter, secretion of eyelids; *cika* (cin̄nu) to rot, be spoiled; *tr. cik̄ka; cik̄ku* rotten; *ciccal, ciyal* rottenness, caries. *Ko. kiv* pus, ear-wax; *kit-* (kity-) to rot, (wound, corpse) decays and stinks; *giñ* snot, dirt, esp. excrement. *To. kitil* rotten; ? *i-ñm* (*obl. i-ñt-*) snot (or with 551 *Ta. iļai*). *Ka. ki* to become pus, become putrid; *kivu, kiŗa, kimu* pus, matter of a sore; *kin̄i* any impurity of the teeth. *Kođ. ki-y-* (ki-yuv-, ki-ñj-) to become rotten; *cela* pus. *Tu. kivu* pus. *Te. cik̄u, civuku, (B. also) cimuku* to rot; *cimu* pus; *cimiđi* snot; *ciđa* any disease of animals or plants, rot, blight. *Kol. sivk-* (sivikt-) to become rotten; *si-m* pus; (Kin.) *cimur, (SR.) simud* nasal discharge; (Kin.) *cimur, (Pat., p. 31) simud* ear-wax. *Nk. sim* pus. *Go. (Koya Su.) sim* id. (< *Te.*). *Manđ. hiven* id. *Kui sivenđi, sivenji, (K.) hivenji* pus; *siŗva* (siŗt-), (P.) *srihpa* (siŗit-) to rot, decay. *Kuwi* (F.) *siŗessi, (Isr.) siŗesi, (S.) simesi, (Su.) simesi, (P.) simu, (P.) sivenđi* pus; (F.) *siŗhali, (S.) siŗnai* to rot; (Isr.) *siŗ-* (siŗh-) to go bad. *Kur. kittnā* to rot. *Malt. kite* id.; *kitro* rotten. *Br. kish* pus, snot. For the possibility of two bases, with *k-* and *c-* respectively, see Burrow 1976, p. 41. DED(S) 1337.

1607 *Ta. kikk̄iy-ena* onom. expr. signifying chirping, peeping sound (as of chickens), screeching, screaming sound (as of birds). *Ka. ki* ki the cry of certain birds, the squeaking of pigs. *Te. gĩka* an elephant's roar; (B.) *giđi* shrilly. DED(N) 1338.

1608 *Ka. giŗaga, giŗuga* the bottlebird, *Ploceus baya*. *Kođ. ki-je* pakki weaver bird. *Te. giŗiġāđu, giŗiġiġāđu* the weaver bird, *Baya ploceus baya*. DED(S) 1339.

1609 *Ka. kiŗu* disregard, scorn. *Te. kiŗu* id. DED 1340.

1610 *Ta.* cippu a comb, a small cluster or bunch of plantain fruits; *civu* (civi-) to comb or brush the hair. *Ma.* cika to comb; *cintuka* to comb the hair with the fingers; *cippi* a comb, a cluster or comb of a plantain bunch; *cippu* a comb. *To.* ki-c- (ki-č-) to comb. *Ka.* (Jenu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) sipe comb; (Coorg) sippe comb of banana; sipe comb. *Kođ.* ci-p- (ci-pi-) to comb; ci-pi a comb. *Tu.* kipu a bunch [of plantains]; *cipu*, (B-K.) sipu a comb or cluster of plantains; *cimpu* id. *Te.* (B.) cipu a comb, part of a bunch of plantains. *Pa.* kīpid a comb. DED (S, N) 1341.

1611 *Ka.* gību house, abode. *Te.* gīmu house. /Cf. Krishnamurti, *Language* 39. 563, for possible derivation with suffix \*-mpu from Pkt. gīha- < Skt. gr̥ha-. DED(S) 1342.

1612 *Ta.* ciy (pp-, tt-) to cut with adze, cut down. *Ko.* ki-c- (ki-č-) to cut by chipping. *To.* ki-c- (ki-č-) to scrape. *Ka.* kisu to make thin, scrape, furbish or polish; *n.* scraping, scratching; *kis-uli* a small chisel; (Hav.) gisuli chisel. *Tu.* kisuli, gisuli a carpenter's plane; *gisuni* to pare, strip off, shave, scrape. *Konđa* kis- (-t-) to scrape, scratch. *Kur.* kisla adze. DED(S) 1343.

1613 *Ta.* kiri, kiri-ppillai mongoose, *Herpestes mungo*. *Ma.* kiri. *Ka.* kiri. *Kođ.* ki-ri. *Kui* kirpeni. DED 1344.

1614 *Ta.* kiri-ppāmpu, kirai-ppāmpu = species of intestinal worms, *Lumbricus*. *Ma.* kiri-ppāmpu worm bred in the body. DEDS 225.

1615 *Kui* gīra the voice. *Kuwi* (S.) gīya, gīta, gīga word, syllable (*pl.* gīanga); (Isr.) gīyā voice. DEDS 226.

1616 *Ko.* ki-r (obl. ki-t-) loose bosom and waist of woman's clothes when tied at waist for working. *Tu.* girpuni, gidypuni, giduruni, gid(y)runi to loosen, untie, break, pull down; to be loose, be pulled down; gidpu loosening. *Kor.* (O.) girpu, (M.) kippu to pluck. DEDS 227.

1617 *Ta.* kirai greens, pot-herbs, vegetables; kirai-ttanpu spinach, *Amarantus gangeticus*. *Ma.* cira greens, eatable leaves, esp. *Chenopodium album* and various *Amarantus* species; kira greens; (Tiyya) kira, cira spinach. *Ko.* ki-r sp. *Amarantus*. *To.* ki-ry id. *Ka.* kire, kire various species of greens. *Te.* (B.) kira, kire herb, vegetable, greens. Cf. 1760 *Ta.* kuy. [Various edible greens, especially *Amarant(h)us* species. The botanical identification of the several *A.* species is apparently still a problem. Hooker's possibilities include *A. paniculatus* Linn. = *A. speciosus* Sims, and *A. caudatus* Linn. = *A. paniculatus* Wall.] DED(N) 1345.

1618 *Kur.* kibā frost, ice. *Malt.* kiwe cold, cool; kiw-kiwe to feel cool or cold. ? Cf. *Ta.* kūrī cold, cold wind; kūtal sensation of cold, chilliness. DED(S) 1347.

1619 *Ta.* kī place or space below, underneath, bottom, east, former time, inferiority; *adv.* down; *kīma* abasement, humility; *kīvu* place below; *kīratu* that which is under or below; *kīror* persons inferior in status; *kīr-ātai-cikai* arrears of former years (cf. 5153); *kīnar* mean, low, vulgar people; *kīrakku* east, bottom, low place, lowness. *Ma.* kīr, kīru place below; under, down; what is former; *kīr-āntu* last year (cf. 5153); *kīma* inferiority; *kīrakku* the lowland of the Tamil country, east; *kīrakkan* man from the east; *kīriyuka* to descend, be low, degraded; *kīrikka* to make to descend, humble. *Ko.* ki- lower, east; *ki-ṛm* (obl. ki-ṛt-) monsoon clouds which lie on the hills as mist. *To.* ki- lower; *ki-koy* the underneath place; *ko-d* last year (cf. 5153). *Ka.* kīr, kīra, kīr state of being low, below, under, down, base, meanness; a low, inferior, base, or mean man; *kīratana* lowness, inferiority; *kīrgu*, *kīrgu* to be low, be dwarfish; *kelagu* state of being under, etc.; lower side, bottom; under, down; state of being previous; (PBh.) *keṛage* below, under. *Kođ.* ki- lower, below; *ki-ṛi* id.; *ki-da* place below, down; *ki-l-a-ndi* last year; *kippuni* lower level in a field (cf. 5086 *meppuni* and 4269 *Ka.* *hupni*); *kīkkirē* junior member of a house; *kē-ki* the east; *kē-kiē* eastern. *Tu.* kīṛu base, low, mean; *kīṛu* inferior; *kītake*, *kītake* a base or rude fellow; *kīlmetu* inferior and superior; upside-down. *Te.* kīr- lower, below; *k(r)inda* below, down; *k(r)indu* the part or region below, past time; *kīrindiki* downward; *k(r)incu* mean, low, base; *kīṛupadu* to be vanquished. *Pa.* kīr below. *Kur.* kīyā beneath, under (*postposition, adv.*); *kītā*, *kīyāntā* lower, lowermost, humble in rank; *kītāntā* low-born. *Br.* ki-, ki, kē below, down; *kēragh* lower side, bottom, low, under, below. DED(S) 1348.

1620 *Ta.* kīr bridle, rein, bit. *Ka.* kīr bit of a bridle. DED 1349.

1621 *Kur.* kīrā hunger, poverty, desire. *Malt.* kīre hunger, thirst, appetite, famine; *kīrwa* hungry, thirsty. DED 1350.

1622 *Ta.* kīl (kīlv-, kīlṭ-) to rend (*tr.*), tear, split; burst (*intr.*), as bund of an overfull tank; *n.* part, portion, section. *Ma.* cīl splinter, piece of wood, wedge. *Ko.* ci-l pieces (of pot, paper, etc.), division of land. *Ka.* gīlu to rend (*tr.*); *sīl*, *sīlu* to split (*intr.*), divide, be rent; split (*tr.*), etc.; *n.* splitting, a split, fragment, part. *Tu.* cīlu a split, splinter; *sīlu* a crack, crash, split. *Te.* cīlu to break (*intr.*), split, crack, be divided, broken, torn, rent, split; *cīlucu*, *cīlucu* to split (*tr.*), break, divide, tear; *cīlika* slice, sliver. Cf. 1581 *Ta.* kīrī and 1624 *Ta.* kīru. DED(N) 1351.

1623 *Ta.* kīru (kīrī-) to scratch, draw lines, scribble, write; *n.* scratch, mark, stroke, scrawl, writing; *kīral* scratching, marking, drawing lines, writing; *kīrru* stroke, line,

mark, stripe; *kīrukku* (kīrukki-) to scribble, write illegibly, cancel, score out; *n.* scribble, scoring out anything written; *kīrukka* scribbling, scoring out; (Tinn.) *kīcu* to scratch. *Ma.* kīru a stripe; *kīruka* to scratch, draw lines; *kīrukka* to erase, strike out; *kīcukka* to scratch (as fowls). *Ko.* ki-r a mark, line. *Ka.* gīru to scratch, scrape, draw lines or streaks; *n.* a line, streak, stripe; *kīru* to scratch, scrape; *gīru* a line, stroke; *gīku* to scratch, scrape, etc.; *gīcu* id., to scrawl, scribble, draw a line or lines over with a pen; *n.* scratch, line made with a pen, scrawling; *gīju* to draw a line or lines over with a pen; *kīruku* to scratch out, erase. *Kođ.* gi-c- (gi-ci-) to make a mark by scratching. *Tu.* kīruni, gīruni to scratch, wound slightly by the nails; *kīru*, *gīru*, *gīru* scratch, superficial wound; *gīru* line, stroke, mark; *gīcuni* to scratch over with a pen, scrawl, draw lines; *gerē* a line, row, stroke. *Kor.* (T.) kīt- to scrape. *Te.* gīru to scratch, scrape, (K. also) comb with fingers; *gīrudu* scratching, scraping; (K.) *gīrupu* to pass fingers through (as feathers of a bird, etc.), pat, stroke; *gīra*, *gīra* stroke, line; *gīku* to scratch, scrape, erase; *gīcu*, *gīyu* to scratch, scrape, draw (as a line on a surface); *gīru* line, mark, stroke; *kīru* layer, stratum, (B. also) line, mark, stroke; *gīruku*, *gīluku* to scribble; *jīlugu* a cursive hand or writing, illegibility; (K. also) *vb.* to write letters illegibly without leaving spaces; (K.) *jīru* to scratch, scrape; *jīra* line, streak, stripe; *gerā* line. *Kol.* ki-ra stripe. *Nk.* (Ch.) *khīr* line. *Pa.* gīr line, mark. *Ga.* (P.) gīri line. *Go.* (Tr.) *kīrwān* scratch (*Voc.* 690); (SR.) *gīt* line (*Voc.* 1095). *Konđa* (BB) gīr id. *Kui* gīra id., mark, scrape. *Kuwi* (S.) lōki garri grīnai to underline; (T.) gīri line; (Isr.) gīra line on the palm of the hand. /Cf. Or. gīrā a line. ? Cf. Skt. kiraka-a scribe. DED(S) 1352.

1624 *Ta.* kīru (kīrī-) to slit, tear, rend, cut, gash, slice; *n.* gash, cut, slice, piece; *kīral* tearing; *kīru* slice, piece; *kīl* (kīlv-, kīrṭ-) to rend (*tr.*), tear. *Ma.* kīru rag, shred; *kīruka* to be slit, torn; tear, rend; *kīral* a tear; *kīru* fragment, piece; *kīntuka* to slice, cleave; *kīntal* a slice, piece. *Ko.* ki-r (ki-ry-) to tear (*intr.*, *tr.*), gash; *ki-r* gash. *To.* ki-r (ki-ry-) to tear. *Ka.* kīru piece, slice (of fruits and flesh). *Kođ.* ki-r (ki-ri-) to tear (*intr.*); *ki-t* (ki-ti-) id. (*tr.*); *gi-r* (gi-ri-) to make gash; *ki-ti* torn piece (paper, cloth). *Tu.* kīruni to split; *kīru* split, rift; *kīru* part, bit, splinter. *Te.* (K.) gīru, gīru to tear, rend. *Go.* (G. Mu.) kīrr, (L.) kīr a wound (*Voc.* 689); (LuS.) *keerkē* a bit or piece. Cf. 1581 *Ta.* kīrī and 1622 *Ta.* kīl. DED(S) 1353.

1625 *Ta.* kīru (kīrī-) to hint at; ? *kīrī* (pp-, tt-) to play pranks; *n.* stratagem, artifice, practical joke. *Te.* gīrupu, (K. also) gīru, gīruvu, gīru, gīlupu, gīru to wink, as in making a sign or conveying a hint. *Ga.* (S.) gīṭap- to wink (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) gīr-gīr (huṛāṇā) to wink jocularly at anyone as a

signal. *Kuwi* (F.) kannū gitali to blink; (S.) kanka gītkinai to leer (*sic*). DED(S) 1354.

1626 *Pa.* kukonđi, (S.) kukandi leopard. *Go.* (Koya Su.) kukkāl id. DEN 18.

1627 *Ka.* kukkaṭi fork-tailed shrike. *Te.* kūkaṭimāga id. DED 1355.

1628 *Ta.* kukku (kukki-) to sit on one's legs, squat. *Ko.* kuki-r- (kukrc-) to sit down. *Ka.* kukkarisu to squat. *Tu.* kuṅkuru going on hands and legs, as an infant; (B-K.) *kokkaru-kulḷu* to sit on the half-bended knees. *Te.* (Merolu) *kukuṇḍu* to sit. *Kui* kopka (< *kok-p*; *kokt*-) to sit, sit down, sit on, settle down, subside; *n.* act of sitting, subsidence. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) kug- (-it-), (P.) kog-, (F.) kūgali, (S.) kugginai, (D.) gok- to sit; (Mah.) kupki ki- to make to sit. DED(S) 1356.

1629 *Ko.* kik small round basket. *Ka.* kukke, kukki small basket made of bamboo. *Tu.* kukke basket; *kurkily* a kind of basket. *Kor.* (T.) *coṭṭa kurkeli* a small basket. ? Cf. 1779 *Ma.* kuriyan and 1644 *Tu.* kūnjely, *Pa.* kuṇa. DED(S) 1357.

1630 *Kur.* kukk head, extremity; mother-tuber. *Malt.* kuku head. DED 1358.

1631 *Ka.* kuggaṭe, kūgaṭe soap-nut tree. *Te.* kuṅkuḍu id., *Sapindus emarginatus*. DED 1359.

1632 *Ka.* guggari, gugguri, gugri grain boiled whole or half dressed, and seasoned. *Tu.* gugguri soaked grain. *Te.* guggiḷlu (*pl.*) any grain boiled but not reduced to a pulp. *Go.* (ASu.) guggri any grain boiled and seasoned. DED(N) 1360.

1633 *Ka.* gugguri, guggari curling, a curl; guṅguru, gujuru state of being curled or tangled. *Tu.* gujīru curled. DED 1361.

1634 *Te.* kuṅkaṭi, kūkaṭi a lock or tuft of hair, (*SAV* also) crest of peacock. *Go.* (Ma.) kukur(i), (Ko.) kukur cock's comb (*Voc.* 712); (Koya Su.) kūkōḍ, (ASu.) kokkōr id.; (LuS.) kookooree crest on a bird's head. *Konđa* (BB) kukuṭi hair. DED(S) 1361, DEN 19.

1634A *Ka.* guṅgāḍa, guṅgāḍi, guṅgāni mosquito; guṅguru eye-fly; mosquito, gnat. *Tu.* gugguru small insect infesting grain. *Kui* gungu a large wood-boring insect. *Kuwi* (Su.) gongara viha a kind of mosquito. /Cf. Mar. gūguraḍe mosquito. DEDS 228.

1635 *Konđa* (BB) kus- (-t-) to urinate; kuski (usually *pl.* kuski) urine. *Manđ.* kuh- (-t-) to urinate. Cf. 2128 *Ka.* korcu. DED 1362, DEDS 229.

1636 *Ka.* kusi to bend, stoop, be lowered, hang down from heaviness, sink, give way, settle, tumble in, wear away, etc.; *n.* state of being bent, sunk, etc.; *kusuku* state of being lowered or low, as a door, etc. *Tu.* kuṣiyuni, kuṣipuni, kusipuni to contract,



shrink in; kusuruni to shrink in; kuskuni to shrink, give way, sink in. *Kor.* (M.) kusi below. ?*Te.* kudyu to sink, go down, decrease; kudincu to suppress, abate, lessen. Cf. 1907 *Ka.* külu. DED(N) 1363.

1637 *Ka.* kusuku, kusaku, kusiku, kusuñku to strike, beat, wash by slightly beating; kusubu, kusumu to wash clothes by beating them on a flat stone, knock down; kukku, kuđuku to wash clothes by beating. *Tu.* kurkāvuni to wash well, as clothes. *Te.* gunju to beat (as clothes in washing). DED 1364.

1638 *Ta.* kukucucu (-pp-, -tt-) to whisper; kukucucuppu whispering; kukucuc-enal onom. expr. signifying whispering; kacu-kuc-enal, kacu-muc-enal whispering into the ear. *Ma.* kuśakuśukka, kukucukukka to whisper; kuśalikka id., to mumble; kaśukuśu imit. sound of whispering. *Ko.* guc guc in (-id-) to whisper; gucguen in a whisper, secretly. *Ka.* kucu, kusa, kusu, guja, guju, gusa, gusu, kisu, gisu a sound imitating whispering (frequently reduplicated). *Tu.* guji, guju, gujji, guju, gusu, kusukusu whispering. *Te.* gugasusa whisper; in a whisper or low voice. *Go.* (Mu.) kuskusa vark- to whisper (*Voc.* 809; for vark-, see 5310); (SR.) kusai silently, noiselessly (*Voc.* 807); (ASu.) kusāy in a low voice, secretly; kusmūs man- to be silent. *Kur.* (Hahn) kusmusa'anā to whisper. /Cf. Pkt. (Avahattha; Saraha 3.5) khusukhusa- to whisper; H. khushkus, Nep. khushkus whispering. Areal etymology to be added to MBE 1969 (the IA items are not in Turner, *CDIAL*): Dr. \*k/gucVk/gucV-:IA \*khusukhusV-. DED(S, N) 1365.

1639 *Ta.* kuccu cluster, tuft, tassel, weaver's long brush; koccu tassel; kuñcam bunch of flowers, tassel, cluster of grass, bushy tail of the yak, weaver's brush; kuñci tuft of hair (esp. of man), crest of peacock, tassels (as insignia of royalty), membrum virile; kuñcu membrum virile. *Ma.* kuccu, kuñcam, kuñci tassel, brush (esp. of toddy-drawers); kucci penis; koñcu mane of animals. *To.* kwisy/kwiś fringe (on garment). *Ka.* kuccu, koccu bunch, bundle, cluster, tassel, brush; kuñca id., a kind of fan or chowry; goñcal cluster, bunch; goñci a mass; goñce mass, cluster; ?*kunpe* genitals (quoted by Katre 1968:95). *Tu.* kucci, goñju tassel; kuñca id., flybrush; kuñña genitals; goñci, goñcily bunch, cluster. *Te.* kuccu tassel, tuft. *Go.* (SR.) kucc(y)a bunch (*Voc.* 718); (Ch.) kunjar, (Mu.) kunjar hair-knot; (Tr.) kunja the knob in the bun of hair tied on the top of the head; (Ko.) kunja kelt plaited hair (*Voc.* 723). *Kui* gusa short hair at the nape of the neck. Cf. 2092 *Ta.* kottu. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3408, kürca- bunch, tuft (of grass, etc., often used as a seat), brush; no. 4172, gucha- bundle, bunch, clump, bush; guluccha-, guluc(h)a-, gutsa-bundle, cluster, nosegay, etc.; no. 4174, gunja- bunch, bundle, cluster. DED(S) 1368.

1640 *Ta.* kuccu splinter, bit of stick, stalk; kucci splinter, peg, stick. *Ma.* kuccu chip, piece of straw. *Ka.* (Hav.) kutti stump. *Tu.* kucci, kutti the stump of a shrub. *Pa.* kucci stump of a tree. *Ga.* (P.) kusun (*pl.* kuskul) id. *Konda* gusil id. *Pe.* gruc id. *Manđ.* gruc id. DED(S, N) 1369.

1641 *Kur.* (Hahn) kuji shadow, phantom. *Malt.* kuji shadow. DEDS 230.

1642 *Go.* (Ph.) kujji noose, snare; (Tr.) khujji a noose for snaring quails (*Voc.* 720). *Kui* kuji a snare for birds. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kuja a snare.

1643 *Ma.* kuññu the hump on a bull's shoulders. *Go.* (Ma.) kunjāri hump of bullock (*Voc.* 723); (LuS.) koonjaree id. *Konda* gunzam, guzam shoulder.

1644 *Tu.* kuñjely a kind of weel for catching fish. *Pa.* kuña small bamboo basket. *Ga.* (S.) kunje small basket. *Go.* (Ko.) kucca, (M.) kūca large basket (*Voc.* 719). ? Cf. 1629 *Ko.* kik, *Ka.* kukke, and 1779 *Ma.* kuriyan. DEDS(N) 231.

1645 *Ta.* (Koll.) kökkey neck. *Ma.* kuñci nape of neck; koññā throat. *Ka.* kuñke nape of neck, shoulder; goñke throat; gōñ, gōñ neck. *Te.* koñkulu the bones on either side of the nape of the neck. *Nk.* (Ch.) gurunga neck. *Go.* (Tr.) gurugā oesophagus; (Ch. G. Ma. Ko.) guruga throat, (G. also) Adam's apple; (M.) gurugā neck, throat; (S.) guruga Adam's apple (*Voc.* 1162); (ASu.) gurğā id. DED(S) 1370.

1646 *Ta.* kuñci anything small; young bird, chicken; kuñcu young of birds and various animals. *Ma.* kuññu, kuñci young, small, infant; kuññan boy; also endearingly of girls; kuññi = kuññu, kuññan; girl. *Ko.* kunj children as given by god, men as children of god; kun small. *Ga.* kunni young of an animal, esp. a young dog; gunna smallness; (Hav.) kuññi a young one. *Kođ.* kuññi child; *ma-guññi* n. pr. bull in mythology (see 4780); (Shanmugam) kuññappē uncle, father's younger brother; kuññavvē aunt, father's younger sister. *Tu.* kundu a child of Pariahs; (B-K.) kuññi, kuñni small. *Te.* gunna young of an animal; kunna, kūna infant, young of an animal; kunnādu boy, lad; (Inscr.) kunnulu (*pl.*) sucklings, children. *Kol.* ku-na puppy. *Kur.* curkuñju, (Hahn) curxunju the last-born of a family (for cur/cur, cf. cūdda end, last). Cf. 1873 *To.* ku-x. DED(S) 1371.

1647 *Pa.* guññi owl; uma guñi a kind of owl. *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) kunji large owl (*Voc.* 724). *Konda* (BB) uma gunji owl. *Kui* gunji id. *Kuwi* (S.) gunji id. DED(S) 1372.

1648 *Ka.* gunju to pull (*intr.*), contract, move convulsively (as muscles, hands or legs). *Te.* gunju to pull (*tr.*), drag; ginju-konu to writhe, move the limbs convulsively; gijagija violently, convulsively; n. violent struggle, convulsion; gijagija-gonu, gijagijal-

ādu to be in convulsions. *Nk.* kuy- to pull, drag. *Go.* (M.) gunjānā to drag (*Voc.* 1105); (Koya Su.) gunj- to pull. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gunjeri ā- to be giddy, weak. ?*Br.* xunzing, xinzing, xizzing, xuzzing to move in a sitting or crouching position (Bray: < Pers. *khaz*-). DED(S) 1373.

1649 *Ta.* kuṭakam, kuṭaku Coorg; kuṭakku west; *adj.* kuṭa. *Ma.* kuṭakam, kuṭaku, kuṭaku Coorg; kuṭakan, kuṭavan Coorg man. *Ka.* koḍagu Coorg; koḍaga Coorg man. *Kođ.* koḍavi Coorg; koḍavē Coorg man; *fem.* koḍavati. *Tu.* koḍagu Coorg; koḍage Coorg man. ?*Kur.* kūrux *adj.* Oraon; kūruxas an Oraon man; *fem.* kūruxni; (Hahn) kurux Orāḍ; (Pfeiffer). Cf. 2203 *Ta.* kōṭai. DED(N) 1374.

1650 *Ta.* kuṭakam, kuṭaca-ppālai Conessi bark, *Holarhena antidysenterica*. *Ma.* kuṭaka-ppāla *Echites pubescens*. *Ka.* koḍasige, koḍisigu, korisigu, kuruṭiga *Wrightia antidysenterica* R. Br. *Tu.* kuḍeñji-mara id. *Te.* kodise, koḍise-pāla *W. tinctoria*. /Cf. Skt. kuṭaja-, kuṭaca- *W. antidysenterica*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3229. [*Holarhena* = *Echites* = *Wrightia*.] DED(S) 1375.

1651 *Ta.* kuṭam waterpot, hub of a wheel; kuṭaṅkar waterpot; kuṭantam pot; kuṭantai Kumbakonam (old name); kuṭukkai coconut or other hard shell used as vessel, pitcher; kuṭikai ascetic's pitcher; kuṭuvai vessel with a small narrow mouth, pitcher of an ascetic. *Ma.* kuṭam waterpot; kuṭukka shells (as of gourds) used as vessels, small cooking vessel with narrow mouth; kuṭuka, kuṭuva small vessel. *Ko.* koṛm (*obl.* koṛ-) waterpot with small mouth; ? kuck small clay pot used to drink from (? < \*kuṭikkay). *To.* kurky small pot. *Ka.* koḍa earthen pitcher or pot; kuḍike small earthen, metal, or wood vessel; guḍuvana, guḍāna large water-vessel, used also for storing grain; earthen pot used for churning. *Kođ.* kuḍike pot in which food (esp. rice) is cooked. *Tu.* kuḍki, kuḍkē, guḍke small earthen vessel. *Te.* kuḍaka, kuḍuka cup, bowl, scoop, any cup-like thing; guḍaka a coconut or other similar shell; (B) guḍaka, kuḍaka shell of a fruit prepared to serve as a snuff-box, etc., small metal box; (Inscr.) kuḍalu small earthen vessels. *Kuwi* (Su.) ḍōka, (S.) ḍōka, (F.) ḍōkka pot (Te. kuḍaka > \*kḍōka > ḍōka). /Cf. Skt. kuṭa- waterpot; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3227. DED(N) 1376.

1652 *Ta.* kuṭar, kuṭal, kuṭalai bowels, intestines, entrails. *Ma.* kuṭar, kuṭal bowels, placenta, prolapsus ani, etc. *Ko.* koṛm small intestines. *To.* kwiṛ id. *Go.* (Tr.) kuṭdali a stomach of ruminants (*Voc.* 740). DED 1377.

1653 *Ta.* kuṭalai long cylindrical basket of palmleaf, ring of wickerwork for a well, cover of palmleaf carried as protection against rain. *Ka.* (Gowda, p. 102) kuḍpu small basket. *Tu.* kuḍupu a strainer made of wickerwork. *Pa.* (S.) kuḍp- (kuḍṭ-) to weave baskets,

etc. out of bamboo. *Ga.* (P.) kurp- (kurt-) to plait split bamboos to make baskets; ? (Oll.) kurup- (kurup-), (S.) kurup- (kuruṭ-). (S.) kurup- to spin thread. *Kur.* (Hahn) kuḍnā to plait, braid, twist. DEDS (N) 232, DED 1488.

1654 *Ta.* kuṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to drink, inhale; n. drinking, beverage, drunkenness; kuṭiyan drunkard. *Ma.* kuṭi drinking, water drunk after meals, soaking; kuṭikka to drink, swallow; kuṭippikka to give to drink, soak; kuṭiyan drunkard. *Ko.* kury- (kur-) to drink (only in: uc kury- to drink urine, i.e. to be humbled). *To.* kuḍṭ- (only 2nd stem) to drink (in song; < Badaga or *Ta.*). *Ka.* kuḍi to drink, inhale; n. drinking; kuḍisu to cause to drink; kuḍika, kuḍaka drinker, drunkard; kuḍita, kuḍata drinking, a draught; kuḍu, kuḍiyuvi drinking. *Kođ.* kuḍi- (kuḍip-, kuḍic-) to drink. *Tu.* kuḍcuni to drink excessively, swallow liquor; kuḍcely, kuḍicely drunkenness; kuḍcele, kuḍicele drunkard. *Te.* kuḍucu to eat, suck, drink, enjoy, suffer; kuḍupu to feed, suckle, cause to eat, enjoy, or suffer; n. eating, food, enjoying, suffering; kuḍupari one who eats, enjoys, or suffers; kuḍi right, right-hand; kuḍiti the washings of rice, split pulse, etc., used as a drink for cattle. Cf. 1658 *Ko.* guṛakn. /Cf. Skt. kuṭi-intoxicating liquor. DED(S) 1378.

1655 *Ta.* kuṭi house, abode, home, family, lineage, town, tenants; kuṭikai hut made of leaves, temple; kuṭical hut; kuṭicai; kuṭinaī small hut, cottage; kuṭimai family, lineage, allegiance (as of subjects to their sovereign), servitude; kuṭiy-āi tenant; kuṭiyilār tenants; kuṭil hut, shed, abode; kuṭaṅkar hut, cottage; kaṭumpu relations. *Ma.* kuṭi house, hut, family, wife, tribe; kuṭima the body of landholders, tenantry; kuṭiyan slaves (e.g. in Coorg); kuṭiyān inhabitant, subject, tenant; kuṭiñil hut, thatch; kuṭil hut, outhouse near palace for menials. *Ko.* kuṭil shed, bathroom of Kota house; kuṛm family; kuḍl front room of house; kuṭl hut; guṛy temple. *To.* kwiś shed for small calves; kuś room (in dairy or house); kuḍś outer room of dairy, in: kuḍś was fireplace in outer room of lowest grade of dairies (cf. 2857), kuḍś mony bell(s) in outer section of ti- dairy, used on non-sacred buffaloes (cf. 4672); kury Hindu temple; ? kwiḍy a family of children. *Ka.* kuḍiya, kuḍu śūdra, farmer; guḍi house, temple; guḍil, guḍalu, guḍisalu, guḍasalu, guḍasala, etc. hut with a thatched roof. *Kođ.* kuḍi family of servants living in one hut; kuḍiē man of toddy-tapper caste. *Tu.* guḍi small pagoda or shrine; guḍisaly, guḍisily, guḍisily, guḍicily hut, shed. *Te.* koṭika hamlet; guḍi temple; guḍise hut, cottage, hovel. *Kol.* (SR) guḍi temple. *Pa.* guḍi temple, village resthouse. *Ga.* (Oll.) guḍi temple. *Go.* (Ko.) kuṛma hut, outhouse; (Ma.) kurma menstruation; (Grisson) kurma lon menstruation hut (*Voc.* 782, 800); (SR.) guḍi, (Mu.) guḍdi, (S. Ko.) guṛi temple;

guddi (Ph.) temple, (Tr.) tomb (Voc. 1113). *Kui* gudi central room of house, living room. /Cf. Skt. *kūṭa*-, *kuṭi*-, *kūṭi*- (whence Ga. (P.) *kuṭe* hut; *Kui* *kūṭi* hut made of boughs, etc.; Kur. *kuṭyā* small shed or outhouse; Malt. *kuṭya* hut in the fields; Br. *kuṭ(ḍ)i* hut, small house, wife), *kuṭikā*-, *kuṭīra*-, *kuṭuṅ-gaka*-, *kuṭicaka*-, *koṭa*- hut: *kuṭumba*- house-hold (whence Ta. Ma. *kuṭumpam* id.; Ko. *kuṭmb* [? also *kuṭm* above]; To. *kwīḍb*, *kwīḍbil* [-il from *wikil*, s.v. 925 Ta. *okkal*]; Ka., *Koḍ*-, Tu. *kuṭumba*; Tu. *kuḍuma*; Te. *kuṭumbamu*; ? *Kui* *kumbu* house [balance word of *idu*, see s.v. 494 Ta. *il*]). See Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3232, *kuṭi*-, no. 3493, *koṭa*-, no. 3233, *kuṭumba*-, for most of the Skt. forms; Burrow, *BSOAS* 11.137. DED(S, N) 1379.

1656 *Koḷ*. (SR.) *gudipeṅ* to cut crops or grass. Br. *gudding* to chop off, cut down, slaughter, bruise. (Kamaleśwaran.) DEN 21.

1657 Ta. *kuṭiṇai* rock horned-owl, *Bubo bengalensis* (cf. 2200 Ta. *koṭṭāṇ* id.). Te. *guḍla-gūba* an owl. /Cf. Mar. *ghuḍgē* owl. DED 1380.

1658 *Ko*. *guṛakn* noise of drinking so that water plops inside. To. *kuṛk* one swallow of water. Ka. *kuṭuku*, *guṭaku*, *guṭuku* a gulp, draught, morsel; food; *kuṭukisu*, *guṭukisu* to gulp; *guṭukkane* with a single gulp; *guṭṭi* = mixture of medicine of such a quantity as can easily be swallowed by babies. Tu. *guṭuka*, *guṭuku* a single gulp, draught; *guḍumbu* gulping. Te. *guṭaka* a single swallow or gulp; *guṭuku*, *guṭukku*, *guḍukku* the sound of swallowing; *guṭaṅga* the sound made in drinking water rapidly. Ga. (S.) *guṭuka* an act of swallowing (< Te.). Cf. 1654 Ta. *kuṭi*. /MBE 1969, pp. 296-7, no. 43, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4481, \**ghuṭt*- (Pkt. *ghu/ott*- to drink, and NIA forms). DED(S) 1381.

1659 Ta. *kuṭukuṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to rumble, rattle; *kuṭukuṭa*, *kuṭukuṭi* hookah (as producing a gurgle); *kuṭukuṭuppai* anything making a rattling sound, small tambourine, wooden clapper; *kuṭukuṭukkai* ripe coconut in which the kernel rattles; *kuṭukuṭ-enal* expr. signifying gurgling, rattling sound. Ma. *kuṭukuṭa* onomatop. descriptive of gurgling, rumbling noise. Ko. *gurg*- (*gurgu*-) to thunder; *gurg* thunder; *guṛ guṛ* in- (*id*-) (water) runs with a gurgle; *goṛ goṛ* in- (*id*-) to make noise (stone rattled in pot, bee buzzing about in pot, any swift movement, as of flying, of movement in a narrow place, of train in tunnel). To. *kuḍx*- (*kuḍxy*-) (stomach, thunder) rumbles, (buffalo, man) makes stamping noise in running, (flies) buzz, (fire) crackles; *kuḍx* noise of walking; *kuḍi*... (in-) noise of god *Ko-nṭōw* opening and shutting his dwelling. Ka. *guḍu*, *guḍi*, *guṛu* a sound used in imitating rumbling, growling, grumbling, thundering, or roaring; *guḍugu* to thunder; run when playing at tipcat or ball,

bawling and keeping one's breath at the same time; *guḍugu*, *guḍigu* thunder, roar, etc.; *guḍuguḍu* gurgling sound of running water; *guḍuguḍisu* to grumble, roar, etc.; *guḍuguḍi* a hubble-bubble. Tu. *guḍuguḍu* a rumbling noise (as of thunder); a noise made in smoking tobacco in a hubble-bubble, a noise made in shaking a coconut whose kernel is dried within; *guḍuguḍi*, *guḍiguḍi* a hubble-bubble; *guḍumbu* the noise of anything falling into a well, etc. *Koḷ*. (SR.) *gudm*- to make noise; (Kin.) *gumcad* it thunders. Pa. *guri*-, *gudr*- to thunder. Go. (Ma.) *gurnj*- to thunder (Voc. 1161). *Kui* *dṛu* loud report, noise of explosion, thunder; *dṛu inba* to make a loud report, thunder. *Kuwi* (Su.) *gnu*- to thunder; (F.) *gūṛṇu* aiyali id.; (S.) *glōnai* id.; *glōpu* thunder. Kur. *gurguramba* 'anā, *gurgurūnā* to make a succession of abrupt noises rapidly repeated (e.g. thunder, hand-mill, hookah, a shot re-echoing among hills); *gurguri*, *gurguryā* hubble-bubble made of brass. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 9, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4180, and additional reduplicated forms (Dr. and IA \**guḍuguḍu*). DED(S, N) 1382.

1660 Ta. *kuṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to work through as bees gathering honey, scoop, hollow out, bore, perforate, penetrate; n. anything hollow, ola basket for eating and drinking from; *kuṭaiyu* hollow, cavity; *kuṭā* cavity, cavern; *kuṭavu* cave. To. *kuḍy* pit, mortar; *kuḍy*- (*kuḍs*-) to have a shallow hollow (as back of thumb by pressure of index finger); (*kuḍc*-) to make into a shallow hollow (e.g. pile of rice, back of thumb by pressure of index finger); (for *d*, MBE 1974b, p. 44, n. 20). Ka. *koḍe* to hollow, excavate, scoop, scrape out, remove with the finger or a pick (as ear-wax); *koḍacu*, *koḍasu* to remove the ear-wax with the finger or with a pick, remove the impurities from out of a vessel by rubbing its inside with the hand; *kuḍite*, *kuḍate*, *kuḍute* palm of the hand, esp. hollowed or held as a cup; *goḍagu*, *goḍugu* hollow, hole; *goṭ(a)ru* hole, hollow in a wall, tree, etc. Tu. *kuḍē*, *guḍē* a rat's hole. Kor. (O.) *goḍe* id. Kur. *khodā*, *khodrō*, *khodor* hollow (of a tree-trunk), full of holes; cavity inside a tree, hole. Cf. 1818 Ta. *kural*. /Cf. Skt. *koṭara*-hollow of a tree; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3496, including H. *khodā*, *khodā* (whence the Kur. items). DED(N) 1383.

1661 Ta. *kuṭai* (-v- -nt-) to pain (as the ear, the leg); *kuṭaiccal* neuralgia, gnawing pain. Ka. *koḍe* to ache, itch very much; *koḍata*, *koḍeta* the pain of a sore, severe itching. DED 1384.

1662 Ma. *kuṭayuka* to throw out, fling away, shake extremities; *kuṭacal* shaking off. Ko. *keru*- (*kerd*-) to shake (tr.). To. *kwiry*- (*kwiric*-) to move violently, thrashing about (snake when attacked, person in convulsion). Ka. *koḍapu*, *koḍavu* to scatter or throw in different directions with the

hand, shake or toss about. *Koḍ*. *koḍa*- (*koḍap*-, *koḍand*-) to shake (body; tr.); *koḍak*- (*koḍaki*-) to shake (tr.), wag (tail); *kuḍi*- (*kuḍiv*-, *kuḍind*-) (earth) shakes. Tu. *kuḍpuni* to shiver (as from age); dust, shake off (as the dust of a cloth, etc.). DED(S) 1385.

1663 Ta. *kuṭai* umbrella, parasol, canopy. Ma. *kuṭa* umbrella. Ko. *koṛ* umbrella made of leaves (only in a proverb); *keṛ* umbrella. To. *kwāṛ* id. Ka. *koḍe* id., parasol. *Koḍ*. *koḍe* umbrella. Tu. *koḍe* id. Te. *goḍugu* id., parasol. *Kuwi* (F.) *gūrgū*, (S.) *gudugu*, (Su. P.) *gurgu* umbrella (< Te.). /Cf. Skt. (*lex*.) *utkūṭa*- umbrella, parasol. DED(S) 1386.

1664 Pa. *guḍva* nilgai. Go. (Mu.) *koḍal* (māv) a kind of deer; (L.) *koḍā* māv, (SR.) *khodḍā* māv blue bull (Voc. 890); (Ko.) *guriya* māv nilgai (Voc. 1159). Ga. (S.) *guri* god bison. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *gura* bison. DEDS 235.

1665 Go. (Ph.) *kuṭār* chaff (Voc. 729); (ASu.) *kuṭār* corn without grains. Kur. (Hahn) *kuṭār* chaff. DEN 20.

1666 *Nk*. *kuṭke* small fragment, crumb, etc. Go. (Ph.) *kuṭka* a piece; (Tr.) *kuṭkā* sāri half of a loaf of bread; (Mu.) *kuṭki*, *kuṭke* a piece, lump (Voc. 730). DEDS 234.

1667 To. *kuṭur* *siṭi*... cooing of pigeons (for *siṭi*..., see 2763). Ka. *kuṭru*, *guṭru* id. Tu. *kuṭru* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *guḍr*- (*-it*-) to coo. DED 1387.

1668 Ma. *kuṭṭakam*, *kuṭṭukam* cauldron, large vessel with narrow mouth (esp. for treasure). *Koḍ*. *kuṭṭuva* big copper pot for heating water. DED 1388.

1669 Ta. *kuṭṭam* depth, pond; *kuṭṭai* pool, small pond; *kuṭṭam* deep cavity, pit, pool; *kuṭṭu* depth, hollow, pond, manure-pit. Ma. *kuṭṭam*, *kuṭṭu* what is hollow and deep, hole, pit. Ka. *kuṇḍa*, *koṇḍa*, *kuṇṭe* pit, pool, pond; *guṇḍa* hollowness and deepness; *guṇḍi* hole, pit, hollow, pit of the stomach; *guṇḍige* pit of the stomach; *guṇḍitu*, *guṇḍittu* that is deep; *gumpu*, *gumpu*, *gumbu* depth, profundity, solemnity, secrecy. *Koḍ*. *kuṇḍi* pit; *kuṇḍitere* manure-pit. Tu. *kuṇḍa* a pit; *koṇḍa* pit, hole; *guṇḍi* abyss, gulf, great depth; *gumpu* secret, concealed. Te. *kuṇṭa*, *guṇṭa* pond, pit; *kuṇḍu* cistern; *guṇḍamu* fire-pit; (Inscr.) a hollow or pit in the dry bed of a stream; *gunṭa* pit, hollow, depression. *Koḷ*. (Pat., p. 115) *guṇḍi* deep. *Nk*. *ghuṇḍik* id. Pa. *guṇṭa* pool. Go. (A.) *kuṇṭa* id. (Voc. 737). *Koṇḍa* *guṇṭa* pit, hollow in the ground. *Kui* *kuṭṭ* a large pit (Chandrasekhar, *Trans. Linguistic Circle Delhi* 1958, p. 2). *Kuwi* (S.) *gunṭomi* pit; (Isr.) *kuṇḍi* pond. Cf. 1818 Ta. *kuṇḍa* and 2082 Kur. *xoṇḍā*. /Cf. Skt. *kuṇḍa*- round hole in ground (for water or sacred fire), pit, well, spring. DED(S) 1389.

1670 Ta. *kuṭṭam* smallness; young of a monkey; *kuṭṭaṇ* laddie, lassie, as a term of endearment; kid or lamb; *kuṭṭi* young of a

dog, pig, tiger, etc.; little girl; smallness; *kuṭṭai* shortness, dwarfishness; *kuṭṭ-eru* = small bull; *kuṭṭai* shortness, that which is short and stout. Ma. *kuṭṭaṇ* boy, lamb, calf; *kuṭṭi* young of any animal, child (chiefly girl), pupil of eye; *kuṭu* small, narrow. To. *kuṭ* short, small (*kuṭ xwāṛ* small shola, *kuṭ-xiṭ* short-ears, i.e. tiger); *kwīṭṭ* (Voc. *kwīṭa*-) husband, man younger than a woman speaking, man (suffix in proper names) (for restricted use in all meanings, MBE 1974b, p. 39, §5.67); *kwīṭy* wife (very restricted use, ibid. §§5.66, 67). Ka. *giddu*, *guḍḍu* shortness, smallness; *gidḍa* dwarf; *fem*. *gidḍi*; *guḍḍa* dwarf, a boy; smallness, shortness; (Hav.) *kuṭṭu* short. *Koḍ*. *kuṭṭi* child of any caste except Coorgs; young of animals (except dog, cat, pig). Tu. *gidḍa* small, short; *gidḍe*, *gidḍele*, *gidye*, *gidyele* dwarf, short man; *fem*. *gidḍi*, *gidḍu*; *kuṇṭe* a short man, dwarf; *kuṇṭi* a female dwarf; short; (B-K.) *guḍḍu* short. Te. *gidḍa*, *giṭaka* short, dwarfish; *gidasa* id., stunted; (SAN) *guḍḍa* child. Go. (Ko.) *guṭṭur* mane dwarf (Voc. 1109); (Ko.) *guṇḍal* short (Voc. 1118). *Kui* *guṭa* short, dwarfish; *guṭi* stumpy, short, shortened. Kur. *guḍru*, *guṇṭu* dwarfish (of persons and animals only). Br. *ghuḍḍu*, *guḍḍu* small; urchin. /Cf. Mar. *gidḍā* short and thick. DED(S) 1390.

1671 Ta. *kuṭṭu* (*kuṭṭi*-) to cuff, strike with the knuckles on the head or temples; n. a blow with the knuckles or the fist on the head, cuff. Ma. *kuṭṭuka* to pound, cuff. Ko. *kuṭ*- (*kuc*-) to pound. To. *kuṭ*- (*kuṭy*-) to knock, pound. Ka. *kuṭṭu* to beat, strike, pound, bruise; n. a blow, a pulverized substance; *kuṭṭuvike*, *kuṭṭuha* beating, etc. *Koḍ*. *kuṭṭ*- (*kuṭṭi*-) to pound. Tu. *kuṭṭuni* to thump, give a blow, strike with the fist, pound, bruise; *kuṭṭu* a blow given with the fist. *Koḷ*. *kuḍk*- (*kuḍukt*-) to pound (grain); (Pat., p. 159) *kuḍkeng* to knock on door. *Nk*. *kuṛk*- to pound, knock. Pa. *kuṭip*- (*kuṭit*-) to punch, knock (door); (S.) *kuṭṭ*- to strike foot against stone. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *guṭ*- to knock with the fist. *Kui* *guṭa* fist. Malt. *kuṭye* to nail, drive in a peg (< IA). Br. *kuṭṭing* to pound; *kuṭṭa* bruised (< IA). Cf. 2063 Ta. *koṭṭu*. /Cf. Skt. *kuṭṭayati* to bruise, crush, pound, strike lightly; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(1). DED(S) 1391.

1672 Ka. *kuṭṭu* to prick, ache; n. a pricking or piercing pain in the bowels arising from constipation, etc. Te. *kuṭṭu* to prick, pierce, bore, sting, stitch, sew; n. stitching, sewing, seam, stitch, hole or bore made in ear or nose for wearing an ornament, a sting, a sharp sudden pain; *kuṭṭincu* to cause to be sewn or stitched. *Koḷ*. *kuṭ*- (*kuṭt*-) to sew. *Nk*. *kuṭṭ*- id. Pa. *kuṭṭ*- to pierce, sew. Ga. (OIL) *kuṭ*- id.; (S.) *kuṭṭ*- to stitch, sew. Go. (S.) *kuṭ*- to stitch, sew. (Voc. 727). ? *Kui* *kuṭa* (*kuṭi*-) to incite, instigate, urge, rouse, stir to action (usually in pl. action form *kuṭka* [*kuṭki*-]). Cf. 1677 Kur. *kuḍnā* and 2064 Ta. *koṭṭu*. DED(S) 1392.

1673 *Ta.* kuṭṭu secret. *To.* kuṭ a secret; reserve. *Ka.* guṭṭu a secret, one's private affairs. *Koḍ.* guṭṭi secret. *Tu.* guṭṭu a secret, one's private affairs; secret. *Te.* guṭṭu a secret, secrecy. DED 1393.

1674 *Ta.* kuṭṭai, kuṭṭai-maram stocks; kai-kuṭṭai handcuffs. *To.* kuṭy, koy-kuṭy id. DED 1394.

1675 *Ka.* kuṭṭe state of being pulverized by woodworms; kuṭṭe-huṇ woodworm. *Tu.* kuṭṭe decay, rottenness; kuṭṭe-puri a borer that destroys trees. DED 1395.

1676 *Ma.* kuṭṭa a knotty log. *Ko.* guṭ stake to which animal is tied, any large wooden peg. *To.* kuṭy a stump. *Ka.* (Coorg) kuṭṭu stem of a tree which remains after cutting it. *Koḍ.* kuṭṭe log. *Tu.* kuṭṭi stake, peg, stump. *Go.* (Mu.) kuṭṭa, guṭṭa, (G. Ma.) guṭṭa, (Ko.) guṭa stump of tree; (S.) kuṭṭa id., stubble; (FH.) kuta jowari seedling (*Voc.* 731). *Pe.* kuṭa stump of tree. *Kui* guṭa, (K.) guṭa id. *Kuwi* (Su.) guṭṭu (pl. guṭka) id., stubble of paddy; (Isr.) kuduli log. / The items here, those in *DBIA* 104 (add: *Go.* [SR.] guṭṭam, [M.] guṭṭa, [L.] guṭa peg [*Voc.* 1112]), and those in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3893 \**khutṭa*, \**khutṭa*- and no. 3748 *ksōda*-, exhibit considerable convergence and present many problems of immediate relationship. DED(S) 1396.

1677 *Kur.* kuṭṇā/kuṇā (kuṭṇas) to thread, string, fix on any pointed instrument (e.g. a spit), throw the woof-thread in weaving. *Malt.* kuḍe to pierce as with a needle. Cf. 1672 *Ka.* kuṭṭu. DED 1397.

1678 *Go.* (W. Ph.) guḍi navel (*Voc.* 1127). *Kur.* kuḍḍa umbilical cord. *Malt.* kuḍe navel. Cf. 2050 *Ta.* koṭi. DED(S) 1398.

1679 *Kol.* guḍḍi a bear. *Nk.* guḍḍi id. *Pa.* (S.) guḍḍi black. *Go.* (M.) guḍ, (Ko.) guḍi id. (*Voc.* 1115). DED(S) 1399.

1680 *Ka.* guḍḍu, guḍḍi eyeball, egg; guḍasu anything round; guḍi a circle, halo. *Tu.* kuḍu testicles of dogs, cats, etc. *Te.* g(r)uḍḍu eyeball, egg; guḍusu a circle, round; godḍa cylindrical stone; guḍi halo round the sun or moon. *Kol.* guḍ (pl. guḍi) testicle. *Nk.* (Ch.) guḍ (pl. -i) egg; kanta guḍḍa eyeball; ? gaḍḍa stone, pestle made of stone. *Go.* (Ko.) guḍi variety of small bead (*Voc.* 1114). *Koṇḍa* guḍu eyeball, egg, testicle (< *Te.*); guḍu, (Sova dial.) gurzu pupil, eyeball. *Kuwi* (Su.) guḍu egg (< *Te.*). Cf. 1695 *Ta.* kuṇṭu. / Cf. *Skt.* guṭikā-, guḍa- globe, ball, pill; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4181. DED(S, N) 1400.

1681 *Ta.* kuṭṭai kerchief, towel, small strip of cloth. *Ka.* guḍḍe a piece of cloth, used by men. *Tu.* kuṇṭu cloth, garment, dress. *Kor.* (O.) kuṇṭu cloth. *Te.* guḍḍa cloth, a bit or piece of cloth. *Koṇḍa* guṇḍer(i) saree, a loin cloth for women. DED(S) 1401.

1682 *Ta.* (CTD) kuṇṭu a small hill. *Ka.* guḍḍa, guḍḍu mountain, hill; guḍḍe heap, pile; guṭṭa, guṭṭe hillock. *Koḍ.* guḍḍe heap. *Tu.* guḍḍe hill, (B-K. also) heap. *Te.* guṭṭa hill, hillock, mountain, heap; guḍḍamu, guḍḍāmu a plot of land, field; (*VPK*) guḍḍe, guḍḍi field on mountain slopes, a high field. *Ga.* (S<sup>3</sup>) guḍiṭa a small field for cultivation of vegetables. *Go.* (A. S.) guṭṭa hill, mountain (*Voc.* 1111); (Mu.) guḍri, guḍra hillock (*Voc.* 1116). *Koṇḍa* guḍe hill field; guḍri hillock. *Pe.* guṭi bank of river. *Mand.* guṭi id. *Kuwi* (Su.) guḍiṭa field of dry cultivation; (S.) guḍika dry land; (F.) kūḍiṭa paddy field; (Isr.) guḍiṭa field, esp. a dry one suitable for ploughing. DED(S) 1402.

1683 *Koṇḍa* kuṇi tuber. *Pe.* kuṇi id., root. *Mand.* kune tuber. *Kui* kuna tuberous root, sweet potato, yam. *Kuwi* (F) pōḍo kūna sweet potato; (S) kunna yam, potatoes; (Su. P.) kuna tuber; (Isr.) kuna kuca radish. ? Cf. 1578 *Ta.* kiṇṇaku. DED(S) 1546.

1684 *Ta.* kuṇil cudgel, drumstick; kuṇiṇu stick. *Ka.* kuṇil cudgel; guṇaku, guṇuku, kuḍupu stick for beating drums, fiddlestick. Cf. 2076 *Ka.* koṇapi and 2210 *Koṇḍa* kōpa. / Cf. *Skt.* kopa- drumstick, fiddlestick, club; cf. *Apabhraṃśa* (*Mahāpurāṇa*) kuḍuva- a stick for beating drums. DED(S) 1404.

1685 *Ta.* kuṇukupu (-pp-, -tt-) to whine, murmur, grumble, speak through the nose; kuṇukup-ṇal onom. expr. signifying whimpering, whining; kuṇukkan one who talks through his nose; kuṇuku (kuṇuki-) to prattle, talk pleasantly; kuṇaṭṭu (kuṇaṭṭi-) to wheedle, whine. *Ka.* guṇa, guṇu, goṇa a sound in imitation of grumbling; guṇugupu murmuring, buzzing, whispering among the people; goṇagu to nasalize; *n.* nasalization, grumbling, murmuring; goṇaga man who nasalizes; (Coorg) guṇugu to murmur. *Tu.* guṇugupu, guṇuguttu, guṇugunu murmuring, muttering, grumbling; guṇuguttuni to mutter, etc. *Te.* goṇāgu, goṇūgu, (K. also) godāgu to murmur, mutter, grumble; goṇagoṇa murmuringly; guṇiyu to grumble, murmur. *Go.* (Koya T.) guṇang- to grumble. *Kur.* guṇnā to fret. *Malt.* kunkunare to murmur. / *MBE* 1969, p. 291, no. 11, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4013(2), H. gungun murmur, etc.; also BHS ghunāyate buzzes (of a bee), etc. DED(S, N) 1405.

1686 *Ta.* kuṇukku an ear-ornament. *Ma.* kuṇukku a lotus-like ear-ring; nose-ring. ? Cf. 1823 *Ta.* kuṇai. DED(N) 1406.

1687 *Ta.* kuṇuṅku smell of cattle, butter, etc. *Ma.* kuṇukku-nāruka, kuṇukku-manam sweaty smell, smell of soiled linen steeped in water. DED 1407.

1688 *Ma.* kuṇṭan cripple. *Ko.* kuṇṭ- (kuṇṭy-) to be lame, limp; kuṇṭ lame; kuṇṭ man with two legs useless or amputated; *fem.* kuṇṭy; kuṭ lameness; kuṭṭ man with

slight limp; *fem.* kuṭy. *To.* kuṭ lameness. *Ka.* kuṇṭu, kuṇṭu to limp, halt, hop; *n.* lameness, hopping, a hop; kuṇṭisu to cause to hop, etc.; kuṇṭa lame man; *fem.* kuṇṭi; kuṇṭanike hopping; kuṇṭitana lameness. *Koḍ.* kuṇṭ- (kuṇṭi-) to be lame, limp; kuṇṭi lameness; kuṇṭe lame man; *fem.* kuṇṭi. *Tu.* kuṇṭuni, kuṇṭāvuni, kuṇṭuni, kuṇṭāvuni to halt, limp; kuṇṭa lame, crippled; kuṇṭāṅgely hobbling, lame. *Te.* kuṇṭu to limp, walk lamely; kuṇṭugineu to limp; kuṇṭi lame, lameness, lame man; kuṇṭitanamu lameness. *Kol.* (SR.) kuṇṭ- to limp. *Pa.* (S.) kuṭal lame. *Go.* (Tr.) kūṭānā to go lame, usually of animals, rarely of men; (Mu.) kūṭ- to hop on one leg, limp; (M.) kūṭā lame; kuṭahānā to limp; (SR.) kuṭal, (Ma.) kuṭal lame; (Ko.) kuṭal a lame man (*Voc.* 824); (S.) kuṇṭi lame (*Voc.* 736). / Cf. the 'lame' words in Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3261, 3262, 3941. DED(S) 1408.

1689 *Ka.* kuṇṭe a harrow, the web-beam in a loom. *Tu.* kuṇṭe the web beam of a loom. *Te.* guṇṭaka, (*VPK*) guṇṭika, guṇṭiki, guṇṭike, guṇṭava, guṭava a harrow. DED (S) 1409.

1690 *Ma.* kuṇṭa slave; dirty woman. *Ka.* guṇḍa servant. *Te.* guṇḍāḍu id. DED 1410.

1691 *Nk.* guṇḍap- to wind round (*tr.*). *Pa.* guṇḍ- to bend (*intr.*); guṇḍpip- (guṇḍpit-) to make to bend. *Kui* guṇḍis kopka to squat, sit on the heels (for kopka, see 1628). DEDS 236.

1692 *Te.* guṇḍa powder. *Pa.* guṇḍa dust. *Go.* (M.) guṇḍam powder; (Ko.) guṇḍal sawdust (*Voc.* 1117). *Koṇḍa* guṇḍa powder, dust. *Pe.* guṇḍa flour. *Mand.* guṇḍa powder. *Kuwi* (Su.) guṇḍa, (F.) gūṇḍu flour. *Kur.* guṇḍnā to reduce to powder; guṇḍa powder, flour, fragments, (Hahn) flour made of rice (also guṇḍi). *Malt.* kuṇḍo anything reduced to powder; guṇḍi dust. / Cf. *Skt.* guṇḍaka-dust, powder; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4193. DED(S) 1411.

1693 *Ta.* kuṇṭi heart, kidney, roe of fish; kuṇṭi-kkāy kidneys, heart. *Ma.* kuṇṭi-kkāyi cashew fruit without the nut, and other analogies (kidneys). *Ka.* guṇḍige the heart, courage; guṇḍi-kāyi the heart (in a physical sense only). *Tu.* guṇḍige the breast, heart; bravery, courage; guṇḍe courage; guṇḍe-kāyi the heart. *Te.* guṇḍe, guṇḍelu, guṇḍiya the chest, heart, courage, boldness; guṇḍe-kāya the heart; guṇḍā brave, bold; rude, rough. *Nk.* guṇḍur-kāya kidney. *Pa.* (S.) guṇḍer-kāya heart. *Go.* (Tr.) guṇḍur-kāi kidney; (Ma.) guṇḍe, guṇḍru kāya, (S.) guṇḍe kāya, (Ko.) guṇḍer kāya heart; (S.) guṇḍe gizzard; (Ko.) guṇḍe chest (*Voc.* 1119). *Koṇḍa* (BB) guṇḍa id.; guṇḍa kāya heart. *Malt.* koṇḍa id. DED(S) 1412.

1693A *Ta.* kuṇṭi buttocks, rump; bottom (as of a vessel), end of a fruit or nut opposite to the stalk. *Ma.* kuṇṭi posteriors, anus;

bottom of a vessel. *Ka.* kuṇḍe buttocks, anus; bottom of a vessel. *Te.* kuṭṭe anus. *Ga.* (P.) kuṇḍ id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kūna buttock. DED(S) 1413.

1694 *Ka.* (Hav.) kuṇḍige plantain flower bud. *Tu.* (B-K.) kuṇḍige the plantain flower.

1695 *Ta.* kuṇṭu ball, anything globular and heavy, bullet, testicle of beasts. *Ko.* guṇḍ gal, kal guṇḍ a huge, round stone; guṇḍ gaṭ a way of tying up a person in a ball. *Ka.* guṇḍa roundness; guṇḍu anything globular, round stone for grinding, boulder, plummet, testicle of beasts, bullet; guṇḍage, guṇḍuge of a round, globular form. *Tu.* guṇḍu anything round, ball, bullet; round, globular; guṇḍe round. *Te.* guṇḍu bullet, rock, bead, anything spherical; guṇḍrani, guṇḍramu round, spherical, cylindrical; rubbu-guṇḍu stone pestle or roller used in grinding things in a mortar. *Kol.* guṇḍ stone; (SR.) rubguṇḍ pounding stone. *Nk.* ghunḍ stone. *Ga.* (S<sup>3</sup>) kuṇḍran round. *Go.* (S.) guṇḍkula pēru bead necklace (*Voc.* 1121); (M.) gōṇḍra round (*Voc.* 1195); (ASu.) guṇḍal id. Cf. 1680 *Ka.* guḍḍu. / Cf. *Mar.* ghḍ, ghḍā stone, esp. round stone. DED(S) 1414.

1696 *Go.* (Mu.) guṇḍral (pl. guṇḍrahk) a kind of quail (*Voc.* 1122). *Kur.* guṇḍri quail. DEDS 237.

1697 *Ma.* kuṇṇa penis. *Ka.* (Nanj.) kuṇṇe mari id. *Koḍ.* kuṇṇe id. *Tu.* kuṇṇe id. DED 1415.

1698 *Ma.* kutanam remainder, refuse, grated coconut from which the milk is expressed. *Te.* koda, kodava remainder. DED 1416.

1699 *Ta.* kutappu (kutappi-), kutatṭu (kutaṭṭi-) to turn about food in the mouth, munch. *Te.* (K.) kodupu id. DED 1417.

1700 *Ka.* kudaru, kudiru, kuduru low ground, a hollow, bed of a stream, stream. *Tu.* kuduru small island, sandbank. *Go.* (Mu.) kudur sand (*Voc.* 752). *Kur.* kudur low-situated ricefields; (Hahn) kudur nāl wet or low fields. DEDS(N) 238.

1701 *Pa.* gudaḷ a kind of tree. *Go.* (Mu.) kudal a tree the bark of which is used for making rope (*Voc.* 750). *Kui* kudali a forest tree from the bark of which the ancients made clothes. DEDS(N) 239.

1702 *Ta.* kutaṭai lisp, prattle of children, soft talk (as of young girls); simpleton; kutaṭaimai indistinctness as in child's prattle; kutaṭṭu (kutaṭṭi-) to babble, prattle. *To.* kwiṭil stammerer. *Ka.* kodalu, kodlu to hesitate in speaking, stammer, mutter with the omission of a syllable; *n.* (also kodāl) act of stammering; kodala stammerer. *Tu.* kodde, godde stammering, lisping. *Te.* kotuku, koduku to speak with some syllables suppressed, mumble, hesitate in speaking; *n.* low mumbling speech, mutter; (K.) kodalu stam-

mering, mumbling; (K.) kodalincu to lisp as children do, speak softly. DED 1418.

1703 *Ta. kutaru* (kutari-) to become loose, dishevelled. *Ma. kutaruka* to shake off. *Konḍa kut-* (-t-) to strip off, remove (clothing), untie (knot), open (doors). *Pe. kut-* (-t-) to loosen, unfasten, take off (hat). *Kuwi* (Isr.) kud- (-it-) to shift, move (*intr.*); kut- (-h-) to shift (*tr.*). DEDS 240.

1704 *Ta. kutaru* (kutari-) to dig up and scatter. *Te. kodaru* to be scattered. DEDS 241.

1705 *Ta. kuti* (-pp-, -tt-) to jump, leap, bound, frolic, leap over, escape from, splash (as water), spurt out; *n.* jump, leap; *kutippu* leaping. *Ma. kuti* leap, gallop; *kutikka* to jump, skip, boil, bubble up; *kutukkuka* to take a spring in order to leap. *Ka. gudi* to jump, stamp, make a noise with the feet; *kuduku* to trot; *n.* trotting; (Hav. S.) *gudiku* to jump. *Tu. guttu* a leap, jump; a stride. *Te. kudupu* to shake (*tr.*), agitate, jolt; *n.* shaking, jolting; *kudulu* to be shaken, jolt. (K. also) shake while walking, flutter in agony; *kudilincu* to shake (*tr.*); *kudilika* shaking, agitation, jolting. *Konḍa gudlis-* (-t-) to shake violently. *Kur. kudnā* to move about; *kudāba'ānā* to make run; *kudākudi* in hot haste; *kudur-kudur* at a trot. Cf. 1711(a) *Ta. kutirai*. DED(S) 1419.

1706 *Ka. (Hav.) kudi* turn. *Tu. kudi* id., instant.

1707 *Ta. kuti*, *kutiā-kāl*, *kuti-kkāl*, *kuti-kāl* heel of the foot. *Ma. kuti*, *kuti-kāl* id. *Te. gudi-kālu* id. DED 1420.

1708 *Kui* (K.) guti mouth. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) guti, (F. S. Isr.) gūti id. DEDS 242.

1709 *Ta. kutir* (-v- -nt-) to be settled, determined, fixed up. *Ma. kutir* small mounds of earth in ricefields, on which the rice is sown and after it is grown sufficiently, is transplanted with a hoe. *Ko. kud-id-* (-it-) to fix firmly in ground, tamp earth around (post), hammer end of iron bar to shorten it, apply force. *Ka. kuduru* to settle, recover from illness, be set, arranged, fixed, settled, set right, be reformed, become firm, resolute, prosper, succeed; *n.* (also *kudri*) settlement, symmetry, orderliness, health, a garden bed, a rim preventing grain flying out of a mortar, a ring of cord to prevent a pot from rolling over. *Tu. kuduruni* to recover from sickness; *kudi* fixed, settled. *Te. kuduru* to become settled, established, be adjusted or arranged, suit, fit, become calm, become firm, resolute, fixed in opinion, be cured, be set right, terminate successfully; *n.* recovery of health, adjustment, fitness, beauty, symmetry, steadiness, a ring of straw, rope, etc., placed under a pot to prevent its rolling over, a support, a rim of stone or other material placed under a mortar to prevent spilling of rice, a garden bed; well-formed, beautiful; *kudurcu*, *kudirincu* to arrange, adjust, settle, cure, rectify;

*kudirika* state of being well adjusted, steadiness; (K.) *kodaru* to increase, abound; *kuduḍa-baḍu* to become settled, well-grounded, arranged, quieted, pacified. *Konḍa guduri* a long pial in the house to keep waterpots, etc. on. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kudru* top of fireplace. DED(S) 1421.

1710 *Ta. kutir* large earthen receptacle for storing grain. *Ka. kudir* receptacle for grain made of earthen hoops or bamboo mats, a granary. DED 1422.

1711 (a) *Ta. kutirai* horse; cock of a gun. *Ma. kutira* horse, cavalry. *Ko. kudyr* horse. *To. kiṭir* id. *Ka. kudire*, *kudure*, *kudare* id., a knight at chess; cock of a gun. *Koḍ. kudire* horse. *Tu. kudurē* id.; lock of a gun, (B-K.) catch of an umbrella; (B-K.) grasshopper. *Te. kudira*, *kudaramu* horse. Cf. 1705 *Ta. kuti*.

(b) *Te. gurramu* horse; (Su. 1973) lock of a gun. *Kol. gurram* horse. *Nk. ghurram* id. *Nk. (Ch.) kummam/kurram* id. *Pa. gurrol* (pl. *gurroci*) id. *Go. (Ko.) gurram* (pl. *gurrak*) id. (Voc. 1157). *Konḍa guṛam* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *gūrumi*, (S.) *gurromi* id. /On the possibility of *Te. gurramu* being derived from IA (Skt. *ghoṭaka-*), see Burrow, *JIDL* 1.23-4. DED(S, N) 1423, DEN 22 (united Su. 1973).

1712 *Pa. kudur* ḍokka a kind of lizard. *Go. (A. Ko.) kudur* ḍokke id.; (Mu.) *kudur* ḍekke garden lizard; (Ch.) *kidri* ḍokke house lizard (Voc. 753). DED(S) 1424.

1713 *Ta. kutai* loop, running knot, button or clasp of a bracelet. *Ma. kuta* loop (as of bowstring); *kutam* tightness, elasticity. *Ka. kude* a fetter; *gutta* closeness, tightness; *gudi* to tie the feet or legs; *gudi*, *gudige*, *guduge*, *gudupu* rope for the feet used in climbing palm trees; *guddi* a clog tied to the neck of cattle. *Te. kudiyu* to become tight or close (as a knot); *guttamu* fitting, tight (as a bracelet); (K.) *kuducu* to hold tight, tie tight; *gudi-garra* a clog tied to the neck of cattle. *Pa. guḍam* button. *Go. (Mu.) gudam* id. (Voc. 1125). DED(S) 1425.

1714 *Ta. kutai* notch at end of bow to secure the loop of a bowstring, notch at the feather end of an arrow; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten the bowstring at the notch. *Ma. kuta* notch of bow or arrow, notch or step in a log of wood or rough ladder used for climbing, steps of well or ladder; *kutekka* to make a notch; *kutam* notch. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kudi* tip of bow. DED(S) 1426.

1715 *Manḍ. gudgā* to blaze; *gudva* flame. *Kuwi* (T.) *gudva*, (F.) *gūdūvwa*, (S.) *guduwa* id. DEDS 243.

1716 *Ka. (Hav.) kutta* straight up. *Tu. (B-K.) kutta* vertical, steep, straight.

1717 *Ta. kutti* bottle, vial for oil or ointment. *Koḍ. kutti* tall, narrow container made of bamboo or bell-metal; *pa- kutti* milking pot. *Tu. kutti* a liquid measure as of oil, etc. DED 1427.

1718 *Ka. kuttige* throat, neck, throat and neck. *Te. kutika*, *kutuka* throat; *kuttika*, *kuttuka* throat, gullet, voice, tone; *gontu*, *gontuka* throat, voice, tone. *Nk. kutka* throat. *Pa. kunda* ḡolu nape of the neck. *Konḍa* ḡotika throat; (Sova dial.) *kutu* neck. *Pe. kuta*, in: *kuta* aspond hiccough. *Manḍ. kuta* ahpond id. *Kuwi* (T.) *kuta*, in: *kuta* ve'uri id.; (F.) *kuta* ve'uri aiyali to hiccough; (S.) *kūtha* wiuri hiccough (*sic*); (for ve'uri, see 5383). DED(S) 1428.

1719 *Ta. kuttu* (kutti-) to puncture, pierce, bore, perforate, stab, sew, gore, insert punctuation marks, dig; pain, ache (as the head); *n.* thrust, stab, puncture, prick, incision, goading, dot, punctuation mark, acute pain, ache; *kuttal* internal pain, aching, wounding; *kutti* iron probe to test the contents of a sack, coulter of a plough; *kutar* (-v-, -nt-) to peck at. *Ma. kuttuka* to pierce, stab, sting, embroider, dig, prick in an ola, write, *vb. intr.* of piercing pain; *kuttikka* to get made by a tailor; *kuttu* a stab, prick, dot, pain; *kutaruka* to stab, pierce. *Ko. kut-* (kuty-) to pierce, prick, sew, butt with horn, gore; (belly) aches with pricking sensation; *kut* pierced hole, half of cloak; *kut* act of pricking, goring, butting. *To. kut-* (kuty-) to pierce, stitch, sew, dip (something into something), thrust (hand into hole, pocket, water); *kut* sewing, seam, half of cloak. *Koḍ. kutt-* (kutti-) to thrust (with end of stick), gore. *Tu. kuttuni* to bore, pierce; *kuttu* a prick, puncture, very small hole; *kuttaruni* to feel a biting or itching sensation, ache; *kuttaṭa*, *kuttaṭa* pain. *Konḍa gut-* (-t-) to stitch (as a leaf-plate, leaf-cup, etc., flowers into a garland), pierce, butt; *caus. gutis-/gutpis-*. *Pe. kunda-* (kunt-) to punch with fist, pierce with spear; *kutkahā-* to strike one another with fists. *Manḍ. kut-* to punch with fist; *kund-* (kunt-) to pierce, prod. *Kui kuta* (kuti-) to prick; *n.* act of pricking. *Kuwi* (S.) *kuttinai* to stab, stitch; (Su.) *kut-* (-it-) to prick. *Br. xutting* to dig, probe. Cf. 1722 *Ta. kuntāli*. DED(S) 1429.

1720 *Ta. kuttu* (kutti-) to plant, set, fix in the ground, set on edge (as bricks in arching, terracing); *kuttān-kal*, *kuttu-kkal* stone or brick laid upright on edge. *Ko. kut-* (kuty-) to build up stones into wall. ? *To. kuṣṭ-* (kuṣṭy-) to build (wall of pen, etc.) with stones. *Go. (Elwin)* *kutukal*, (Grigson) *kotokal* memorial menhir (Voc. 743). DED(S) 1430.

1721 *To. kwit* open place surrounded by thickets. *Ka. kuttur*, *kuttar* bush, thicket; *gutti* bush. DED(S) 1431.

1722 *Ta. kuntāli*, *kuntāli* pickaxe. *Ma. kuntāli*, *kuntāli* id. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11)* *kidli* a spade. *Ko. kuda-y* hoe. *Ka. guddali*, *gudli* a kind of pickaxe, hoe. *Koḍ. guddali* hoe with spade-like blade. *Tu. guddali*, *guddoli*, (B-K.) *guddoli* a kind of pickaxe; *guddolipuni* to dig with a pickaxe. *Te. guddali*, (VPK) *guddili*,

*guddela*, *guddeli*, *guddeli* a hoe; *guddalincu* to hoe. *Nk. kudal* spade. *Go. (G. Mu.) kudāṭ* spade, axe; (Ma. M. Ko.) *guddar* spade, hoe (Voc. 749); (LuS.) *goodar* hoe. *Konḍa gudeli* hoe-like instrument for digging. *Malt. qodali* a spade. Cf. 1719 *Ta. kuttu*. / Cf. Skt. *kuddāla-* spade, hoe; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3286. DED(S, N) 1432.

1723 *Ka. kunda* a pillar of bricks, etc. *Tu. kunda* pillar, post. *Te. kunda* id. *Malt. kunda* block, lōg. ? Cf. *Ta. kantu* pillar, post. DED(S) 1433.

1724 *Ta. kuntam* haystack. *Ka. kuttari* a stack, rick. DED 1434.

1725 *Ta. kuntanam* interspace for setting gems in a jewel; fine gold (< *Te.*). *Ka. kundana* setting a precious stone in fine gold; fine gold; *kundana* fine gold. *Tu. kundana* pure gold. *Te. kundanam* fine gold used in very thin foils in setting precious stones; setting precious stones with fine gold. DED 1435.

1726 *Ta. kuntāni* large mortar, protective ring placed over a mortar to prevent the grain from scattering. *Ma. kuntāni*, *kuntāni* mortar for beating paddy. *Ka. kundanige*, *kundani*, *kundalige* wooden rim of a mortar so placed as to keep in the contents while beating. *Te. kundi*, *kundene* rim of stone or other material placed upon a mortar to prevent spilling of rice, etc. DED 1436.

1727 *Kol. (Kin.) gunti* bow. *Go. (A.) gunti*, (S.) *gunṭi* id.; (Ma.) *guncili* pellet-bow (Voc. 1132). *Pe. gunci*, *gunca* id. *Kur. guṛṭhā*, *gunṭhā* id. *Malt. guṇṭa* id. DED(S, N) 1437.

1728 *Ta. kuntu* (kunti-) to sit on the heels with legs folded upright, squat; *n.* sitting on the heels, squatting. *Ma. kuttuka* to squat, sit on one's heels. *Ka. kuntu*, *kūtu* having sat down. *Tu. (B-K.) kutoṇu* to sit. *Te. gontu-gūrcuṇḍu* to squat, sit with the soles of the feet fully on the ground and the buttocks touching it or close to it; *kudikilu*, *kudikilābaḍu* to squat down; *kundikāllu*, *kundikundikāllu* a boys' game like leapfrog; *kundēlu* hare. *Go. (Ko.) kud-* to sit (Voc. 748); *caus. (KoyaT.) kup-*, (KoyaSu.) *kuppis-*; (many dialects) *kuttul* a stool to sit on (Voc. 745). DED(S, N) 1438.

1729 *Kui gunda* (gundi-) to sprout, bud, shoot forth into bud or ear; *n.* a sprouting, budding. ? *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kunda* a very small plot of ground (e.g. for seed-bed). *Kur. kundnā* to germinate, bud, shoot out; *kundrnā* to be born; *kundrkā* birth; *kundrta'-ānā* to generate, beget, produce. *Malt. kunde* to be born, be created. DED 1439.

1730 *Kui gunduri* (pl. *gunduraka*) a round thing, circle; round, circular, surrounding; *gunjeri* round, circular, surrounding, all around. *Kuwi* (F.) *kundrōmi* ḡrayu a round hole. DEDS 245.



1731 (a) *Ta.* kuppam multitude, heap; kuppai heap, as of manure, mound, multitude; kuppai heap, mound, sweepings, rubbish, excrement, dung. *Ma.* kupa heap of dirt or refuse. *Ko.* kip heap of weeds, rubbish; ki(p) pa-c rubbish heap near house where people defecate, defecation. *To.* kip rubbish. *Ka.* kuppe, guppe heap, pile, dung-hill; kuppaiisu to heap, amass; kuppu to heap up; koppal heap. *Koḍ.* kuppi a dropping of dung. *Tu.* kuppē, guppē, kippē, kompa, kompē heap. *Te.* kupa heap, pile, collection, assemblage, (MBE 1978, p. 127) heap of dirt, dungheap; guppu to place in heaps or lots; kuppāḡra abundance; in heaps, abundantly; kopparamu, kopramu increase, rise, swell; kopparinu to increase, rise, swell; koppa-rinta increasing; goppu small elevation in a field; gubbali mountain, hill. *Kol.* (SR.) kupp kal- to gather. *Pa.* kupa stack, mound; kopp- to be full; kōpip- (kopit-) to fill up; kopa full; koppa small hillock. *Ga.* (Oli.) kop- to be full, (river) overflows; kope hill, forest; (S.) kuppā heap; (S.<sup>3</sup>) kop- to be full; kōpup- to fill (tr.); kōppen full. *Go.* (A. S. *Ko.*) kupa, (Mu.) kupa, (Ma.) guppa heap, stack; (L.) kupā kiyānā to gather together; kupāhanā to gather, collect (*Voc.* 760); (Ko.) gubbal hillock (*Voc.* 1139). *Koṇḍa* kupa heap (of grain); kumba small conical heap; (BB) koparam hump of bullock; gopu bank or bund of tank. *Pe.* kupa heap, stack; kupli mound of earth; gomōn hump of ox (or with 1743 *Ta.* kumiḡ). *Maṇḍ.* kupa heap; kupki- to fill; gupēr hump of ox (or with 1743 *Ta.* kumiḡ). *Kui* kupa hillock; kopa hump, cow's hump. *Kuwi* (F.) kūpa mound; (Su.) kupli hillock; (P.) kupa stack; (S.) kuppū ānāl to overfill; (Su.) gū'u hump of ox. *Kur.* xoppnā to form into a pile, heap up; xoppnā to be heaped up; xoppōxolā, (Bleses also) xoporkā abundant, swarming. *Malt.* qope to heap, pile up; *n.* heap, pile; qopre to come together, assemble. Cf. 1741 *Ta.* kumi. DED(S, N) 1440, DEDS 247.

(b) *To.* kofoy top of a hill, horizon (where sun is at rising). *Ka.* (Hav.) kobe top of a coconut tree; kobaḷu top of a roof. *Tu.* kubaḷu top of the roof; kubē top of a coconut tree. *Kor.* (O.) kobali top of the roof; kobe top of a coconut tree. *Te.* kopparamu, kopramu the top, summit, a turret; koppu the crest or ridge of a roof.

1732 *Ta.* kuppam village, small village of fishermen and other low-caste people; kumpai settlement (esp. of Pañcamas). *Ka.* koppa, koppal small village; koppala n. of villages; kompe small village or hamlet, hut; (Badaga; Hock.) kombe Kurumba village. *Tu.* koppa hut of the lowest grade of pariahs called MārimanSery. *Te.* kuppamu small village or hamlet; kompa house (used only in contempt). *Kol.* (SR.) kuppi hut. *Kui* kumba house (balance word of iḡu id.). *Kur.* kumbā log-hut. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3938, \*khōppa, \*khōmpa. DED(S) 1441.

1733 *Ka.* (Nanj.) gumpu forest, thick growth. *Pa.* (S.) guppa scrub. *Go.* guppa (Grigson) undergrowth, (Ko.) thick forest; (Mu.) gupsal full of leaves, bushy (*Voc.* 1136); (Tr.) gubiā dense tangle of tall grass and thorn at the foot of a thorny bush (*Voc.* 1138). *Kui* guba a bush. *Kur.* xoppā shrub, bush. Cf. 1741 *Ta.* kumi. DEDS(N) 246.

1734 *Koṇḍa* kupi crab. *Pe.* kupi id. *Maṇḍ.* kupe id. *Kuwi* (F.) kōpi, (S.) kuppi, (Su. P.) kupi id. /Cf. *Ta.* (TATD) kōppān female crab. DED(S) 1442.

1735 *Ka.* (Hav.) kuppūlu = bird. *Tu.* kupulu, kupulu, (B-K.) kuplu the crow-pheasant.

1736 *Ta.* kuppuru (kuppuru-, kuppuru-) to traverse, cross, leap or spring across; fall headlong. *Ko.* kup broad jump with even feet; kup a-r- to make a standing broad jump. *To.* kup leap; kup-o-ry standing broad jump. *Ka.* kuppū to leap, jump, leap over, join the feet together and jump; kuppaiisu to fix the feet together and jump, jump over; lift up and throw to the ground; kuppisu to cause (an animal) to jump with joined feet; kippari to jump. *Te.* kuppincu to bring the feet together or take firm footing, holding in the breath, when about to jump; kuppigantu a leap, jump; gumpena a leap. /*Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) kovk- (kovuk-) to jump. *Pe.* gum- id.; gup- to climb. *Maṇḍ.* gum- to jump. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gumb- (-it-) id. DED(S) 1444.

1737 *Ta.* kuppai-mēni *Acalypha indica* (mēni id.). *Ma.* kupa-mēni id. *Ka.* kuppe, kuppe-gida id. *Te.* kuppenta, (acc. to some authorities also) kuppi id. DED 1445.

1738 *Ka.* gubu gubu ḡgu to stand up in a tumultuous or noisy manner; gubāru noise of a crowd. *Te.* gubagubalu hubbub, tumult; gubagubal-ādu to be in great excitement or uproar. Cf. 1744 *Ta.* kumuḡu. /Cf. H. gubār outcry. DED 1446.

1739 *Ta.* kumaṭṭu (kumaṭṭi-) to retch, have vomiting sensation, keck, vomit, eject, detest; *n.* vomiting with loathing, kecking. *Ka.* kumuṭu loathsomeness, nauseousness, mustiness, damp smell, decay. /Cf. Mar. kubaṭ rank, musty, mouldy. DED 1447.

1740 *Ta.* kumari cultivation in hills. *Ka.* kumari, (PBh.) kummari a piece of ground in a jungle, on which the trees are cut down and burned, whereafter it is cultivated for one or two years only; (Hav.) kummēri forest cultivation. *Tu.* kumēru a waste land cleared for cultivation. DED 1448.

1741 *Ta.* kumi (-v-, -nt-) to be heaped up, accumulate, crowd; (-pp-, -tt-) to heap up, accumulate, gather; (Koll.) kumiyaḷ pile; kuvi (-v-, -nt-) to crowd, press up (as people), be piled up (as sand, grain), be accumulated, stored up; (-pp-, -tt-) to heap up, pile up conically, accumulate, hoard up; kuvavu (kuvavi-) to be piled up; heap up, gather;

*n.* heap, pile, assemblage, mound; kuvāl, kuvai heap, pile, collection, mound; kuvaiyaḷ, kuvivu heap, pile; kumpu crowd, collection, group; kumpal id., heap, clump, cluster; kumpam, kumpi heap; kuppū (kūppi-) to heap up (as sand or grain); kūvai crowd, gathering. *Ma.* kumi heap (as of rice), stack, pile; kumiḡyuka to be heaped together; kumikka, kumekka to heap up; kuvika to be assembled; kuvikka to heap up; kumpal a heap; kumpikka to heap. *Ko.* gub a division or group of people; gubl crowd, herd; gum a plant. *To.* kubil herd; kupy crowd, herd, bunch (of coins on neck-chain, or hanging from armlet). *Ka.* gumi, gummi, gummu, gumme, gumpu heap, crowd, multitude; gubaru, guburu thickness, crowdedness, thick foliage of a tree or shrub. *Tu.* gumugumu noise of a multitude; gumpu flock, crowd, multitude, heap. *Te.* gumi crowd, multitude; gumpu id., group; guburu, gumuru thickness (as of foliage), a cluster; kuva, kuvva heap, pile. *Kol.* gum assembly; gum er- to assemble. *Nk.* ghuma er- id. *Pa.* kum- to heap on to. *Go.* (Ma.) gum ki- to assemble, collect (tr.) (*Voc.* 1142). *Koṇḍa* kumba a small heap conical in shape; (BB) kuma a heap. *Kuwi* (Su.) kumbra clump of trees; (Su. P.) gumomi, (Su.) gombu heap; (S.) gompū gompū hō'nai to swarm; (Isr.) gōmbu heap; gumbra clump of trees. Cf. 1731(a) *Ta.* kuppam and 1733 *Ka.* gumpu. DED(S, N) 1449.

1742 *Ta.* kumiḡ coomb teak, small cashmere tree; kumpal coomb teak, *Gmelina arborea*. *Ma.* kumiḡ, kumpil *G. asiatica*. *Ka.* (Lush.) kumule, kumbudi, kūḷe *G. arborea*. *Koḍ.* kummi, kumbiḷi id. *Te.* (Lush.) gumuḡu, gumuḡu *G. arborea* and *asiatica*; (Inscr.) kumaḡu *G. arborea*. *Kol.* (Kin.) kumre *G. arborea*. *Pa.* gumṭi id. *Go.* (Tr.) gummur marā the kumin tree, *Careya arborea* (*Voc.* 1149); (Koya Lush.) gumudu *G. arborea*; (LuS.) koomooree the koombhee tree. /Cf. Skt. (lex.) kumudā- *G. arborea*. DED 1450.

1743 *Ta.* kumiḡ knob (as of wooden sandals), stud, pommel, hump of an ox; kumiḡi boss, knob (as of wooden sandals); kuppi ferrule (e.g. on scabbard, horn of ox). *Ma.* kumiḡ knob, pommel; mushroom; kuppi brass knob on tip of bullock's horn. *Ka.* gubbi knob, protuberance; kuppū, guppu an abnormal globular excrescence of the body; gubāru swelling. *Tu.* gubbi, gubbē stud, ornamental knob, button. *Te.* gubaka knob, boss, stud; gubba id., protuberance, woman's breast; guburu protuberance; kuppe knob. *Koṇḍa* (BB) koparam hump of bullock. *Pe.* gomōn hump of ox (or with 1731(a) *Ta.* kuppam). *Maṇḍ.* gupēr id. (or with 1731(a) *Ta.* kuppam). DED(S) 1451.

1744 *Ta.* kumuḡu (kumiḡ-) to resound, trumpet, bellow, crash (as thunder), have confused uproar; kumuḡal roaring, resounding; kumiḡu (kumiḡ-) to resound, roar. *Ma.*

kumuḡuka to make thundering sound. Cf. 1738 *Ka.* gubu gubu ḡgu. DED 1452.

1745 *Ta.* kumuḡu (kumiḡ-) to gush out, as milk from the breast. *Te.* kummarincu to pour out (tr.); kummaril(i)u to flow out, gush out; gumma one spirt, jet or gush (of milk from the teat of a cow, etc.). From DED(S) 1443.

1746 *Ta.* kumai (-v-, -nt-) to be overboiled, be boiled soft to a mash, be destroyed, be distressed; (-pp-, -tt-) to over-boil, reduce to a mash by boiling, tread out into a mash, destroy, annoy; *n.* destruction, distress; kumuḡku (kumuḡki-) to mash (intr.). /*Tu.* kumevuni to decay, putrefy (as meat); kumetely putrid meat or fish. *Te.* (Merolu) kumṭu nauseating smell. Cf. 1753 *Ka.* kumbu. DED (N) 1453.

1747 *Ta.* kumpam upper part of the back between the shoulders. *Ma.* (Tiyya) kumbi buttocks. /*Ko.* kipc id. *To.* kub back; behind. DED(N) 1454.

1748 *Ta.* kumpi mud, mire, or slough emitting stinking smell. *To.* kub, in: ku(b) baṭ- (two calves) take on the same smell (from a mixture of scented plants in mud) (for paṭ-, see 4034). *Tu.* gumma stench, stinking. *Te.* gummī mire, deep mud. Cf. 1822 *Ta.* kuḡai. DED(S) 1456.

1749 *Ma.* kumpi penis. *Tu.* kumbi id. DED(S) 1457.

1750 *Ta.* kump-iṭu (iṭuv-, iṭṭ-) to join hands in worship, make obeisance with the hands joined and raised, beg, entreat; *n.* worship. *Ma.* kump-iṭuka, kumm-iṭuka to bow down, prostrate oneself, worship. *Ko.* kub-iṭ- (iṭ-) to bow down, pray; kumiṭe-salutation used by Kota to Badaga or Kurumba. *To.* kub-iḡ- (iṭ-) to salute (not used of religious salutation); /*ku-d-* (ku-dḡ-) to bow, bend down. *Ka.* kumbu bending, bowing down, obeisance; kumbiḡu to bow down, do obeisance. DED 1458.

1751 *Ta.* kumpiṭu-caṭṭi chafing-dish, portable furnace, potsherd in which fire is kept by goldsmiths; kumutām oven, stove; kumaṭṭi chafing-dish. *Ka.* kuppadiḡe, kuppate, kum-pate, kummaṭa, kummaṭe id. *Te.* kumpaṭi id. Cf. 1752 *Ta.* kumpu. DED(S) 1459.

1752 *Ta.* kumpu (kumpi-) to become charred (as food when boiled with insufficient water); kumpal smell of charred rice; kumpi hot ashes; kumuḡu (kumiḡ-) to burst with distress; kumai (-v-, -nt-) to be hot, sultry. *Ma.* kumpi, kumpiri mirage; kumpal inward heat; kummu expr. descriptive of heat; kummal sultriness, mustiness; kumuḡuka, kumiḡuka to be hot, close; kumuḡal oppressive heat; /*kuḡkuka* to be hot; /*kuḡpu* heat. *Ka.* kome to begin to burn, as fire or anger. *Tu.* kumbi mirage; gumulu fire burning in embers; gumuluni to be hot, feel hot as in a fit of fever. *Te.* kummu smouldering ashes; kumulu

to smoulder, burn slowly underneath without flame, be consumed inwardly, grieve, pine. *Go.* (Hislop) kum smoke (*Voc.* 763); (Tr.) *gubri* fine ashes of burnt-out fire (*Voc.* 1141); (Koya Su.) kumpōd smoke. Cf. 1751 *Ta.* kumpiṭu-caṭṭi. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) kumuli- fire-plate. DED(S, N) 1460.

1753 *Ka.* kumbu decay (of dry trees or bamboos). *Koḍ.* kumbi dry rot, rust. *Tu.* kumbu rottenness; rotten, decayed. Cf. 1746 *Ta.* kumai. DED(N) 1461.

1754 *Ta.* kummaṭṭam a small drum. *Te.* gummēṭa, gummēṭa a kind of small drum. *Go.* (F-H.) gumela kind of drum (*Voc.* 1145). DED(S) 1462.

1755 *Ta.* kummāyam lime, mortar. *Ma.* kummāyam lime, chunam. *Tu.* kumāya, kummāya lime, mortar. DED 1463.

1756 *Ta.* kummi, kommi dance with clapping of hands and singing, esp. among girls; kummai clapping of hands, as in dancing; kumaṇṭai a merry dance. *Ma.* kummi clapping hands, a play of women. DED(S) 1464.

1757 *Koḍ.* kumme stomach. *Go.* (Ma.) kummi id. (*Voc.* 770). *Kui* kumba lower part of the abdomen. DED(S, N) 248.

1758 *Ka.* gumma bugbear, devil. *Tu.* gummē id. / ? Cf. Skt. kṣma-, kṣma- n. of an imp or goblin. DED 1465.

1759 *Te.* kummire-pāmu a sort of eel. *Nk.* kumre an eel-like fish. *Pa.* kumra min kind of fish called in Hi. bām [eel]. DED 1466.

1760 *Ta.* kuy seasoning with spices, spicy seasoned curry. *Te.* kūra a vegetable, garden-stuff or curry-stuff. *Koḍ.* (Br.) kucce curry. *Nk.* kucce cooked vegetables. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kucce id. *Pa.* kucca vegetables, greens. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuse, (S.) kucce vegetables. *Go.* (Tr.) kusri dal, i.e. cooked pulse; (W.) kusri vegetable; (Mu.) kusir, kusri, (Ma.) kusir(i) cooked vegetable; (L.) kusor herbs, vegetables (*Voc.* 812). *Koṇḍa* kusa edible greens and vegetables. *Pe.* kuca vegetables, curry. *Maṇḍ.* kuca id. *Kui* kusa edible leaves, greens, vegetables, herbs, addition to curry. *Kuwi* (S.) kuca curry; (Su. P.) kucca cooked vegetable. Cf. 1617 *Ta.* kirai. DED(S) 1467.

1761 *Koḍ.* (Nalknad dial.) kuy<sup>n</sup>. (kuyyuv<sup>n</sup>, kuy<sup>n</sup>ñj-), (Mercara and Virajpet dial.) kuynd- (kuyndi-) to feel prickly. *Tu.* kuyuluni to inflame, as the eyes or a boil. DEDS 249.

1762 *Ta.* kuyam (kucam- first member of cpd.) potter caste; kuyavan, kucavan potter; fem. kuyatti, kucatti; kō potter. *Ma.* kuyavan, kušavan potter; fem. kuyatti, kuyavi, kušavi. *Ko.* ko-v Kota man; ko-ty Kota woman; ko- mog Kota child; ko- ka-l Kota village (for ka-l, see 1484). *To.* kwī-f Kota man; kwī-ty Kota woman; kwī- ko-l Kota village. *Ka.* kōva, kuvara potter. *Tu.* kusave id. DED (S) 1468.

1763 *Ta.* kuyil (kuyilv-, kuyiñr-) to bore, perforate, tunnel; n. hole, perforation. *Koḍ.* kuy- (kuyyuv-, kuyñj-) (hole) is bored; (kuyy-, kuy-) to bore (hole), (fly, ant) bites; kuy pain felt from a fly's or bee's sting, a bee's stinging organ; (Mercara dial.) kuyil bee's sting. DED(S) 1469.

1764 *Ta.* kuyil koel, Indian cuckoo, *Eudynamis honorata*; (kuyilv-, kuyiñr-) to call, whoop, halloo; utter, tell; kuyirru (kuyirri-) to tell, utter. *Ma.* kuyil, kuṭil Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus* or *E. orientalis*. *Ka.* kukil cuckoo; vb. to cry as a cuckoo; (Kumt.; U.P.U.) kūgula cuckoo. *Tu.* kūgile, kūjile, (B-K.) kuyil id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kuhu paṭa id. / Cf. Skt. kokila- Indian cuckoo; cf. Pkt. kuhila- id. DED(S, N) 1470.

1765 *Ta.* kuyil, kuyiñ cloud. *Go.* (Tr.) kuhkār fog, mist (*Voc.* 817); (Mu.) guhra sky, cloud (*Voc.* 1169). *Kui* kutu kueri mist, fog. / Cf. Skt. kuhī-, kuhēḍī-, etc. id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3386. DEN 23.

1766 *Ta.* kurakam myna, starling, *Acrideres tristis*. *Ka.* goravañka, goravañke the common maina, *A. tristis*, or the pastor. *Te.* goruvañka, gōra, gōrañka, gōriñka, gōruvañka myna. *Go.* (Koya Su.) gōrōḍ id. DED(N) 1471.

1767 *Ta.* kurañku (kurañki-) to bend, incline, droop, wither, hang down, dangle, repose, diminish; n. bending, inclining; kuñku (kuñki-) to decrease, diminish, sink, be humbled; kūr (-v-, -nt-) to bend (*intr.*), contract with cold. *Ma.* kuñkuka to sink low; kuñcuka to stoop, bow. *Ko.* ku-g im / ku-g et buffalo/bullock with horns curving under chin. *To.* ku-x ir buffalo with horns curving under chin. *Ka.* kuggu, kuñgu, kuñcu, kurgu to sink, become low, be bent down, be depressed, crouch, decrease, cease or stop (as a voice or speech); kuggisu, kurgisu to cause to be depressed, etc.; kurgu state of being bent, etc., a hump; kurgu to contort, shrink. *Tu.* kugguni to be humbled, depressed, sink. *Te.* k(r)uñgu, k(u)ñgulu to sink, fall down, fall in a heap; kuncu to depress (*tr.*). *Pa.* gurgip- (gurgit-) to bend. *Go.* (Kō.) kung- to be wrinkled or contracted (of the skin) (*Voc.* 717). ? *Maṇḍ.* grūc- to bend. *Kui* grōnga (grōngi-) to crouch over the fire; krōsu bending, bowed; krōsu inba to be bent, bowed, bending over, hanging over; ? (K.) krō- to bend (*intr.*); krōp- id. (*tr.*). DED(S, N) 1472, DED 1555.

1768 *Ta.* (DCV) kurañkam shingle tree (= Darjeeling red cedar, *Artocarpus fraxinifolius*); kurañkan id. *Ma.* (DCV) kurañham id. DEDS 250.

1769 *Ta.* kurañku monkey, ape; kurañkan mischievous fellow, as a monkey; kōnti ape (< *Te.*). *Ma.* kurañhu, (*hon.*) kurañhan monkey, chiefly macaco. *Ko.* kurg black monkey. *To.* kwarg monkey. *Ka.* korañgi, kōti id. *Tu.* kurañga, kōti id. *Te.* k(r)ōti id.

*Kol.* ko-ti red-faced monkey. *Nk.* kōti id. *Ga.* (S) kōnti monkey; (S.<sup>2</sup>) kōti red-faced monkey. *Koṇḍa* kōnti monkey. DED(S) 1473.

1770 *Ta.* kuracu, kuracai horse's hoof. *Ka.* gorasu, gorase, gorise, gorusu hoof. *Te.* gorija, gorise, (B. also) gorije, korije id. / Cf. Skt. khura- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3906. DED 1474.

1771 *Ta.* kurappam currycomb. *Ma.* kurappam, kurappan id. *Ka.* korapa, gorapa id. *Te.* kurapamu, korapamu, gorapamu id. / ? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3730, kṣurapra- ('scraper'-meanings). DED(S, N) 1475.

1772 *Ta.* kurampu artificial bank, dam, causeway, bund, ridge in a ricefield or garden, boundary, limit. *Te.* kurimiḍi, kurimiḍi-gaṭṭu a bank for retaining water in a field. DEDS 251.

1773 *Ta.* kurampai bird's nest. *Ma.* kuram-pu nest made by a sow before littering. DED 1476.

1774 *Ta.* kural voice, word, throat, windpipe; kuravai chorus of shrill sound made by women on festive occasions. *Ma.* kural, kural sound, voice, throat, neck of palm tree; kurava shouting (esp. of women). *Ka.* koral, koral, korlu, kol, kolju sound, voice, throat, neck; koralcu to call or cry out; kural to cry, shout. *Koḍ.* kora gullet, windpipe. *Tu.* kurely nape of the neck; (B-K.) kuralu, koralu humming a tune, responding to a call. *Te.* (K.) krōl(u)cu to sing, chirp, read out, recite. DED(N) 1477.

1775 *Ta.* kural corn-ear, spike, flower-cluster, link, tie, band, stalk, sheath of millet or plantain. *Tu.* koralu, koralu an ear of corn. DED(N) 1478.

1776 *Ta.* kural dim, tawny colour. *Ma.* kural, kirāl brown. DED 1479.

1777 *Ta.* kural a kind of owl. *Te.* koraḍu owl. *Go.* (Mu.) kurval id.; (Ma.) kurval(i) sp. small owl (*Voc.* 790). *Pe.* kurva owl. *Maṇḍ.* kurva id. DEDS 252, 260.

1778 *Ka.* koragu to become deprived of juice or sapless, shrivel, be emaciated, wane, sorrow; n. sorrow; koraṭu, koraṇṭu the state of being checked in growth or stunted. *Tu.* kuraṇṭuni, kuraṇṭuni, kurluni to contract, shrivel, sink in; kuraṇṭu, kurlu contraction; (B-K.) koraguni to wane, sorrow. *Te.* (K., B.) kruiyvu to grow lean, diminish, droop, shrink (or with 1851 *Ta.* kuru). *Go.* kurumne ayañā (SR.) to wither, (Ph.) to dry up, perish; (Tr.) kurumne aiañā to dry up completely, of crops (*Voc.* 772). *Kui* krusu withered, sere. / Cf. Apabhraṃsa (*Mahā-purāṇa*) kurumāpa- faded, withered.

1779 *Ma.* kuriyan, kuriccan a matbag, light basket of pandanus leaves; kurutti basket for catching fish. *Ka.* (Hav.) kurve small basket. *Tu.* kurvē basket; kutturi weed

for catching fish, basket-shaped cage for fowls; kūrī a kind of weel for catching fish. ? Cf. 1629 *Ko.* kik, *Ka.* kukke, and 1644 *Tu.* kūrñjē. DED(S, N) 1481.

1780 *Ta.* kuru pustule, blister, any eruptive disease such as smallpox, measles, boil, sore, prickly heat, horripilation; (-pp-, -tt-) to appear, break out (as prickly heat); kuruppu pimple. *Ma.* kuru pustule, boil, smallpox; kurukka to break out as smallpox; kuruppu smallpox. *Ka.* kuru, kuruvu a protuberance or excrescence on the body, a boil. *Tu.* kuri a boil; kumi sore on the eyelid. *Te.* kurupu a boil, abscess. *Nk.* kurup pimple. *Pa.* kur small boil. *Ga.* (P.) kūr boil. *Go.* (Kō.) kur-pum id. (*Voc.* 781); (Koya Su.) kurpu id.; (ASu.) kurkūm pustule, blister, boil. *Koṇḍa* kūru a boil. *Kuwi* (S.) kūru id.; (F.) kūrū (pl. kūrka) bubo; (Isr.) kōru u. boil. ? *Br.* kurāṇa inflamed swelling, esp. in the neck. Cf. 2130 *Kur.* xorOp (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.561). DED(S, N) 1482.

1781 *Ta.* kuru nut. *Ma.* kuru kernel, nut, esp. of jackfruit. *Koḍ.* kuru seed (esp. of jackfruit); nellī kuru rice with husk, paddy. DED 1483.

1782 *Ta.* kuru brilliancy, lustre, effulgence; (-pp-, -tt-) to glisten; kuruku, kuruttu whiteness; kurumai, lustre, brightness; ? kuricū illustrious person. *Ko.* kurj beautiful or handsome person. *Kol.* (Hislop) kuro silver. *Nk.* (Hislop) kuro id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) khura id. *Go.* (Hislop, L.) kuro id. (*Voc.* 777); ? (Hislop) kural king (*Voc.* 771). DEDS(N) 253.

1783 *Ta.* kuruku pith as of a tree or elephant's tusk; kuruttu pith as of elephant's tusk, brain matter; kuruti brain. *Te.* kottemu the pulp of palmyra fruit. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) gurju pith. *Kur.* guddā the pulp of fruits or of coconut, kernel (< *IA*). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4197, \*gudda- pith, core, and no. 4314, gorda- brain. DEDS 254.

1784 *Ka.* gurugulu sunflower, *Heliotropium indicum*. *Te.* (B.) gurugu, gurigi, (*VPK*) guraga, gunugu, gunaka, gunuku id. DED(S) 1484.

1785 *Kol.* (Hislop) kori antelope. *Pa.* kuri id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuruy deer. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) kurs (pl. -k) deer, antelope (*Voc.* 792). *Kui* kruhu (pl. kruhka), (P.) krusu (pl. kruska) barking deer, jungle sheep. *Kuwi* (S.) kluhu antelope; (Su.) kruhu (pl. kruska), (P.) kurhu antelope. ? *Ma.* kurañga hog-deer. / Cf. Skt. kurañga- a species of antelope, antelope or deer in general. DED(S) 1485.

1786 *Ka.* kuruju framework of bamboo slats covered with paper or cloth or leaves, used to put idols in, or by the bride and bridegroom to sit in. *Tu.* kuruji, gurji a temporary halting place for idols, decorated with leaves, flags, etc.; a temporary shed covered with awning for offering oblations to the manes of deceased Śūdras. ? *Ko.*

gurykaṭ funeral car (-kaṭ prob. with 1145, the bed on which the corpse is placed under the tall, storied framework). DED(S) 1486.

1787 *Ta. kuruṭu* (in cpds. *kuruṭtu-*) blindness, dimness in gems, wrong side of a cloth; *kuruṭaṇ* blind man; *fem. kuruṭi. Ma. kuruṭu* blindness; *kuruṭaṇ* blind man; *fem. kuruṭi*, *kuruṭicci. Ko. kurd*, *ku-ṛ* blindness; *kurdṇ*, *ku-ṛṇ* blind man; *fem. kurdṇ*, *ku-ṛy. Ka. kuruḍu*, *kuraḍu*, *kuddu*, *kuruṭu* blindness; *kuraḍa*, *kuraḍa*, *kudda* blind man; *fem. kuraḍi*, *kuraḍi*, *kuddi. Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) *kuriḍ* blind; *kuriḍ* a blind man; *fem. kuriḍi. Tu. kuruḍu*, *kuraḍa*, *kuruḍu* blind; *kuruḍe*, *kurḍe*, *kurute* blind man. *Te. g(r)uddi* blindness, blind man, blind; *gruddu*, *gudditanamu* blindness. *Kol. guddi* id. *Nk. guddi* blind. *Go.* (SR. Y. S.) *guddi* blind (*Voc.* 1115). *Malt. qotri* a blind person; *qotre* to become blind. DED(S) 1487.

1788 *Ta. kuruti* blood, red colour. *Ma. kuruti* blood. *Ka.* (Hav.) *kurudi* coloured red water. *Tu. (BRR) kurdi*, (Bhattacharya) *kurudi* red liquid prepared by mixing turmeric and lime, used for auspicious purposes. DED(S) 1489.

1789 *Ta. kuruntu* wild lime, *Atalantia*; *A. racemosa*; *A. missionis. Ma. kurunnu* *Trichilia spinosa* [= *A. monophylla*]. DED 1490.

1790 *Ta. kurumpi* comb of white ant's nest. ? *Ka.* (Nanj.) *gugge* an insect in the snake hole. *Pa. gurma* comb of white ant's nest. ? *Go.* (Mu.) *gare*, (Ma.) *garum(i)* nest inside anthill (*Voc.* 1050). *Konḍa kuru* white ant's nest. DED(S) 255.

1791 *Ta. kuruku* young of an animal; *kurumaṇ* the young of certain animals and birds; *kuruttu*, *kuruntu* sprout, white tender leaves of a tree, shoots of grain; *kuruṭai* young of certain animals, young of a snake, child; *kurumpai* immature coconuts or palmyra nuts, fruit buds; (NTD) *kurumpai* immature coconut or palmyra nut. *Ma. kurukka* to sprout, shoot; *kurikka* breaking out like efflorescence; *kurikku*, *kurukku* young fruit; *kuruttu*, *kurunnu* sprout, shoot; *kuruppu* sprouting; *kurumpa* tender young coconut. *Ko. kurl* young cow (up to three years). *Ka. kurupe* tenderness; *kurube*, *kurumbe* a tender young coconut; (Bark., *LSB* 11.8; Hav.) *kuruḷe* plantain sprout. *Tu. kuruḷe*, *kuriḷe* a tender plantain tree, a young pig, the fresh shoots of grain, (B-K.) a baby. *Pe. kurnja* young male child; *fem. kurnji. Kur. kuru* colt. / Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.* 326) *kurumbo* 'kurah. DED(S, N) 1491.

1792 *Ta. kurumpai* bow-string hemp, *Sansevieria zeylanica. Ma. kurumpa* id. DED 1492.

1793 *Ta. kuruvi*, *kurii* small bird. *Ma. kuruvi*, *kurikil*, *kuri* sparrow. *Kurub. (LSB* 1.12) *kibbi* id. *Ka. gubbi*, *gubbil*, *gubbacci*

a small bird, esp. a sparrow. *Tu. gurubi*, *gurbi*, *gubbi* sparrow. DED(N) 1493.

1794 *Ta. kuruḷ* (*kuruḷv-*, *kuruṇṭ-*) to curl (*intr.*); *n.* curl, lock of hair, woman's hair; *kural*, *kūral* woman's hair, feathers. *Ma. kuruḷ*, *kuruḷ* curls. *Ka. kuruḷ*, *kuruḷu* curl, lock of hair, hair. *Tu. kuruṇṭ* curled hair. *Te. kuruḷu* hair, curls or ringlets of hair. Cf. 2684 *Ta. curi*. / Cf. Skt. *kurala*, *kurula* - curl or lock of hair; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3327. DED 1494.

1795 *Ka. gurule*, *gullī*, *gulle* bubble, blister, pustule, small round shell. *Tu. gulle*, *gullē* bubble, blister, pustule; *gulla* a kind of small mollusk. *Te. gulla* a shell, a white pustule; *gulaka* shell, pebble. ? *Koḷ.* (Kin.) *gurgela* snail. *Pa. gulli* shell, cowrie; *gula* snail. *Kui gola*, *goli* shell (said to be < Or.). ? *Ta. kuruḷai* tortoise. / Cf. Halbi *ghula* snail. DED(S, N) 1495.

1796 *Ta. kurai* (-pp-, -tt-) to bark, jubilate, shout; *n.* noise, roar, shout; *kuraippu* noise; *kukkal*, *kukkaṇ* dog. *Ma. kura* disagreeable sound, cough, barking; *kurekka* to cough, bark, hem; *kūrka*, *kūrkkam*, *kūrkku* snoring, war-cry, roar. *Ko. kurv-* (*kurt-*) to snore; *kerv-* (*kert-*) to bark. *To. kwarf-* (*kward-*) to snore, bark. *Ka. kure* an imitative sound; *kure kure* a sound used in calling a dog. *Koḍ. kora-* (*korap-*, *korat-*) to bark; *ku-ke* a snore; *k. bali-* to snore (cf. 5282 *Ta. vali*). *Tu. korapuni*, *korepini*, *korepuni* to bark, roar; *korejuni* to make a noise. *Te. kukka* dog. *Pa. kūr-* to groan; (S.) *kuri-* (owl) hoots. *Go.* (Tr.) *kuhascānā* to bark, growl, groan (as in lifting a heavy weight) (*Voc.* 815). *Malt. kūr-kūr* call to a dog. *Br. xurrukā* a snore. Cf. 1901 *Ta. kūraṇ* and 2122 *Ma. kora*. / Cf. Skt. *kurkura*, *kukkura*, *kukura*-dog; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3329. DED(S, N) 1496 (and from 1538).

1797 *Te. gurigi* a very small earthen pot. *Go.* (A. Y. Ma.) *kurvi* earthen cooking pot; (W.) *kurvi* earthen jar; *kurvi* pitcher (black, for cooking) (*Voc.* 791). *Kui* (K.) *kuri* pot. *Kuwi* (Gramophone Records of the Languages and Dialects of the Madras Presidency, Text of Passages, p. 72, Vizagapatam Kondh) *kurri*, (Mah.) *kur'i* pot. DEDS 256.

1798 *Pa. kurṭubi* leech. *Ga.* (P. S.) *kur-ṭum* id. DEDS 257.

1799 *Pa. kurḍa* root, tuber. *Ga.* (S.) *kure* id.; ? *kuruḍ* a kind of vegetable. DEDS 258.

1800 *Mand. gurma* spider. *Kui kurma*, *gurma* id. *Kuwi* (P.) *kurma* id. DEDS 259.

1801 *Kol.* (Kin.) *kurra* male calf. *Nk. (Ch.) kurra* id. *Pa. kurra* id. *Go.* (A. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *kurra*, (Tr. W. Ph.) *kurrā*, (Y. M.) *kura* id., bull calf (*Voc.* 785). *Konḍa* (BB) *kuṛa* male calf. *Kuwi* (S.) *kurra* *ḡṭu* id. DED(S) 1497.

1802 *Te.* (K.) *grucci* *kaṭṭilincu* to embrace tightly. *Go.* (Tr. L-H.) *gaṭṭāna* to seize, grasp (*Voc.* 1168). DED 1498.

1803 *Ta. kulavu* (*kulavi-*) to walk, move about. *To. kwal-* (*kwad-*) to go round and round (millet in mortar pit, buffaloes in pen), frisk about, run about wasting time. DEDS (N) 261.

1804 *Ta. kulavu* (*kulāvi-*) to be on intimate terms, be friends. *Ma. kulāvuka* to be bent on, converse with. DED 1499.

1805 *Ta. kulukkai*, (*loc.*) *kuluppai*, *kulamai* circular earthen bin for storing grain. *Ma. kulukka* receptacle of rice, made of bamboo mats or twigs. *Konḍa kolkī* a big basket to store grain, kept on a terrace below the roof. *Kuwi* (T.) *kolkī* receptacle for storing paddy. DED(N) 1500.

1806 *Ta. kuluṅku* (*kuluṅki-*) to be shaken, agitated, tremble, shudder, quake with fear; *kulukku* (*kulukki-*) to shake up and down (*tr.*), agitate, shake together in a mass, mix by shaking together; walk with affected gestures, put on airs; *n.* shake, jolt, affected gestures, foppish airs; *kulukki* gay, dressy, mincing woman; *kulai* (-v-, -nt-) to tremble, shudder, shake, be deranged, upset, thrown into confusion, be dishevelled, become loose, be destroyed, lose one's heart, become softened; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake, agitate, disturb, disorganize, scatter, untie, loosen, destroy; *kulai-kulai-* to tremble, be agitated greatly; *kulaical* destruction, ruin; *kulaippaṇ*, *kulaippu* shivering fits. *Ma. kuluṅṅka* to shake, quake, be agitated; *kulukkuka* to shake, agitate; *kulukkam* a shock; *kulukku* a shaking; *kulayuka* to jolt, shake, be agitated (as a branch under a monkey); *kulavu* hesitation; *kulekka* to shake (*tr.*). *Ko. kulg-* (*kuig-*) to shake (*intr.*); *diviner*, angry man, man with fever, jog up and down (like horse); *kulk-* (*kulky-*) to shake (*tr.*); *kolv-* (*kold-*) to suffer because of disease; (*kolt-*) to make to suffer by beating or wounding, mash up (berries) with plunger in hollow bamboo. ? *To. kwal-* (*kwalt-*) to become emaciated; *kwalf-* (*kwalt-*) to make to be emaciated (by starving). *Ka. kuluku*, *kulaku*, *kuliku* to shake (*tr.*, as a bottle, as the body in dramatic action or in putting on foppish airs, as the voice in singing); *kuluku*, *kulku*, *kukku* shaking, a shake, jolting, trotting; *kulukugāti* a woman of affected gestures, lewd woman; *kulikisu*, *kulakisu*, *kulukisu* to cause to shake by another, shake, agitate; (Hav.) *kurksu* to shake. *Koḍ. kuling-* (*kulingi-*) to shake (*intr.*); *kulik-* (*kuliki-*) id. (*tr.*). *Tu. kurkuni* to shake (*intr.*, as a tree); *kurkāvuni* to shake (*tr.*), agitate. *Te. kuluku* to move the body in a graceful and affected manner; (K. B. also) move, shake (*tr.*); *n.* a graceful and somewhat affected movement or shake of the body, trembling, trill; *kulukulāḍi* woman affecting graceful movements of body. *Kui kul(u)* *inba* hair to be scattered, unloosed, released; *kulu kulu inba* hair to be untidy, falling round the head. *Br. xuling* (*xuli-*) to fear; *xulis* fear; *xulkun* soft, soft-hearted, tractable, submissive, worn away. DED(S) 1501.

1807 *Pa. kulun* (*pl. kulungun*) stalk of leaf, handle of spoon. *Kui kiluṇu* (*pl. kluska*) handle, haft, stem, shaft. DED 1502.

1808 *Pa. kulur* a kind of crane; *kolor* a kind of crane or heron. *Konḍa* (K., p. 93) *kulur* a crane; (BB.) *kuluri* id. *Kui kuluri* crane, heron. DED 1503.

1809 *Konḍa* (BB) *kuler* gruel, pej; (K., Sova dial.) *kuleri* porridge made of *ḍera* (*Eleusine coracana*). *Pe. kuler* gruel, pej. DEDS 262.

1810 *Ta. kulai* (-pp-, -tt-) to shoot forth in a bunch (as a plantain); *n.* cluster, bunch (as of fruits, flowers); *kuluṅku* (*kuluṅki-*) to be full, abundant (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 65). *Ma. kula* bunch (esp. of coconuts and plantains, also of flowers); *kulekka* to bear fruit. *To. kwin* bunch of fruit, esp. plantains. *Ka. gole*, *gone* cluster or bunch of fruits (plantains, mangoes, grapes, coconuts, etc.); *konar(u)* to get shoots, sprout; *n.* shoot, sprout, new branch. *Koḍ. kola-* (*kolap-*, *kolat-*) (plant) shoots against (one who planted it; in a proverb); *kole* bunch of plantains. *Tu. gonē* a bunch of fruits (as plantains, coconuts); (B-K.) *kile*, *kile* a bunch. *Te. gola* a bunch, a cluster; *gela* a bunch. *Kuwi* (F.) *gella* bunch (of plantains). DED (S, N) 1504.

1811 *Ta. kulai* (-pp-, -tt-) to bark (as a dog), talk incoherently; *kulaippu* barking, snarling; *kulavai* chorus of shrill sounds. *Ma. kulākulā* imit. of barking. DED 1505.

1812 *Ta. kulai* notch in a bow to keep the string in check; bow-string. *Ma. kula* noose of bow-string, end of bow or arrow; *kulekka* to draw the bow. *Ka. gole* notched extremity or horn of a bow. DED 1506.

1813 *Ka. gullu* loud noise, hubbub. *Tu. gullu* a great noise, shout, uproar. *Te. gollu* noise, hubbub, uproar; *kolakola* noise, tumult; *golagola* a confused noise; *gollu* loud noise or outcry; (Merolu) *gulgu* to grumble. Cf. 2252 *Ko. go-l*. DED(S) 1507.

1814 *Go.* (Tr.) *kullum*, (other dialects) *kulum* pus in a boil (*Voc.* 804). *Konḍa kul-* (*-it*) to rot (as an ulcer), fester. *Pe. kul-* (*-t*) to suppurate; *kūpenj* pus. *Kuwi* (S.) *kulh'nal* to ulcerate. ? *Pa. culj-* (*-pus*) to form; *culjukud* pus. ? *Ga.* (P.) *suluskur* id. DED(S) 1508.

1815 *Ta. kullai* wild basil, sacred basil, scarlet ixora. ? *Tu. kula*, *kulavu* a kind of creeper. DEDS 263.

1816 *Ta. kuvai*, *kukai* crucible. *Ma. kuva* id. *Ka. kōve* id. *Tu. kōvē* id., mould. DED 1509.

1817 *Ta. kuṛampu* (*kuṛampi-*) to become mixed, stirred up, be troubled, confused, be agitated, boisterous (as the sea); *n.* mixture, liquid of thick consistency, mud; *kuṛappu* (*kuṛappi-*) to mix, stir, confuse, disturb, bewilder, disconcert; *n.* act of mixing, agitat-

ing; kuṛappam confusion, agitation, disturbance, storm, hurricane; kuṛappan quarrelsome fellow; kuṛaru (kuṛari-) to be mingled, be mixed up; kuṛāmpal any liquid of thick consistency; kuṛai (-v-, -nt-) to be troubled; kuṛai-kuṛai- to be confused. *Ma.* kuṛampu thickened fluid, ointment; kuṛampikka to grow thick; kuṛappam intricacy, danger, misery; kuṛappuka to be hurried; kuṛakku intricacy (as of thread), confusion; kuṛaṇṇuka to be troubled, be entangled; kuṛakkuka to disable, trouble, perplex; kuṛayuka to be perplexed; kuṛekka to confuse, perplex by meddling. *Ka.* kuṛa confusion, disorder, perplexity; koṛamba, koṛe hindrance; (Nanj.) koḷku to stir with the hand. *Pe.* gṛok- (-t-) to mix and stir ḍera meal with water; gṛoka turbid. *Kui* glōnga (glōngi-) to be muddy, turbid, impure; *n.* turbidity; glōpka (< glōk-p-) to make muddy or turbid, adulterate, use bad language against; *n.* act of making turbid, adulteration. *Kuwi* (S.) gōna ēyu muddy water; gōno puddle; (F.) gōffo/gorfo/gorro muddy; (Isr.) gnok- to stir things in hot water. DED(S, N) 1510, DEDS 347.

1818 *Ta.* kuṛaḷ any tube-shaped thing, flute, pipe, tubularity, curling hair, woman's hair dressed by coiling and tying up behind in a roll; (kuṛalv-, kuṛaṇr-) to curl (*intr.*); kuṛarci curling (as of a woman's hair); kuṛai, kuṛay tube, pipe; kuṛi pit, hole, hollow, cavity, depression, excavation, pond, well; (-v-, -nt-) to be hollowed out (as a hole, pit, cavity), sink hollow; (-pp-, -tt-) to form pits, hollows, cavities, sink, excavate, inscribe, engrave; kuṛici pot, hub of a wheel; kuṛiṇ-kai palm of the hand; kuṛippu forming pits, a hollow, depression; kuṛivu hollowness; kuṛumpu pit. *Ma.* kuṛaḷ tube, flute, women's hair tied in a knot; kuṛali woman with fine hair; kuṛa what is hollow, eye of a needle, aperture in the head of an axe or hoe, bone in forearm or foreleg; kuṛi hollow, hole, excavation, pit, grave; kuṛiyuka to become hollow, deepened; kuṛikka to dig a hole, dig out. *Ko.* korl, koḷa-y tube; koḷ clarinet; kuy pit; kup pit, dimple; kupn man with dimples; *fem.* kupy; go-b deep hole in ground; goḷ hollow between two sloping hills. *To.* kwe-ḷ tube, Kota clarinet, tune of clarinet, curl; kuṣ small valley, ditch; ku-ḷ ravine, dry pit. *Ka.* koṛaḷ flute, fife; koṛavi, koṛave, koṛayi, koṛiṇ tube, blow-pipe (esp. used to blow fires with), tubular stalk; kuṛi, guṛi, kuṇi, guṇi hollow, hole, pit, grave; kuṛi to make a hole, dig; kunike a hollow, cavity; (K.<sup>2</sup>) kuḷumpe a hollow place where water accumulates; (Bark.) gumme a deep pond; (Gul.) gumma depth; kōvi tube, flute, gun (< Te.). *Koḍ.* koḷa flute. *Tu.* koḷavē, kolavē, kolāyi a hollow tube; guri, guḷi hole, pit; (B-K.) nelakkuri, nelakkuri mortar for pounding rice; kurepini, kurepuni to bore, scrape, excavate, drill; korepini, korepuni to bore; koḷaly fife; koḷambē a drain; gurmbe anything hollow; gurmpe, gurmbe pond, pool, puddle; gurmpe

puddle, temporary reservoir in a dry field; (B-K.) gurumpu a low-lying place where water accumulates; gūrke, (B-K.) kurikke, kuḷike, gurike, gurke a close-mouthed big copper vessel used to heat water for bathing, etc. *Te.* kōlu, (B.) krōlu tube, hole; krōvi tube, flute; goyyi, (B. also) groyyi pit; (B.) groyyu to be formed into a hole or pit; groccu, (K. also) kroccu, (Inscr.) kroccu to dig; (Inscr.<sup>2</sup>) kṛōce, kroce be engraved; kukki pit, hollow; (VPK) goppu digging out weeds. *Pa.* kuṛub (*pl.* kuṛbul) pit. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuṛup a well; (P.) kuṛub hole in the ground, pit; (S.) gummi pit. *Go.* (G. Ma.) koṛi ditch, hole, grave (*Voc.* 933); (Mu.) korpanj (*pl.* korpahk) pit to trap animals (*Voc.* 941); gumiya (D. Mu.) pit, (M.) grave; (L.) gumiya tomb, grave (*Voc.* 1143). *Koṇḍa* kuṛi- (-t-) to be hollowed out, (floor) to form pits; kuṛk- (-t-) to hollow out, make pits; gumi pit, hole in river. *Pe.* kroy pit, hole, ditch. *Manḍ.* kray id. *Kui* krōdu (*pl.* krōṭka) tube, quiver; krāu (*pl.* krānga) pit, hole, cave; krūpa pool, spring, place for washing clothes. *Kuwi* (F.) graiyu (*pl.* grānga) hole; (S.) glāyu a well; (Su. P.) grāyu hole, pit. *Br.* xurum grainpit. Cf. 1660 *Ta.* kuṛai, 1669 *Ta.* kuṭṭam, and 2059 *Ta.* koṭṭam. DED(S, N) 1511.

1819 *Ta.* kuṛavi grinding pestle. *Ma.* kuṛavi small rolling stone to grind with. DED 1512.

1820 *Kol.* kuri- (kurit-) to start, protrude from hole, come forth, (sun) rises; (SR.) kurṭy- to start; (W) kurs- (kurut-) to escape; kursip- (kursipt-) to make to escape. *Nk.* kur- to come out, emerge, (sun) rises. *Nk.* (Ch.) kuy- to come out, appear (star), rise (sun) (< \*kuṛ-). DED(S) 1480.

1821 *Ta.* kuṛu assembly, flock, herd, heap; kuṛumpu, kuṛām herd, crowd; kuṛumu (kuṛumi-), kuṛuvu (kuṛuvi-) to collect in large numbers (men, animals), gather together; kuṛumal, kuṛuval, kuṛū, kuṛāḷ assembling, crowding, crowd. *Ka.* guṇḍu, guṇpu assemblage, crowd, heap. *Pa.* kuṛayp- (kuṛayt-) to heap up. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuṛap- (kuṛat-) id. DED 1513.

1822 *Ta.* kuṛai (-v-, -nt-) to become soft, mashy, pulpy (as well-cooked), be over-boiled (as rice), melt, become tender (as the mind), fade, languish; (-pp-, -tt-) to macerate, mash, reduce to pulp, make soft by mixing with water, mix (as powder with a liquid), cause to melt; *n.* soft mud, mire; kuṛaiyal that which is mashed or softened, as over-boiled rice; kuṛaiyu mashy condition, tenderness of mind, fading, languishing; kuṛai mud. *Ma.* kuṛakuṛa slimy, soft; kuṛayuka to be macerated, kneaded, mixed as pap; kuṛekka to mix, macerate, knead; ? kuṭumpuka to rot, putrefy; ? kuyumpu, kuyimpu, kuṣumpu, kuṣumpal mustiness, damp smell, decay; kūr what is rotten; kūra rottenness. *Ko.* koḷv- (kold-) (flesh) putrefies so as to fall apart; ku-v- (ku-d-) (grain) gets soft and

spoils because it got wet; (ku-t-) to cause (grain) to get, etc.; ? ko-b feverish place, grazing lands in feverish river valley. *To.* kwad- (kwadḍ-) to rot; kwa-w decayed dead body. *Ka.* koge to decay (as a corpse), rot (as fruit, fibres, wood), become putrid, grow pap-like, wear out (as cloth), pine away on account of grief; *n.* anything worn out, rotten, putrid, corrupt, excretion of the body, dirt, mud; koṛ state of being rotten or pap-like; koṛaku state of being worn out, decayed, rotten, putrid, stinking, state of being languished, pined away; that is putrid, etc.; koṛakutana putrescence; koṛaci, koṛace state of being putrid, impure, pap-like, soft, or muddy; soft mud; kōcce mud, mire, bath-drainage. *Tu.* kureyuni, kurevuni, kuripuni, kuriyuni to decay, rot, putrefy; (B-K.) kuḷi = kuri to decay; kurē filth, dirt; swamp, pool; kurtē, kurtely dirt, filthiness; dirty; kurtele a filthy man; korambē, kolambē swamp, marshy ground; kolambē decayed, putrid, stinking; koḷakū filthy, dirty. *Te.* k(r)uḷlu to rot, putrefy, decay; sorrow, grieve; *adj.* rotten, putrid, decomposed; krullagincu to grieve, sorrow; krullaginta grief, sorrow. *Ga.* (S.) kuḍuṇ- wooden posts to be rotten inside the earth and shaky. *Go.* (Tr.) kukkānā to go rotten, useless, as san fibre after heavy rain; (Ph.) to rot; *caus.* (Ph.) kuksahtānā; (SR.) kukkānā to rot, of hemp (*Voc.* 713). *Kur.* xossnā (xussya) to become weak or soft, hence: decay, rot, moulder away, be worm-eaten, be worn, wasted. Cf. 1748 *Ta.* kumpi. / Cf. Skt. kuṇapa- dead body, corpse; mouldering, smelling like a carcass; Pkt. kupima- corpse; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3257. DED(S, N) 1514.

1823 *Ta.* kuṛai ear-ring, ear. *Ma.* kuṛa id. *Ka.* (Bark.) koḍige ear-ring, normally used by non-brahmins. *Tu.* koḍaṅḍē ear-ring; (B-K.) kuḍka, kuḍki female's ear ornament. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 71) kuḍka ear-ring in upper ear. *Go.* (A.) kuṛka ear-ring (*Voc.* 798). ? Cf. 1686 *Ta.* kupukku. DED(S, N) 1515.

1824 *Ta.* kuṛaiccu, kuṛaicci, kuḷaccu, kuḷacu loop, noose, knot, joint of the body. *Ka.* kupike, (PBh.) kuḷike loop, noose, clasp, link, knot. *Kuwi* (S.) klōlu hasp; (T.) koḷu door-fastening. DED(S) 1516.

1825 *Ma.* koṛiyuka to fall out, drop (as fruits, leaves, hair); koṛikka to cause to fall. *Go.* (Tr.) kuḷuttānā to take off skirt; (Ph.) kurahtānā, (Ma.) kuṛ-ḷ, (S.) kuḷh- to take off clothes; (SR.) kuḍuṣānā to undress (*Voc.* 802); kussānā (Tr.) to drop off or out (e.g. a nose-ring), fall (of leaves), (Ph.) drop off, (SR.) drop; (Mu.) kus-, gus- to fall off (hair, feathers, etc.); (Ko.) kusp- to take off (skirt); (S.) kusam slough of snake (*Voc.* 813); (ASu.) kus- to drop (feathers, as a peacock). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kuṛv- to become loose. *Pe.* kruz- (krust-) (serpent) to slough skin. *Kui* kṛuḥpa (kṛuht-), (S.) kṛspa (krust-) to unloose, unbind, undo, pull off, take to pieces, tear out; *n.* act of undoing, releasing; kṛoho inba to become

undone, become loose; kṛumba (kṛumbi-) to fall to pieces; *tr.* kṛuppa (kṛupt-). DED(S, N) 265.

1826 *Te.* kruṇku, (K.; modern) guṇku, gūku to sink, plunge, set (as the sun), die; *n.* a plunge; ? (K.) kūrū to sink, be drowned (or with 1767 *Ta.* kuraṇku). *Pe.* kṛuṅ(g-) (kṛuṅt-) to sink, submerge (*intr.*); kṛuk- (-t-) id. (*tr.*); kṛū- (-t-) to sink into (mud). *Manḍ.* kṛuṅg- to sink; kṛuk- to submerge, make to drown. *Kui* kṛumba (kṛumbi-) to sink beneath, dive, plunge into; *n.* diving; kṛūva (kṛūt-) to sink down, sink into, (sun) sets; *n.* subsidence, sinking into, setting of the sun. *Kuwi* (F.) kṛūyali (kṛūt-) to sink; verra kṛūpī sunset; (P.<sup>2</sup>) kṛuṅg- (-it-) to be submerged; (Su.) kṛū- to be deep; (S.) klōpu depth. From DED(S) 1472.

1827 (a) *Ta.* kuḷakam a dry or liquid measure =  $\frac{1}{4}$  nāṇi. *Ma.* kolakam a measure of 50 lāṇḡāpis in Wayanāḍu. ? *To.* kwa-x (when numerated, kwa-w) a large measure. *Ka.* kolaga, kuḷa a measure of capacity = 4 bolḷas. *Koḍ.* (Shanumgam) kolaka a measure of capacity. *Tu.* kolaga a measure of grain. *Te.* (Inscr.) kolagamu water-vessel. / Cf. Skt. kuḍava-, kuḍapa, kuṭapa- a measure of grain or of wood or of iron, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3246.

(b) *Te.* kola measurement; kolādi limit, extent, measure, count; kolagāḍu one who measures grain; kolāta measurement, measuring; kolucu to measure. *Kol.* kul- (kult-) to count; (Pat., p. 163) kuḷleng to measure. *Nk.* kull- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) kul- id. *Go.* (M.) kolānā, (Ko.) kols- id. (< Te.) (*Voc.* 949). *Koṇḍa* koli- (-t-) id. *Kuwi* (F.) kōla a measure (< Te.). Since all occurrences of *Te.* (kolucu, etc.) have l in early inscriptions, there is doubt whether (b) belongs with (a). However, change of \*l > l may have been earlier than the record (so K.). If so, *Koṇḍa* koli- also is borrowed from *Te.* Otherwise, (b) should be in position \*kol-. DED(S, N) 1517.

1828 *Ta.* kuḷam tank, reservoir, lake. *Ma.* kuḷam tank. *Ka.* koḷa, koḷahe, koṇa pond. *Tu.* kuḷa tank, pond. *Te.* kolanu, kolāku, kolā-kuvu id.; (VPK) koḷlu deep pond dug or built near the outlet of a tank, in which water is collected before supplying it to fields; koḷlu guṇṭa pond into which water from irrigation wells is baled out. *Go.* (Mu.) kol tank (*Voc.* 946). *Kui* glōnju a small pool, puddle. / Cf. Skt. kuḷa- pond, pool. DED(S) 1518.

1829 *Ta.* kuḷampu hoof. *Ma.* kuḷampu id. *Ko.* koḷk id. *To.* kwilḷ lower joints of calf's leg down to hoof, wrist. *Ka.* kolaga, koḷagu, koṇagu hoof; (eastern dialects; *LSB* 1.3) koḷbu id. *Kor.* (O.) kolanci, (T.) kolnci. (M.) koḷci id. DED(N) 1519.

1830 *Ta.* kuḷavi wasp (*Sphegidae*), carpenter bee (*Xylocopa* *tenisocapa*). *Ma.* kuḷavi wasp, hornet. Cf. 1833 *Ta.* kuḷi. DED 1520.



1831 *Ta. kuḷaṛu* (kuḷaṛi-) to stammer (through fear, anger, confusion), howl, yell; kuḷiṛu (kuḷiṛi-) to sound, rattle; *n.* sound, rattling noise; kuḷiṛ kettle drum; contrivance to scare away parrots; kuḷaku (kuḷaki-) to prattle, wheedle; kuḷaṛu (kuḷaṛi-) to babble (as an infant), talk indistinctly, crowd; kuḷaṛu (kuḷaṛi-) to make incoherent or indistinct sounds as when affected by strong emotions). *Ma. kuḷaṛuka* to stammer. ? *To. ku-ṛ* the cries or twittering of birds, buzzing of bees, tinkling of silver chain (*TS: ir fiḷ xu-ṛ* the cry of a buffalo bird, *ku-ṛ ke-fily* tinkling silver chain). *Ka. kiḷiṛ*, *kiḷiṛ* to sound, neigh; *kelar* to cry out, roar (or with 2017(b), esp. *Ta. kiḷavi*). DED(S) 1521.

1832 *Ta. kuḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to bathe, wash one's body up to the neck, take purificatory bath after menstruation, dive for pearls; *n.* bath, ablution, diving; kuḷippu, kuḷiyal washing, bathing. *Ma. kuḷi* bathing, ablution; kuḷikka to wash, bathe, plunge into water. *Koḍ. kuḷi* (kuḷip-, kuḷic-) to take bath; kuḷipēki menstruation (lit. need to bathe); kuḷi mane menstrual hut; (Shanmugam) kuḷip bathing; kuḷiyame pregnancy (lit. need not to bathe). *Tu. kuḷuṅkuni* to wet, moisten; kolambē bath (comm. by K.). DED(S, N) 1522.

1833 *Ta. kuḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce (as an arrow). *Tu. kuḷipuni* to sting (as an ant). *Br. kuḷling* to pierce, stab. Cf. 1830 *Ta. kuḷavi*. DEDS 266.

1834 *Ta. kuḷiṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to feel cool (as breeze), be cool, refreshing, get numbed (as in death); *n.* coldness, chilliness, ague, shivering; kuḷiṛci, kuḷiṛtti, kuḷutti coolness, cold, act of cooling or refreshing, numbness (as in death); kuḷirppu, kuḷirmai, kuḷumai coolness, kindness; kuḷiṛi a fan; kuḷa-kkuḷiṛ to be intensely cool and refreshing. *Ma. kuḷiṛ*, kuḷur coldness, cool, refreshing; kuḷiṛuka to be chilly, refreshed; kuḷirma freshness; kuḷirppu, kuḷuppam chilliness; kuḷirppikka to chill, quiet, refresh, comfort; kuḷukūḷu intense cold. *Ko. kuḷak in-*, *kuḷuḷ in-* (hands, feet, body) feel cool, (mind) feels calm and peaceful. *Ka. kuḷiṛ* to be cool or cold; *n.* coldness, coolness, cold, snow, frost. *Koḍ. kuḷi* (kuḷip-, kuḷit-) cold feeling is; kuḷiṛi ka-la cold season. DED 1523.

1835 *Ta. kuḷiṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to sit, rest; *n.* sitting, resting. *To. kuḷiḷ* (kuḷiḷd-) to hatch (< Badaga). *Ka. kuḷiṛ*, kuḷiṛ, kuḷu, kuḷuḍru, kuḷuḍaru, kuḷuḍru, kuḷuḍaru to bend, stoop, squat, sit down. *Tu. kuḷluni* to sit, sit down, lodge, dwell; (B-K.) kuḷupu to sit. *Kor. (O.) kulali*, (T.) kulḷi, (M.) koḷḷani id. *Go. (Ph.) kulsā* stool (*Voc.* 805). DED(N) 1524.

1836 *Ta. kuḷuvuṇ* fowler's attendant, (DCV) hillman; kuḷuvai fowler's attendant. *Ma. (DCV) kuḷuvan* hillman. DEDS 267.

1837 *Ma. guḷuḷuḷu* sound of fruits falling into water. *Ka. guḷuḷuḷu* murmuring or

gurgling sound produced by running or rippling water. *Tu. guḷuḷuḷu* a noise made as in filling a pitcher with water. /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 10, for areal etymology; the IA items are not in Turner, *CDIAL*: Skt. *guluḷita-* roaring of an elephant, *gulagula-* thunder, *gulagulāyate* thunders, and Pali and Pkt. items. DED 1525.

1838 *Ka. guḷḷa* a stout herb, *Solanum ferox*. *Tu. guḷḷa* a kind of round brinjal, *S. Jacquinii*; *guḷḷa-badanē S. ferox*. DEDS 268.

1839 *Ta. kuḷḷam*, *kuḷḷal* shortness in stature, dwarfishness; *kuḷḷa-nari* jackal; *kuḷḷan* short, undersized man; *fem. kuḷḷi*; *kuḷi* dwarfishness, shortness. *Ma. kuḷḷan* short man, dwarf; *fem. kuḷḷi*; *kuḷan* young, short, stunted. *Ko. kuḷ* shortness and broadness of figure; *kuḷ(n)* short man; *fem. kuly*. *Ka. kuḷḷu* shortness; *kuḷḷa* a short man. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) kuḷḷē* a short man; *fem. kuḷḷi*. Cf. 1851 *Ta. kuru*; prob. contracted from \**kuḷaḷ*. DED(S) 1526.

1840 *Ta. kuṛaṅku* thigh. *Ma. kuṛaku*, kuṛavu quarter of animals, ham, thigh, loins. *Ko. korg* thigh. *Te. kuṛuvu* id. *Koḷ. kudug* (obl. kudg-) id. *Pa. kudu* (pl. kudul), (NE.) *kudu* id. *Ga. (Oll.) kuyug* (pl. kuygul) id. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) kurki*, (SR. Mu. S.) *kurki*, (M.) *kurk*, *kurki*, (G. Ko.) *kurku*, (Ma.) *kohki* id. (*Voc.* 779). *Koṇḍa kurgu* (pl. kuṛku) id. *Kuḷi kuḷu* (pl. kuska), *kuḷ(uḷu)* id. *Kuḷi (F.) kuduḷu* lap, thigh; (S.) *kudugu* calf of leg (*sic*); (Su. Isr.) *kudgu* thigh. *Kur. xosga* leg, thigh. *Malt. qosge* thigh. DED 1527.

1841 *Ta. kuṛaṅku* a branch channel. *To. kwā* small thicket (with stream running through). *Ka. korakalu* a cut, excavation made by running water, bed of a stream. DEDS 269.

1842 *Ta. kuṛaṭu* small block or clump of wood, plank. *Ma. kuṛaṭu*, *kuṛaṭu* piece of wood; *kuṛapa* log, stump, gnarled wood; *kuṛaṇṭi* board used as seat, stump; *kuṛaṇṭu* log. *Ko. kuḍ* club, bar of door, log. *To. kuḍ* large stick, club. *Ka. kuṛaḍu* trunk of a lopped tree, stump, piece of wood; (Hav.) *kodaṇṭi* log of wood. *Koḍ. kuṭṭi* small piece of wood. *Tu. kuṛaḍu* log, stump; *kodaḍu* chopping-block; (B-K.) *kodaṇṭi*, *kodaṇṭi* a small log of wood. *Te. kuṛaḍu* the trunk of a tree of which the branches are lopped off, a stump. DED(S) 1528.

1843 *Ta. kuṛaṭu* pincers, forceps, crab. *Te. kuṛaḍu* a kind of pincers. DED 1529.

1844 *Ta. kuṛam* Kuṛava tribe, palmistry as practised by Kuṛava women; kuṛavaṇ man of a caste of fowlers, snake-catchers, basket-makers, and fortune-tellers; *fem. kuṛatti*, kuṛavi, kuṛavaṇci; kuṛavaṇar the Kuṛava tribe of the mountain; kuṛiṇci hilly tract; kuṛicci village in the hilly tract; village; kuṛumpar petty chieftains; an aboriginal tribe; hunters; a caste of shepherds who

weave blankets; kuṛumpu petty chieftains; a class of savages supposed to form a part of the aborigines of south India; village. *Ma. kuṛavan* wandering tribe of basket-makers, snake-catchers, and gipsies; kuṛicci hill country; kuṛicciyan a hill tribe; kuṛumpan shepherd; caste of mountaineers in Wayanaḍu; kuṛuppu a chief. *To. kurb* (r, not ṛ) man of Kurumba tribe living in the Nilgiri jungles; *fem. kurē*, *kurbē*. *Ka. kuṛava*, kuṛama man of a now settled tribe who make blankets, mats, etc., are musicians, etc.; *fem. kuṛavaṇji*, kuṛavati, kuṛaviti (commonly fortune-tellers); kuṛaca a thievish wandering hill tribe that sell wooden combs, etc.; kuṛuba man of the shepherd caste; kuṛumba a caste of mountaineers; kuṛike village. *Koḍ. kurbē* shepherd; (Shanmugam) Kuṛuba caste man; *fem. kurbati*. *Tu. kuṛage* man of a tribe that feeds on carrion and whose women wear leaves; *fem. kuṛapaḷu*; kuṛaji, kuṛaju a serpent charmer; kuṛube shepherd. *Te. kuṛava* name of a tribe of mountaineers; *fem. kuṛavata*; kuṛavanji a gipsy; kuṛupa, kuṛuma a caste of shepherds who weave blankets. *Go. (Pat.) kurmal* shepherd (*Voc.* 783). Cf. 1864 *Ta. kuṛam*. DED(S) 1530, DED 1534.

1845 *Ta. kuṛavai* black murrelet, *Ophiocephalus striatus*; *O. punctatus*. *Te. kuṛa* a kind of fish, (B.) *Silurus boalis*; (B.) korra-muṭṭu *Gobius lagocephalus*. DED 1531.

1846 *Ta. kuṛaḷai* calumny, backbiting. *Ma. kuṛaḷa*, kuṛaḷa talebearing, slander, backbiting. ? *Go. (LuS.) kurcha* backbiting. DED(N) 1532.

1847 *Ta. kuṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to design, intend, think, draw, sketch outline in painting, aim at, narrate briefly, tell, foretell, predict; *n.* mark, sign, symbol, aim, mark to shoot at, goal, motive, omen, generative organ; kuṛippi (-pp-, -tt-) to call to mind by sign or hint; kuṛippu intention, gesture, summary, mark, sign. *Ma. kuṛi* a mark, sign, aim; kuṛikka to mark, note, write, point at, refer to; kuṛippu memorandum, abstract; kuṛicci pudendum muliebri. *Ko. guryv* good aim; kur broad strip of embroidery. *To. kury* aim; kuṛp a mark (made by a person to show he was there). *Ka. kuṛi* to mark, take note of, regard; kuṛi, kuṛipu, kuṛi a mark, sign, aim, object of aim; kuṛupu, kuṛuvu, kuṛuhu a mark, sign, token, characteristic; kuṛikāṛa marksman; guṛutu, guṛatu, guṛuta, gurtu, gurtu, guṛu, gurtu a mark, sign; knowledge, acquaintance; (Hav.) gontu knowledge; ? kün, kūnu, kūna a mark, sign; acquaintance. *Koḍ. kuri* (kurip-, kuric-) to paint, decorate; announce (marriage) to house-gods and witnesses; kuri drawing, spot on forehead or sectarian mark, embroidery, act of making formal contract of engagement of marriage; guri an aim; gurti a mark; gotti ma-d- to know; gotti(i) upḍi/ille it is/is not known (*dat.*, to a person); gotti(i) a-g- to become known (*dat.*, to a person). *Tu. guri* an aim, mark, butt, responsibility; gurtu a mark, sign, token, recognition;

gottu, gontu knowledge, understanding, acquaintance. *Kor. (O.) gottu* knowledge. *Te. guri* an aim, object aimed at, design, purpose, sign, token, esteem; guṛincu to intend, have in view; guṛinci, guṛici concerning; guṛikāḍu a good marksman; guṛutu a mark, sign, token; (K.) gurt(u) upḍu to be remembered (*dat.*, by a person); neg. gurtu lēdu. ? *Kui gorpa* (gor-) to aim at, hit the mark; *n.* an aim, hitting the mark. *Kuwi (S.) gurri* kinai to observe, point; (Isr.) gur- (it-) to aim at. *Malt. kurke* to write. DED(S, N) 1533.

1848 *Ma. kuṛicci* a kind of fish with many sharp bones. *Tu. kurci* a kind of fish. DEDS 270.

1849 (a) *Ta. kuṛiṇci* conehead. *Strobilanthes*; (Lush.) various *Strobilanthes* and *Barleria* species; kuṛuṅkai *Strobilanthes*. *Ma. kuṛiṇṇi* (Lush.) various *Strobilanthes* species. *Ka. (Lush.) kurige* various *Strobilanthes* species.

(b) *Ta. kuṛaṇci*, kuṛiṇci, kuṛaṇṭam, kuṛaṇṭakam, kuṛaṇṭam henna, *Lawsonia alba*; common yellow nail dye, thorny nail dye, *Barleria prionitis*. *Ma. kuṛiṇṇi* various *Barleria* and *Justicia* species. *Ka. goraṇṭe*, gōraṇṭe, gōraṇṭa, gōraṇṭi, gōraṇṭe, kuṛuṇṭa(ka), kuṛaṇṭa *B. prionitis*. *Tu. gōraṇṭe*, gōraṇṭe id. *Te. gōraṇṭa*, gōraṇṭa *L. alba*. / Cf. Skt. kuṛuṇṭa(ka), kuṛaṇṭaka, kuṛaṇṭaka, kuṛuṇṭa-yellow *Barleria*; kuṛaba(ka)- a red kind of *Barleria*; Pkt. koriṇṭa- *Barleria*; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3322, 3326. DED 1535.

1850 (a) *Ta. kuṛu* (kuṛuv-, kuṛ-) to pound in a mortar, husk; kuṛuḷu (kuṛuḷi-) to pound, strike, hit, crush (as lice). *Ko. kur-* (kuṛ-) to pound (clay in preparation for making pots). *Ga. (S.) kurk-* (kuruk-) to beat like a carpet. *Go. (A.) kurkal* stone pestle (*Voc.* 778). *Kur. kussnā* to strike by thrusting the head against, butt (Pfeiffer).

(b) *Ta. kuttu* (kutti-) to strike with the fist, cuff, pound (as in a mortar), peck, afflict, injure; *n.* blow with the fist, cuff, pounding (as in a mortar); kuttal hitting. *Ma. kuttuka* to cuff, beat in a mortar; kuttu a blow. *Ko. kut* blow with fist; gud- (gudy-) to strike with fist, nudge with elbow; gud fist, blow with fist, nudge, distance from elbow to knuckles. *To. kud-* (kudy-) to hit with fist, box; kud fist. *Ka. kuttu* to beat, strike, bruise; *n.* beating, etc., a stroke; kuttuge act of striking or state of being struck; kuttuṅguḷi (also read: kuttuṅguḷi) person engaged in beating; guḍdu, gurdū to strike with the fist, cuff, box, beat in a mortar, pound; guḍdu a blow with the fist; guḍduvike pounding; guḍdarisu to cuff, push (as a calf or a milker pushes the udder); gudige a club, bludgeon. *Koḍ. gudd-* (guddi-) to pound with fist; kutt- (kutti-) to thrust with fist. *Tu. guḍduni* to box, cuff, beat; guḍdu a blow, cuff; gudige a club, cudgel; kūtūni to peck, strike with the beak. *Te.*

g(r)uddu to give a blow with the fist; *n.* a blow with the fist; gudiya, gude a club, cudgel. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) guddap- to pound with fist, butt. *Go.* (Ph.) khuddā a blow, push, knock (*Voc.* 1007); (A.Su.) gudd- to quarrel. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kut- (-it-) to ram; gud- (-it-) to punch. *Malt.* gutyē to give a blow with the fist. / Cf. *Mar.* guddā a blow with the fist.

(c) *Ta.* kummu (kummi-) to pound in a mortar gently, knead, (also kumukku [kumukki-]) to beat with fists, pommel, wash cloth by wetting and gently pressing it with hands; kumi (-pp-, -tt-) to overpound (as rice); kumai (-pp-, -tt-) to beat or pound in a mortar; *n.* blow, stroke. *Ma.* kummu to beat in a mortar or gently; kuma bruising, beating; kumekka to beat, bruise. *Ko.* kum- (kumy-) to pestle (grain) with slow strokes to remove husks. *To.* kum- (kumy-) to pound (grain) with light strokes; kumf- (kumf-) to beat (drum), kill, cut (bark with a stone, in a ceremony); kuf- (kufy-) to pound (clothes in washing), load (gun). *Ka.* kummu to beat with a pestle, pound; *n.* pounding, a beat with a pestle; kummasu, kummisu to cause to pound; gummu to cuff, box, strike. *Koḍ.* kum- (kummi-) to churn. *Tu.* kumpuni to peck, strike with the beak; gummuni to blow, cuff; gumuṭu fighting, cuffing; gumusu a stroke, cuff, box; gumusuni to box, strike; (B-K.) kumpu to pierce. *Kor.* (O.) kumpu to box. *Te.* kummu to mix or beat mud, chunam or any other thing with a pestle or the feet, (also krummu) to butt, gore, pierce (as an animal with head or horns, a man with the elbow, fist, etc.); *n.* a butt, goring, a trouble, difficulty; gummu to butt, pierce, gore; *n.* a butt, thrust; gumuku, gubuku to strike with the fist, pommel; (K.) guppu to butt with head (as calf while suckling), pound heavily with pestle; guppili the fist, closed hand; kuppaliṇcu to beat clothes. *Go.* (Tr.) kurumānā (kurmsi) to grind or pound grain in a mortar (*Voc.* 773); (Y.) gup- to pierce (*Voc.* 1134). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) gumsa fist. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gup- (-it-) to knock against; grup- (-h-) to bang against. DED(S, N) 1536.

1851 *Ta.* kuṛu short, dwarfish, defective; (-pp-, -tt-) to become short, contract, shrink; kuṛumai shortness, dwarfishness, defectiveness; kuṛuku (kuṛuki-) to grow short, stumpy, dwarfish, shrink, be reduced, decrease; kuṛukku (kuṛukki-) to shorten, reduce, abbreviate; *n.* shortness of distance, contraction; kuṛukkam shortness, abbreviation; kuṛukkal reduction, contraction; kuṛukal that which is short; kuṛai (-v-, -nt-) to diminish, dwindle, be reduced, prove insufficient, be defective, droop in affliction, languish from worries, lose courage, suffer defeat; (-pp-, -tt-) to lessen, shorten; *n.* deficiency, defect, poverty; kuṛaical deficiency, scarcity, disparagement; kuṛaiṇu lack, deficiency, defect, small quantity, poverty; kuṛaṅ (-v-, -nt-) to stoop, bend low; kuṛaḷ, kuṛil short-

ness, dwarfishness, smallness; kuṛaḷaṇ dwarf; *fem.* kuṛaḷi; kuṛaḷai dwarfishness, poverty; kuṛiyōṇ person of short stature; kuṛam fault, defect, reproach; kuṛi stump; kuṛuyir state of being half-dead; kuṛu (kuṛi-) to decrease, become reduced, droop, languish, become stunted; *n.* deficiency; kuṛaḷ diminishing; kuṛcam, kuṛcaṇ a dwarf. *Ma.* kuṛu short, little, brief; kuṛuṭu, kuṛiyatu what is short; kuṛu nari, kuṛukkan jackal; kuṛuka to grow short, be abridged, thicken by boiling; kuṛukku what is short; kuṛukkuka to shorten, diminish, boil down, contract, pull in; kuṛupam shortness; kuṛumpu infant; kuṛa want, defect, blemish, disgrace; kuṛayuka to dwindle, sink in price, be deficient, short, little; kuṛaical want, scarcity; kuṛavu deficiency, disgrace; kuṛaya, kuṛē little, less, minus; kuṛekka to diminish, lower, disgrace; kuṛaḷ shortness; kuṛaḷaṇ dwarf; kuṛram defect, fault, crime; kuṛi stump, peg. *Ko.* kurg- (kurgy-) to become small, diminished; kurk- (kurky-) to make small, diminish; korv- (kord-) to be reduced in size or number, (voice) becomes hoarse; kornj- (kornj-) to become reduced in size; korc- (korc-) to reduce (tr.) in size; korv deficiency, want, fault; kor (kor per waxing or waning moon; kor go-ṛ defective horn); ku-ṛ shortness of stature; ku-ṛn short man; *fem.* ku-ṛy; ? korv- (kord-/kord-) to become numb; ? korv shortness (of person, tail); short man; kony short woman. *To.* kuṛx- (kuṛxy-) to be short; kuṛk- (kuṛky-) to shorten (tr.); kuṛ-ēs *Eugenia calophyllifolia* (i.e. short-leaf); kwar- (kwarḥ-) to be reduced in size or esteem; kwar defective in physique, character, status; kwarçil a lack; kwarṭas adolescent girl, young adult woman (cf. 4616 moxḥas). *Ka.* kuṛu smallness; kuṛukulj a detractor; kuṛugani state of being diminished, grown short, or worsted; kuṛucu, kuṛaci, kūcu, guccu, guju, gujja smallness, dwarfishness; gujja a dwarf; kuṛaḷ shortness, littleness; korate, korante state of being curtailed, deficiency, want, defect, fault; kore to grow little or less or short, diminish; *n.* smallness, shortness, deficiency, defect, remainder; kutta defect, deficiency, fault, trouble, disease; kuttu that is small, etc.; kundu to become small, little, less, become lean, decrease, wane, sink under affliction, faint, cease; *n.* decrease, deficiency, defect, want, fault, dejection; kundaka defect; kunduvike, kunduha decreasing, etc.; (Hav.) kudka jackal. *Koḍ.* koru, koravu defect, deficiency; korate diminishing; kurkē short, small; kutta sickness; kudya, kudya shortness; short, small, dwarfish; (B-K.) kudke fox; kundu deficiency, defect, fault, want, loss; kunduni to decrease, be reduced, fade, be boiled down; kundāvuni to reduce, boil down, repress; kundely deficiency (as in the measurement of grain, etc.); kundri little, small, short; koṭakota deficient, short,

little. *Kor.* (O.) kudke fox; kudde dwarf. *Te.* kuṛuca, kuṛu- short, dwarfish, small; kuṛra, kuṛāḍu, kuṛavāḍu child, boy; kuṭṭusuṛu slight remaining breath at the point of death; kuṛadā deficiency; korā defect, want; koṛāta deficiency, want, incompleteness; koda, kodava deficiency, defect, want; kundakamu defect, want, loss, damage; kundu to sink, decrease, become short (lifespan), be dejected, grieve; *n.* grief, repentance; guju a dwarf; (K., B.) kruiyū to grow lean, diminish, droop, shrink (or with 1778 *Ka.* koragu). *Go.* (Ph.) kurra short of stature (*Voc.* 787). *Koṇḍa* kuṛi short, shortness; kuṛikan short man; koṛo naka jackal (small in size, opposed to peri naka; see 3606 *Ta.* nari); (BB) guṛi short, small, little. *Pe.* guhu, guhuṭi, guspa, guspaṭi short. ? *Kuṛ* krōpka (< krōkp-; krōkt-) to lower, reduce; *n.* reduction; kōga (kōgi-) to become small, be less, smaller, decrease, shrink; *n.* decrease, diminution; kōpka (< kōp-k-; kōkt-) to make less, decrease, diminish, reduce; *n.* reduction. Cf. 1839 *Ta.* kuḷlam and 1854 *Ka.* kuṛuje. DED(S, N) 1537.

1852 *Ta.* kuṛukuruppu, kuṛukuruppai snoring, stertorous breathing; kuṛaṭṭai snoring, snorting; kuṛukkai snoring. *Ma.* kuṛukurukka to breathe with difficulty, the sound in the throat of a dying person; kuṛukkuka, kuṛuḥ-ṇuka to purr, coo as a dove; kuṛuṭṭuka to grunt; kuṛuṭṭuka to purr, coo, rattle in the throat; kuṛummuka to coo; kurku a snore. *Ka.* guṛu, guṛu guṛu a sound in imitation of snoring or purring; guṛuguṭṭu to snore, purr; guṛake, guṛuku, kuṛuke, goṛaku, goṛike, goṛuku, gorke snoring; guṛa guṛa sound emitted by an angry bandicoot; guṛu an imitative sound; gurguguṭṭu to growl, snarl (as dogs, bears, tigers); guṛu guṛu sound of growling, snarling, etc.; (Gowda) guṛu to snore. *Tu.* guraṇē the snarling of a dog; guraguṭṭuni, gurkuṭṭuni to grunt; gurukuṭṭuni to snore, purr, coo, phlegm to rattle in the throat, to roar; guruguṭṭu snoring; guruguru id., rattling of phlegm in the throat; gurrucorepuni to bark, growl, snore; gurrūyisuni, gurrūyisuni to grunt, growl, snore; gurku, gurgugurku roar of a tiger, grunting of a pig. *Kor.* (O.) gūru to cry (owl). *Te.* guṛaka snoring; guṛu snoring, growling, snarling, gruff speaking, anger; gurrumanu to snore, growl, snarl; kuṛu to cry, yell, groan. *Koḷ.* gurgadil- (gurgadil-) (dog) growls, (pig) grunts. *Pa.* gur- to hiss, hoot; guṛi- (mice) to squeak. *Go.* (L.) gurrānā to snore, sleep; (Ma.) guṛ- (dove) to coo (*Voc.* 1156). *Koṇḍa* gōr- (-t-) to snore; gōru snoring. *Kuṛ* drōka snore, snoring; drōka pūpa to snore. *Kuwi* (F.) drēki-kīali id.; (S.) drukinai to snore, snort; gurrinai to wheeze; (F.) gūṛali to coo. *Kur.* gurrānā to roar (as a tiger), snarl or growl fiercely, utter angry words or shouts of anger. *Br.* ghurring to growl; ? gūrring to gurgle (of camels), groan loudly (Bray compares *Si. gur-* to growl). Cf. 2122 *Ma.* kora. / MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 12, for areal ety-

mology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4207, \*guragura-, no. 4486, ghuragurā-yate, and no. 4489, ghurghurā-. DED(S, N) 1538 (and from 1496).

1853 *Ka.* gukku to draw a deep breath whilst speaking, so that a faltering of speech takes place; *n.* drawing a deep breath and emitting an articulate, suppressed sound; a mouthful. *Te.* g(r)rukka, g(r)ukkili, g(r)uk-keḍu a gulp; (K.) grukku to gulp liquid. *Pe.* gūh- (gūst-) to swallow. *Mand.* guh- (-t-) id. *Kuṛ* guḥpa (guht-) id.; *n.* act of swallowing; (P.) goḥpa (goht-) to swallow. *Kuwi* (F.) gūssali (gūst-) id.; (S.) guh'nai to devour, swallow, gulp; ghoh'nai to drink; (Su. Isr.) guh- (gust-) to swallow; goh- (gost-) to drink. DED(S) 1539.

1854 *Ka.* kuṛuje, kuṛje an unripe fruit of the jack tree. *Tu.* guṛje a tender or half-ripe jack fruit. Cf. 1851 *Ta.* kuṛu. DED(S) 271.

1855 *Ta.* kuṛumpi ear-wax; excretion of the body, as urine and faeces. *Ka.* kuṛugani, kṛkani, kṛgani, kṛgaṭe, koggu, gūge ear-wax. *Tu.* kirmbily, kirmbilly id. *Te.* gubili, gulibi, gulimi id. *Pa.* girub id.; ? korā- to scrape wax out of ear. *Go.* (W. Ph.) koranged, (Ch.) korngel, (Ma.) kornguli, (A.) korekal, (Mand.) korveli ear-wax (*Voc.* 924); ? (S.) gūnju id. (*Voc.* 1170); (Koya Su.) kornjūl id. DED(S, N) 1540.

1856 *Ta.* kuṛumpu wickedness, mischief, battle, war; kuṛumpan mischief-maker. *Ma.* kuṛumpu haughtiness, insolence; kuṛumpan insolent, stubborn. *Ka.* kuṛumbu, kuṛumbi stubbornness, foolishness; kuṛuba a stubborn, foolish man. DED 1541.

1857 *Ta.* kuṛumpu stronghold, fort. *Ka.* kuṛumba a man belonging to a fort. DED 1542.

1858 *Ta.* kuṛuvai a dark species of paddy maturing in two months; an inferior reddish paddy maturing in three months. *Ma.* kuṛuva a sort of black paddy. DED 1543.

1859 *Ta.* kuṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, reap; *n.* piece, section; kuṛu (kuṛuv, kuṛr-) to pluck. *Ma.* kuṛekka to cut off. *Ko.* korv- (kort-) to make fallen branch into club. *To.* kwarf- (kwart-) to cut; kwic- (kwič-) to chop up (wood, etc.). *Ka.* kore, kori to cut (as wood with a saw, the throat with a sword, stalks of millet), break (as a hole in a wall), bore, excavate (as running water the soil), pierce (as cold; or with 2168 *Ko.* korv-); kori a large branch cut off from a thorn-bush; kore cutting, a cut-off piece (as of sugar-cane); koreyuvike cutting, etc.; koreta, korata act of cutting, etc., the piercing of cold; korecu, koccu to cut away, up, or to pieces (as thorn-bushes); koccu act of or an instrument for cutting to pieces, state of being cut into pieces; koccike act of cutting or cutting up. *Tu.* kudupuni to cut, reap; kudē piece of wood; kujimbu, kujumbu a chip, fragment; kojapuni, kojepuni, kojāluni,

kojiluni, kojeluni, kojelpuni to break, cut in pieces; (B-K.) koccu to cut in pieces. *Kor.* (T.) kudi to saw. *Te.* (Inscr.) kōga a cut-off portion. *Nk.* (Ch.) kutuk-/kutk- to cut (meat); kutup- to cut with axe. *Pa.* kud- (kutt-), (NE.) kuḍ- (kutt-) to cut; kud-, (NE.) kuḍ- to kindle fire by bamboo stick. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) kuy- to cut. *Kui* krāpa (krāt-) to cut, saw; *n.* act of sawing. DED(S, N) 1544.

1860 *Ta.* kurai small island. *Ka.* kuruva, kurava, kurva island. *Go.* (LuS.) koorta an island. DED(N) 1545.

1861 *Ta.* kurru (kurri-) to puncture, prick, pierce. *Te.* gr(u)ccu to thrust, push, insert (as a stick, needle or the like into something or through a hole), pierce, prick, thread together (as beads), thread a needle. *Go.* (Mu.) guhc- to pierce, poke; (Ma.) gu'c- to poke with finger, punch with elbow (*Voc.* 1167). From DED 1392.

1862 *Pe.* kuna heel. *Manḍ.* kune id. *Kuwi* (Su.) gu'na id. DEDS 272.

1863 *Ta.* kuṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to dance; kunippu dance. *Ma.* kunikka to dance, jump. *Ko.* kony- (konc-), konc- (konc-) (calf or other animal) frisks. *To.* kwiḍz- (kwiḍj-) (calf) frisks. *Ka.* kupi to move in a hopping, skipping, or jumping manner, dance; *n.* dancing; kunyuvike, kunihia dancing; (K.<sup>2</sup>) konaku to jump, leap; *n.* a leap, jump; (Hav.) kopī to dance; konippe dancing child (small girl). *Kor.* (T.) kopī to dance. *Te.* guniyu, gunucu to dangle, dance; gunupu a dance. DED(N) 1547.

1864 *Ta.* kuṇam, kuṇu hill, mountain; kuṇavar mountaineers. *Ma.* kunnam mountain; kunnu hill, mountain; conical heap, hill-fort; kunnan mountaineer; kunnikka to pile up, heap up; kuṇu hill. *To.* küd-xaṣ, küḍ large rock standing by itself. *Ka.* koṇḍa hill, mountain (< Te.). *Koḍ.* kundi mountain. *Te.* koṇḍa, (Inscr.) koṇḍa mountain, hill, rock; koṇḍavāḍu a mountaineer; kuruva, (Inscr.) kuruva a raised ground, footpath on a hill. *Nk.* (Ch.) kod hill. *Pa.* kondi (pl. kondkul) mountain. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) konḍekor the Gadbas near Salur; (S.<sup>3</sup>) koṇḍavan a hill-man. *Go.* (W.) kuṇu hill; (Ph.) kuṇu mountain, forest (*Voc.* 795). *Koṇḍa* goṇon (pl. goṇoku/goroku) hill, mountain, forest on a hill. Cf. 1844 *Ta.* kuṇam. DED(S) 1548.

1865 *Ta.* kupri crab's eye, *Abrus precatorius*. *Ma.* kunni id. *Ka.* kunni, kunne, guru-guñji, guru-guñje, guru-gaṇji id.; nasu-guñni *Carpopogon pruriens* Roxb. = *Mucuna pruriens* DC. [a near relative of *A. precatorius*]. *Tu.* gurguñji, gurguñji seed of *A. precatorius*. *Te.* gurija, gurivenda *A. precatorius*; guri-ginja, (B. also) guru-ginja seed of *A. precatorius*. / Cf. Skt. kuñcika-, guñja- *A. precatorius* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4176); cf. H. ghūghci, ghūghci id. DED 1549.

1866 *Ko.* kuḍ bundle. *To.* kuḍ bundle of firewood or grass. DED 1550.

1867 *Ir.* (Bhattacharya 1958; Z) kunni bee. *Paiku.* kunni id. *Ko.* kupy id. ? *Tu.* kopī, koṇḍi a sting. DED(S) 1403.

1868 *Ta.* kū cooing, as of a dove; kū-kū clamour, outcry; kū-kūy-enal, kū-kāy-enal bawling, screeching, complaining, lamenting; kūccal outcry, clamour, hue and cry; kūval crying aloud, bawling, crowing; kūvu (kūvi-) to crow, scream (as a peacock), cry (as a cuckoo or birds in general), call out, whoop, trumpet, cry out for help, call; summon; kūvuvān cock; kukku (kukki-) to whoop; kukkal whooping cough. *Ma.* kūkuka, kūvuka to cry aloud, crow, call; kūkkuka to cry, bawl, esp. of men; kūkki a bawler, (Tiyya) a whistle; kūkkiri a bawler, coward; kūkal, kūval, kūvu, kūppu a cry. *To.* ku- (i)ṇ- ((i)ḍ-) (woman) shouts to a distance; ku-x- (ku-xy-) to crow; kub- (kuby-) to shout, bawl out. *Ka.* kū a cry, call, clamour; kūgu to cry aloud, cry out; kūgu, kūku a cry, clamour, shout; kūkalu crying, shouting; kūguvike crying aloud; kuvi to cry out; kububu, kubibi a kind of outcry. *Koḍ.* ku- (ku-v-, ku-nd-) to crow; ku-ti a shout, noise; (Shanmugam) kūpaḍe a roar. *Tu.* kūguni to cry out; kūgu a cry, exclamation, outcry. *Te.* kūka a cry, shout; kūta id., the cry of any animal; kūkarincu to scold, reprove; kūyu to cry out, shout, clamour, howl; kūyi, kuyi, kuyyi a cry, outcry, shout. *Kol.* ku-g- (ku-kt-) to call; kuy- (kuyt-) (cock) crows. *Nk.* kūg- to call. *Pa.* kūy- to crow, call; kūp- (kūt-) to whistle. *Ga.* (Oll.) kūy-, gūy- to crow, call. *Go.* (Ph. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kūs- to crow; (Tr.) kōr-kūsānā, kor-kūsānā cock to crow (*Voc.* 837); (ASu.) kūs- to coo. *Koṇḍa* kūk- (-t-) to call, invite, shout at; *caus.* kūpis- to summon, make (somebody) call, send word. *Pe.* kūk- (-t-) to call, summon. *Kui* kūpka (< kūkp-; kūkt-) to shout, hail, call aloud; *n.* a shout. *Kuwi* (S.) kuperi potha cuckoo. *Malt.* kūkre to call out. Cf. 1871 *Ta.* kūkai and 1930 *Ta.* kumuṇi. / Cf. Skt. kū-, kūj-; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3390, \*kūkkati screams. DED(S, N) 1551.

1869 *Manḍ.* kū- to be unwilling. *Kui* kūva (kūt-) to refuse, abstain from, abjure; *n.* refusal. *Kuwi* (F.) kūiyali (kūt-), (S.) kūnai to refuse; (F.) kūnōmi we do not want. Cf. 1420 *Koṇḍa* ke-. DEDS 273.

1870 *Pa.* kū (pl. kūvul) shaft of axe. *Ga.* (P.) kuḍ handle (e.g. of knife). DEDS 274.

1871 *Ta.* kūkai rock horned owl, *Bubo bengalensis*; kūṇ owl. *Ma.* kūman id. *Ko.* gumn id. *To.* kū-x id. *Ka.* gūge, gūgi, gūbe id.; (Gowda) gumma id. *Koḍ.* gu-mi id. *Tu.* gūge, gūmmē id.; gūṅgu the cry of an owl. *Te.* gūba owl. *Kol.* (Br.) gu-pa id. *Go.* (Ch.) gugva owl (*Voc.* 1101); (S.) gupa id. (*Voc.* 1135). *Kui* muska gumberi a large owl. / Cf. Skt. ghūka-owl, Mar. ghūbaḍ id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4494. DED(S) 1552.

1872 *Ta.* kūkai, kūvai East Indian arrow-root, *Curcuma angustifolia*. *Ma.* kūva. *Ka.* kūve, kuvve, *Tu.* kūvē, kuvē. DED 1553.

1873 *To.* ku-x girl, daughter. *Ka.* kūsu infant, babe; maiden, young virgin. *Tu.* kūkru young, small. *Kor.* (O. T.) kūje small boy; kūji girl; (M.) kūji boy. *Te.* kūsu low, base, trifling, insignificant; kūturu, (B. also) kūtu, (Inscr.) kūntur daughter; (Inscr.) kūvita id. ? *Go.* (Tr.) kūcō, (Ch.) kūcō mother's younger sister; kūci (Mu.) id., (Ma. M.) father's younger brother's wife; (Ko.) kūsi id., mother's sister (*Voc.* 821). Cf. 1646 *Ta.* kūcu and 2030 *Go.* koko. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) kūkuda- one who gives a girl in marriage. DED(S, N) 1554.

1874 *Kol.* gu-ge butterfly. *Nk.* gūge id. *Pa.* gogavāla id. *Ga.* (P.) kukavare id. *Go.* (Hislop) kuge, (L.) guge, (Ma. M. Ko.) gūge id.; (Mu.) guge moth (*Voc.* 716). DED(S) 1556.

1875 *Kol.* (Wagh.) kūku mushroom. *Nk.* kūku-mugral mushrooms. *Pa.* kūki (pl. kūkul) mushroom. *Ga.* (P.) kukun (pl. kukul) id. Cf. 1893 *Ma.* kūn. / Cf. Skt. kukundaka- mushroom. DEDS 275.

1876 *Ta.* kūcu (kūci-) to be shy, coy, be ticklish, be tender (as an eye), recoil, shrink back; kūcam, kūcal shyness; kūccam shyness, ticklishness, hesitating, timidity; kūccu horripilation. *Ma.* kūcuka to be shy, dread; kūsal, (Kauṭ.) kūccam timidity, shyness; mayir-kūccu horripilation. ? *Ko.* koyed timidity, terror (or with 2250 *Ta.* kūgai). *Tu.* kusu-runi to be afraid; kūruni to hesitate. *Te.* (K.) kosaru to hesitate, shrink, fear. *Kui* kūja shame, bashfulness, shyness. DED(S, N) 1557, DED 1367.

1877 *Ko.* gu-c- (gu-c-) to lie or fall in a mass, (rain) pours down; put down in a mass; gu-cl heap of fuel. *To.* ku-s- (ku-sy-) to be heaped up; ku-sil a heap. *Tu.* gūcuni, gūsunī, gūssunī to pour, shed, spill; gūjuni to ooze. DED(S) 1558.

1878 *Ta.* kūccam small-sized post used in building. *Ka.* kūcu, kūca post or pillar in a wall for the support of beams; guju queen-post, strut. *Tu.* gujū, guju pole or post fixed in water. *Te.* kūcamu, guñja pillar, post; kurūju queen-post; guju one of the small vertical posts by means of which short beams are supported upon longer ones in the construction of a shelving roof. *Go.* (Ko.) guñje post, pillar (*Voc.* 1107); (Koya T.) guñji post. *Pe.* gūj (pl. gūcku) pillar, post. DED(S, N) 1559.

1879 *Pa.* kūci, kūcu (pl. kūckul) crowbar. *Ga.* (P.) gusi id. *Go.* kūñj (pl. kūsk) (Mu.) hoe, (Elwin) shouldered digging stick; (Ko.) kūñj crowbar (*Voc.* 822); (ASu.) kūysā id., ploughshare. DEDS(N) 276.

1880 *Ta.* kūcci pulp of wood-apple. *Ma.* kūñnu, kūñni, kūññal centre of a fruit, stalk

in the midst of a jackfruit. *Ka.* kusuri, kusuru the pulp of some vegetables and fruits; (Hav.) guñji stalk inside a jackfruit or pineapple. *Tu.* kūñji, guñji the stalk in the midst of a jackfruit, the germ-matter of a boil; kusuri pulp of a fruit. *Te.* gujuvu, guju, guñju id.; (Merolu) gojuju pulp. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) gurju juice, pulp. *Go.* (Tr.) guñji sweet inner fibre of sugar-cane (*Voc.* 1106). *Kuwi* (D.) gurju pith. Cf. 1519 *Ka.* gijaṭi and 2179 *Ko.* ko-g. DED(S) 1366, 1560.

1881 *Ta.* kūṭāram tent. *Ma.* kūṭāram tent, camp. *Ka.* guḍāra, guḍāre, guḍāra, guḍāra tent. *Tu.* guḍāra id. *Te.* guḍāramu, guḍāru, guḍāramu id. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) kūṭāra-, Pkt. guḍāra- id., Mar. guḍhār id., howdah. DED 1561.

1882 *Ta.* kūṭu (kūṭi-) to come together, join, meet, assemble, combine, become conciliated, be stored up, happen, associate, cohabit, arrive at, be possible, be fit, proper, be achieved; kūṭa together with, in addition to; kūṭal joining, sexual union; kūṭatal, kūṭatalai success; kūṭtu (kūṭi-) to unite (tr.), join, combine, mingle, add, convoke (an assembly); *n.* fellowship, assistance, relationship, throng, illicit intercourse, mixture; kūṭṭam union, meeting, crowd, group, association, kindred, companions, battle, sexual intercourse; kūṭṭar companions, members of same clan or tribe; kūṭṭal uniting, seeking the alliance of powerful kings; kūṭ-ṭāṇ, kūṭṭāṇi associate, partner in trade. *Ma.* kūṭuka to come together, meet, join, befall, be added, be possible; kūṭa, kūṭi along with; kūṭṭuka to bring together, join, heap up, add, acknowledge as belonging to the caste or family, make to pass; kūṭṭu joining, fellowship, mixture, agreement; kūṭṭam assembly, flock, heap, caste, assembly, court, quarrel; kūṭṭar companions, of the same class; kūṭṭāṇ, kūṭṭāṇi associate, one of a crowd. *Ko.* ku-ṭ- (ku-c-) to join (intr.), gather, meet, assemble, (cows) enter shed, (day) comes close at hand, (wound) heals; ku-ṭ- (ku-c-) to make to join, summon (a meeting), gather (tr.), shut in (cattle); ku-ṭm (obl. ku-ṭt-) meeting, conversation; ko-ṭ a-ṭ intimate male friend, woman's lover, man who has a mistress; ko-ṭ-a-c intimate female friend, man's mistress. *To.* ku-ṭ- (ku-ṭy-) to join (intr.), have intercourse with, finish (doing so-and-so); ku-ṭ- (ku-ṭy-) to join (tr.), close (eye); ku-ḍ- (ku-dy-) (others than Todas) marry; ku-ṭm (obl. ku-ḍt-) meeting of assembly, dispute; mu-ku-ṭ- (mu-ku-ṭy-) to meet (of persons, rivers); mu-ku-ṭ- (mu-ku-ṭy-) to cause to meet (see 5031). *Ka.* kūdu to join (intr.), unite, come together, be endowed with, be possible, be fit, take place, have sexual intercourse, add; *n.* joining, association, company; kūda along with; kūdal state of being joined with or endowed with, junction; kūḍike, kūḍuvike joining, meeting, junction; kūḍuha meeting, union; kūḍudale success, prosperity; kūḍisu, kūḍasu

to join (*tr.*), mix, amass; kūṭa joining, connexion, assembly, crowd, heap, fellowship, sexual intercourse; kūṛisu to join (*tr.*, as two pieces of wood); kūṛu a tenon. *Koḍ. ku-d. (ku-di-)* to join with others, gather, be inserted; ku-ṭ- (*ku-ti-*) to join (others) with oneself, insert; ku-ṭa quarrel, dispute, pan-chayat; ku-ṭi gathering, assembly. *Tu. kūṭuni* to join (*tr.*), unite, copulate, embrace, adopt; meet (*intr.*), assemble, gather, be mingled, be possible; kūḍisuni to add; kūḍavuni, kūḍisavuni to join, connect, collect, amass, mix; kūṭuni, kūṭuni to mix, mingle (*tr.*); kūḍa along with; kūḍigē joining, union, collection, assemblage, storing, mixing; kūṭa assembly, meeting, mixture. *Te. kūḍu* to meet (*tr.*), join, associate with, copulate with, add together; meet (*intr.*), join, agree, gather, collect, be proper; kūḍali, kūḍika joining, meeting, junction; kūḍa along with; kūḍani wrong, improper; kūḍami impropriety; kūṭamu heap, assembly, conspiracy; kūṭuva, kūṭuvu heap, collection, army; kūṭami meeting, union, copulation; kūṭakamu addition, mixture; kūṛ(u)cu to join, unite, bring together, amass, collect; *caus. kūṛpincu*; kūṛpu joining, uniting. *Kol. (Kin.) kūṛ pāv* meeting of ways (pāv way, path). *Pa. kūṛ* er- to assemble. *Go. (S.) kūṛ-* to join; (*Mu.*) gūḍ- to assemble (*Voc. 833*); (*M.*) guṇā to swarm (*Voc. 1160*). *Konḍa kūṛ- (it-)* to join, meet, assemble, come together; kūṛp- to mix (cereals, etc.), join or put together, collect; kūṛaṇa together. *Pe. kūṛā- (kūṛā ā-)* to assemble. *Kuwi (Su.) kūṛ-* id.; (*Isr.*) kūṛā ā- to gather together (*intr.*); kūṛi ki- to collect (*tr.*); (*S.*) kūḍi kinai to gather; kūṛcinai to collect. *Kur. xōṇḍā* to bring together, collect into one place, gather, wrinkle (e.g. the nose), multiply in imagination; xōṇḍrā to meet or come together, be brought into the company of. DED(S) 1562.

1883 *Ta. kūṭu* nest, birdcage, coop, hive, pen, sty, kennel, receptacle for grain, dome, cupola, quiver, sheath, envelope; kuṭampai nest; kuṭappu plaited coop for fowls, etc.; (*RS*, p. 141, item 190) kūṭu hen-coop; (*PPTI*) kūṭu cage; (*Koll.*) kūṭ nest. *Ma. kūṭu* receptacle, nest, cage. *Ko. gu-ṛ (obl. gu-ṭ-)* nest, large hollow, belly (of man or animal), cupboard, shelf; gu-ṛa-m body cavity. *To. ku-d* nest; kwa-ṭa-ṣ calf-shed; cowshed of Badaga village. *Ka. guḍu* nest, dove-cot, fowl-house, lodging, trap for catching wild animals, cage, pit of the stomach, hollow in bones. *Koḍ. gu-dī* nest, pig-pen, fowl-house. *Tu. guḍu* nest, cocoon, bird-cage, hollow; koḍandely a snare set up for birds. *Te. guḍu* nest, cage, niche in the wall, sheath. *Pa. guḍa* nest, wooden trap. *Go. (Oll.) guḍe (S.?) guḍu* nest. *Go. (Tr.) guḍā* bird's nest; (*A. Ch. D. Mu. S.*) guḍa nest, (*Mu.* also) pigsty (*Voc. 1171*); (*Tr.*) kūṭinj a stone-fall trap for birds (*Voc. 826*); ? (*W. Ph.*) godā nest (*Voc. 1197*). *Konḍa gūṛu* a fowl-shelter fixed on the top of a floor in a house. *Pe. guḍa* nest. *Kui kiṭenji* cage, cage-trap. *Kuwi*

(*F.*) kūḍa cage (made of bamboo); kūḍa (*T.*) hen-coop, pig-sty; (*Isr.*) cage. *Malt. kūṭgle* the hoop or spring of a kind of mouse-trap. /*Cf. Skt. kūṭa-* trap for catching deer, *Pkt. kūḍa-* snare; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3397. DED(S, N) 1563.

1884 *Ta. kūṭai* basket made of rattan, ola, or bamboo, palm-leaf rain-covering; kūṭu basket for catching fish. *Ma. kūṭa* id. *Ko. ku-ṛ* winnowing basket, a winnowing-basket of grain. *To. ku-ṛ* contribution of a measure (*kwa-x*) of grain, given by each Badaga house to Toda. *Ka. guḍe*, guḍa basket, basket used as a bucket; kūṭe, kūṭi basket for fishing. *Koḍ. ku-ṭe* basket. *Tu. guḍe* a kind of basket. *Te. guḍa* triangular basket used as a bucket, flower-basket, mat hood or head-covering against rain. *Go. (M)* gūḷa basket; gūḷa (*S.*) big basket, (*Ko.*) basket (*Voc. 1166*). DED(S) 1564.

1885 *Tu. kūṭu* hip. *Pe. kuṭa* thigh. *Manḍ. kuṭe* id. *Kui kūṭi* hip. ? *Kuwi (Isr.) krunḍu* id. DEDS 233, 277.

1886 *Kol. ku-ṭe* cow. *Nk. khūṭe* id. *Nk. (Ch.) kūṭe* id. DED(S) 1565.

1887 *Ta. kūṭṭu* (kūṭṭi-) to gather up with a broom. *Ka. guḍasu*, guḍisu, guḍsu, guḍiyisu, guḍisu to sweep; guḍisalu sweeping. *Tu. guḍsu* a kind of broom. DED 1567.

1888 *Ta. kūṭi* pudendum muliebre. *Ma. kūṭi* posteriors, membrum muliebre. *To. ku-ṭy* anus, region of buttocks in general. *Tu. kūḍi* anus, posteriors, membrum muliebre. DED 1568.

1889 *Ka. kūṭuru*, *Bryonia scabra* Rottl. *Te. kūṭuru-buḍamu B. scabrella* (buḍamu *B. callosa*). DED(S) 1569.

1890 *Ta. kūṭtu* dance, dramatic performance, strange event; kūṭtan dancer, actor; kūṭti female actor, dancer, prostitute. *Ma. kūṭtu* dance, drama; kūṭti, kūṭticci harlot; (*Kauṭ.*) kūṭtan dancer. *To. ku-t* Tamil dance, unusual thing. *Ka. kūṭu* dance, play. DED(S) 1570.

1891 *Ka. guḍe* prolapsus of the anus. *Tu. guḍe* id. *Te. guḍa*, (low) guḍda id. DED 1571.

1892 *Ta. kūntal* long flowing tresses of a woman. *Ma. kūntal* woman's hair. *Ka. kūḍal* hair (of the head or body). *Tu. kūjal* the hair of the head. *Kor. (M.) kūḍlu* hair. /*Cf. Skt. kuntala-*. DED(S) 1572.

1893 *Ma. kūn*, kūṇu mushroom. *Ko. ki-n* id. *To. kyu-n* id. *Ka. (Kuzumba dial; Bhattacharya, 1959) kūnu* id. *Tu. gūnu* id. *Go. (Ma.) kūnji (pl. kūṅku)* id.; (*G. Mu. Ko.*) kūṅk (*sg. and pl.*) mushroom(s) (*Voc. 839*). *Konḍa (B.) kūṇḍ* mushroom. *Pe. kūṇḍ (pl. kūṭku)* id. *Manḍ. gūṇḍ (pl. gūṭke)* id. *Kui kūṇḍu (pl. kūṭka)* id. *Kuwi (Su. P. Isr.) kūṇḍu (pl. kūṭka)* id. *Cf. 1875 Kol. kūku*. DED(S) 1573.

1894 *Ta. kūmpu* (kūmpi-) to close, shut (as a flower), contract, shrink, lose courage; kūṇpu (kūppi-) to close, contract, shut in (as an umbrella), draw in (as the sun its rays), join hands as in worship; *n.* joining hands as in worship; kuvi (-v-, -nt-) to close (as flowers by night); (-pp-, -tt-) id., draw in (as the sun its rays in setting); kuvalai blue nelumbo [which closes by day]. *Ma. kūmpuka* to close as flowers; kūṇpuka id., salute by joining both hands, worship; kūṇpu closing; kuvala waterlily. *Ka. kōval*, kōhal, kōle, kōmale blue waterlily. *Kur. komboḍ*, kombrō, kumbrū half-open as a bud. /*Cf. Skt. kuvalaya-*, kuvala, kuvela- blue waterlily; ? *kumuda-* white waterlily [both close by day]. DED 1574.

1895 *Ta. kūmpu* mast of a vessel, cone-shaped pinnacle of a chariot, bud; (*Koll.*) kūmp cone-shaped hut. *Ma. kūmpu* mast of ship, peak, bud, cabbage of palm tree, spiral end of plaintain bunch. *Tu. kūvē*, kuvē mast. /*Cf. Skt. kūpa(ka)-*, Pali kūpa(ka)-, *Pkt. kūva(ṣa)-*, kūvaga- mast; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3401. DED 1575.

1896 *Kur. kūm* a large cylindrical basket in bamboo-work for catching fish. *Malt. kūme* a fishing coop. DED 1576.

1897 *Ta. kūṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to covet, hanker after. *Ma. kūṛuka* to love, mind; kūṛ, kūṛu love; kūṛṅān friend, lover, protector. *Ka. kūṛ* to mind, be attached to, love; kūṛpa, kūṛa loving, beloved; lover, husband; kūṛpu, kūṛme love. *Te. kūṛimi*, kūṛmi friendship, love, affection; (*K.*) kūṛ(u)cu to be lovable, be coveted, be attached. DED 1577.

1898 *Ta. kūṛ* (-pp-, -tt-) to be sharp (as the edge or point of an instrument), be keen (as the intellect); *n.* sharpness, pointed edge, cutting or sarcastic speech, pivot on which door swings; kūṛeci, kūṛpu, kūṛmai, kūṛiyam sharpness, keenness, pointedness; kūṛccu id., pointed stick; kūṛiyam sharp, clever person; kūṛccu sharp point. *Ma. kūṛ* sharpness, point of an arrow; kūṛuka, kūṛikka, kūṛkka to be sharp; kūṛppikka to sharpen; kūṛpu, kūṛccam sharpness; kūṛmma id., edge of sword, wit. *Ka. kūṛ* sharpness, acuteness; kūṛike sharpness, pointedness; kūṛitu, kūṛittu that which is sharp; kūṛahu sword; kūṛida a sharp, acute, or brave man; kūṛpu sharpness, valour, a keen, penetrating look; (*Bark.*) kūṛi a barber's knife. *Koḍ. ku-ṭ- (ku-ti-)* to sharpen. *Tu. kūṇni* id.; kūṇpu sharpness as of a cutting instrument. *Te. kūṛu* sharp; kūṛi sharp, pointed, tapering; kūṛamu a peg. DED(S) 1578, DED 1566.

1899 *Ta. kūṛ* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to be abundant, excessive; *n.* exuberance, abundance; intense, excessive; kūṛpu abundance, excess. *Te. (K.) kūṛu* to be abundant, excessive, occur, obtain, be filled with. *Kur. xōṇḍā* (xūṛyā) to thrive, be prosperous, increase in honour. *Malt. qōre* to be enough,

be much, be in excess; qōṛte to supply or provide for abundantly. DED 1579.

1900 *Ka. kūṛ* to sit down; kūṛisu to cause to sit. *Te. kūṛ(u)cuṇḍu* to sit, be seated. *Pe. kuc- (c-)* to sit. *Manḍ. kuh- (t-)* id. DED(S) 1580.

1901 *Ta. kūṛaṇ* dog. *Tu. (B-K.) kūṛa* id.; kūṛi bitch. *Cf. 1796 Ta. kurai*. DED(S, N) 1581.

1902 *Tu. kūṛuni* to be drowsy, sleepy; kūṛaṅgely drowsiness, sleepiness; kūṛele a sleepy fellow, sluggard. *Te. kūṛ(u)ku* to sleep; *n.* sleep; (*K.*) kūṛu to sleep, doze; kūṇuku to nod with sleep, doze, slumber. *Nk. gūṅgi* sleep. *Pa. kūṛk-* to nod in sleepiness; kūṛukud, kūṛukud drowsiness; (*S.*) gūṛgal sleep, night. *Go. (P.) kūṛk-* to doze; (*S.?*) kūṛk- (kūṛuk-) to sleep briefly, take a nap; (*Oll.*) kurkal sleep. *Go. (SR. Tr. Ph.) kūṛkāṇā*, (*W.*) kurkinā, (*Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.*) kūṛk- to doze, nod in sleepiness; (*Y. S.*) kūṛka sleepiness; (*Ph.*) kūṛki id., drowsiness; (*W.*) kurki, (*S.*) kūṇuṣ sleep (*Voc. 831*). *Kuwi (F.) kūṛikali* to nod with sleep. *Kur. kūṛnā* to doze, slumber (out of time). *Malt. kūge* to slumber. ? *To. kwixy-* (kwixc-) to take a nap. DED(S, N) 1582.

1903 *Ka. gūṛu* phlegmatic and asthmatic disease. *Tu. gūṛu* asthma, cough, DED 1583.

1904 *Ta. kūrai* sloping roof (commonly thatched with grass or palm leaf), small hut; kurampai small hut, hovel, shed. *Ma. kūṛa* hut, thatch. ? *Kol. (Pat., p. 59) kuroḍi* hog-house. DED 1584.

1905 *Ta. kūli* wages, pay, freight; kūlik-kāṛaṇ, kūliy-ā hired labourer, cooly; kai-kūli daily wages; bribe, cash payment, money paid by parents of bride to bridegroom. *Ma. kūli* hire, wages (esp. daily); kūlikkāṛaṇ, kūliy-ā hired labourer, coolie; kai-kūli bribe, fine upon a lease and its renewal. *Ko. ku-j* daily wages paid in money; ku-jga-m, ku-j a-ā day-labourer, coolie; ku-lyka-m cooly (only applied to Tamil and other coolies). *To. kōkwily* bribe, payment made by bridegroom to bride's father. *Ka. kūli* hire, wages (esp. daily); day-labourer, coolie; kūlikkāṛa, kūlikāṛa day-labourer; kay-kūli, key-gūli working as a day-labourer. *Koḍ. ku-lī* wages. *Tu. kūli* hire. *Te. kūli* wages, hire, working for wages; kūli hired labourer, coolie. *Pa. kūli* labourer's wages. *Go. (Ko.) kūli* wages (*Voc. 836*). *Kuwi kūli (S.)* payment, (*F.*) present. DED(S) 1586.

1906 *Konḍa kūli* paddy. *Pe. kūli* id. *Manḍ. kūli* id. *Kui kūḍi* grain, paddy, seed. *Kuwi (Su. P. F. S.) kūli* paddy. ? *Ta. kūḷam* grains, esp. of 18 kinds, viz. nel, pul, etc. ? *Br. xōlum* wheat (or with *DBIA* 123, < *Skt. godhūma-*). (*Ta. Br., comm. by Kamaleswaran.*) DED(S) 278.



1907 (a) *Ka. kūlu* to fall down, be overturned, be destroyed, ruined; *kūlisu* to cause to fall, destroy. *Te. kūlu* to fall down, sink, drop, die, fall dead; *kūl(u)cu* to cause to fall, fell, bring to the ground, knock down, kill; *kūlābādu* to fall down suddenly, sink, drop.

(b) *Go. (Tr.) kūṛānā* to topple over (of a vessel, boulder on hillside), founder (of a bullock); (SR.) *kūṛānā* to topple down; *kūṛānā* to roll over; *gūr-* (Mu.) id., spill, (Ma.) lie down to sleep; (Ko.) *kūr-* tree to fall; *kūr-* to fell (*Voc.* 834).

(c) *Koṇḍa gūr-* (-it-) to lie down, sleep, roll on floor. *Pe. gūr-* (-t-) to fall down; *grūt-* (-t-) to fell. *Kui kūra* (*kūri-*) to fall over, fall down, tumble, prostrate oneself, lie down; *n.* a fall, tumble, prostration. ? *Te. kuriyu* to rain, shower, fall, (K. also) leak, rain down (fire, arrows). Cf. 1636 *Ka. kusi* DED (S, N) 1587.

1908 *Ka. kūlu* a sloping flight of stairs leading down to the water of a tank. *Pa. kūl* stair, ladder. DED 1588.

1909 *Ta. kūval* a well, hollow, hole, pit. *Koḍ. ku-va* shallow well (where water can be dipped by hand). *Tu. guvelu* a well. *Kor. (T.) kuyeli* id. / Prob. < Pkt. *kūva* < Skt. *kūpa*; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3400. DED 1590.

1910 *Ta. kūvilam, kūvilai, kūviram* bael, *Aegle marmelos*. *Ma. kūvalam* *A. marmelos*; *Crataeva religiosa*. *Ka. kumbala-mara* *A. marmelos*. DED (S) 1591.

1911 *Ta. kūṛ* thick gruel, porridge, semi-liquid food, food; *kūr ā-* to be overboiled (as rice). *Ma. kūṛ* boiled rice; *kūṛam* rice, as eaten in temples. *Ko. ku-* cooked rice. *To. ku-* food (in song-unit: *oṭṭ k/xu- e-d* two lots of cooked food); *ku- ōwī-* cooked rice from which water has been drained. *Ka. kūṛ* boiled rice, food. *Koḍ. ku-ṛi* cooked rice; *ku- kala, ku- kuḍike* rice pot; *ku- padi* food carried in a plantain leaf as a lunch. *Tu. kūru, kūlu, kūlu* boiled rice. *Te. kūdu* boiled rice, food. *Maṇḍ. kūṛ* gruel. *Kuwi* (S.) *kūdu* rice. / Cf. Skt. *kūra-*, *kuru-* boiled rice; Pali Pkt. *kūra*-id. DED (S) 1592.

1912 *Koṇḍa kūṛam* (BB) knife, (K.) small knife. *Kui kūṛe* knife. DEDS 279.

1913 *Ta. kūṛai* dullness of intellect, stupidity; *kūṛaṇ* one who is devoid of clear understanding; *kūṛaiyaṇ* dolt, booby. ? *Ko. ku-kn* foolish man; *fem. ku-yk. Ka. kūṛa* a vulgar, rude, stupid, useless, mean, or vile man; vulgar, etc.; *fem. kūṛe; kūṛ, kūṛa* fierce, cruel; *kūṛa-nāyi* a ferocious, mean dog. *Tu. kūḷa, kūḷa* bad, mean, cruel; *kūṛ-nāyi* a fierce dog. *Te. kūḷa, kūḷādu* a wicked man, a cruel man. DED (S) 1593.

1914 *Ta. kūṛai* that which is short; dwarf snake, *Calamariidae*; *kūṛai-kkaṭā, kūṛai-kkiṭā* tailless he-buffalo; *kūṛai-kkai, kūṛaṇ-kai* maimed hand; *kūṛai-kkompan* ox with blunt horns; *kūṛai-nari* short-tailed fox; *kūṛaiyaṇ*

short, stunted person. *Ka. kūṛe, kūṛe* stump of joḷa left in the ground to push out new shoots, stubble in general. ? *Br. kūṛi* hornless. DED (N) 1594.

1915 *Ta. kūṛ* (*kūṛ-*, *kūṛ-*) to crowd together, assemble, muster; *kūṛi* company, multitude, family. *Ka. gūḷe, gūḷevu, gūḷya, gūḷe, gūḷya* people leaving a place *en masse* from invasion or famine. *Tu. gūḷe* id. DED 1595.

1916 *Ta. kūḷam* broken pieces of straw or hemp, chaff, sediment. *Ma. kūḷam* chaff of corn, etc. ? *Go. kūrmi* (Tr.) the harder part of rice, kodon, etc. which remains after grinding. (W. Ph. *LSI* [Betul, p. 499]) chaff (*Voc.* 784); (ASu.) *kūrmi* id. DED (N) 1596.

1917 *Ta. kūḷi* ox, covering bull. *Ko. gu-ly* bull belonging to a dead man, that is released from work until its death. *To. ku-ly* stud bull. *Ka. gūḷi* bull, esp. a bull allowed to roam at liberty and dedicated to a deity. *Koḍ. gu-ly* a bull. DED 1597.

1918 *Ta. kūḷi* devil, demon. *Ma. kūḷi* demon, ghost. *Ka. (Hav.) kole* ghost. *Tu. kulē* id., apparition. *Kor. (T.) kolnari* devil. Cf. *Ka. pēṅkuḷi, pēṅkuṇi*, s.v. 4438 *Ta. pēy*. DED (S) 1598.

1919 *Koḷ. ku-l-* (*ku-ṭ-*) (water) run from punctured vessel or tap; *ku-lp-* (*ku-lupt-*) to puncture (vessel) so that water runs out. *Nk. kul-* to leak. DED 1599.

1920 *Ta. kūḷi* large species of eagle. *Te. gūḷi* vulture. DEDS 280.

1921 *Ta. kūṛu* (*kūṛi-*) to speak, assert, cry out the price, cry aloud, proclaim; *kūṛam* word; *kūṛu* utterance, proclamation, word. *Ma. kūṛuka* to speak, proclaim; *kūṛu* call, cry of men, noise; *kūṛam* cry (as for help). *Ka. gūṛpisu, gūṛmisu* to murmur or roar (as water of a river or the sea), sound (as trumpet), roar or bellow, cry aloud. *Tu. gūṛuni* to hoot. *Te. ghūṛṇḍu* to sound, resound (gh- from Skt. *ghūr-* to move to and fro > *Te. ghūṛṇḍu* to whirl, turn round). DED 1600.

1922 *Ka. gūṛu* to turn or uproot the earth with horns or tusks. *Te. guṭi* a hog. Cf. 2257 *Ta. kūṛai*. DEDS 281.

1923 *Ta. kūṛu-kol* to stuff, cram. *Ma. kūṛummuka* to eat greedily, cram in. ? *Ka. kuluku* to fill with force, cram into, stuff. *Te. kūṛu* to stow into an insufficient space, cram, stuff, thrust; *k(r)ukku* to stuff, cram, pack or stow too closely, push, thrust; *kruk-kūdu* stuffing, cramming. *Ga. (S.) kukkap-* to stuff in (< *Te.*); *kūṛap-* id. (< *Te.*). DED 1601.

1924 *Ta. kūṛu* section, division, part, share; *kūṛam* species, class; *Yama*; that which ruins or destroys; *kūṛraṇ, kūṛru, kūṛruvaṇ* *Yama*. *Ma. kūṛu, kūṛ* part, share, division of time, party, partnership; *kūṛraṇ* partner; *kūṛraṇ,*

*kūṛam* enemy, destroyer. *Ko. ku-r* (*obl. ku-ṭ-*) share. *To. ku-r* share, share inherited from father. *Ka. kūṛa* a part, portion, share in cultivation, etc. *Te. (B.) kūṛa* a share, the king's or government portion. DED 1602.

1925 *Ta. kūṛai* cloth, clothes. *Ma. kūṛa* a set of cloths, thick cloth. *Ka. kōṛe* clothes. Cf. 2255 *Ma. kōṛa*. DED (S) 1603.

1926 *Ma. kūṛa, kūṛaṇ* insect, moth, cockroach. *Ka. kūṛe* a kind of cloth-louse. DED 1604.

1927 *Ta. kūṛ* bend, curve, hump on the back, humpback, snail; *kūṛu* (*kūṛi-*) to curve, become crooked, bend down, become hunchbacked; *kūṛai* bend, curve, hump; *kūṛaṇ* humpback; *fem. kūṛi; kuṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to bend (as a bow), bow, stoop; (-pp-, -tt-) to bend (*tr.*), curve; *n.* curvature, bow (weapon); *kupippu* bending. *Ma. kūṛuka* to stoop, be crookedbacked; *kūṛa* a humpback; *kūṛaḷ, kūṛaḷ* bending; *kūṛaṇ* humpbacked; *fem. kūṛi, kūṛi*; *kūṛi* semicircle, curve; *kūṛiyuka* to bow, stoop, bend; *kūṛi* to make a curve, cause to stand stooping. *Ko. ku-n-* (*ku-nd-*) to be in bowed position (looking down, bent with pain, tiger crouching), become bent with age. *To. ku-n* hunchback. *Ka. kūṛ* (*kūṛ-*), *kūṛu* to be bent or bowed, bend, stoop; *n.* a hump; *kūṛa, kūṛa* a humpbacked man; *fem. kūṛi, kūṛi; kūṛu* bending, bent state; *kūṛu* a hump; *kūṛi* to bend, bow, stoop, shrink; *n.* a bent or curved ground; *kūṛuṅgu* to bend, stoop, crouch, contract oneself, shrivel up. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) kūṛ* hunchback; *kūṛu* hunchbacked man; *kūṛi* hunchbacked woman. *Tu. kūṛu* a hump; *kūṛu* a hunchback. *Te. kūṛu* a hump, a crooked back; *kūṛi* humpbacked; *kūṛi* a humpback; *fem. kūṛi*; (B.) *kūṛi* angle, bit of land. *Go. (S.) kūṛ-* to bend (*Voc.* 1128). *Kuwi* (Su.) *gu'u* hump of cow. DED (S, N) 1605.

1928 *Ta. kūṛ* cauldron; *kūṛai* large earthen boiler, baling bucket. *Ma. (DCV) kūṛa* earthen vessel. *Ka. kūṛi* earthen basin used by oilmen. *Te. kūṛa* large earthen pot. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kūṛa* a large pot. DED (S) 1606.

1929 *Pa. kūḍ*, (NE) *kūḍ*. leaf cup for drinking pei. *Go. kūṇi* (Tr.) large leaf platter, (W. Ph.) plate of leaves; (SR.) *kūḍi*, (G. S.) *kūṇi*, (M.) *kūṇi*, (Ma.) *kūṇi* *ḍapa* leaf-plate (*Voc.* 829). DEDS 282.

1930 *Ta. kūṛi* (Devanesan, p. 3) *kūṛi* a kind of pigeon. *Ka. kūṛa* dove. *Te. kūṛi* id.; *guva* dove, pigeon. *Go. (Tr.) gummāl, gummāl* the grey dove with a ring round its neck (*Voc.* 1148). *Koṇḍa* *gōvaṇḍa* pigeon. *Kui* *guguri* dove. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) *kuguri*, (F.) *kūṛi*, (S.) *kuguri* id. Cf. *Ko. gūṛ, gūṛg...* pigeon's noise; *gūṛg* pigeon (for *ceṭy*, see 2763). Cf. 1868 *Ta. kūṛ*. DED (S) 1589.

1931 *Ta. ce-, cem-, cev-, ceyya, cētakam, cētṭu* red; *cekkam, cekkār, cekkāl, cekiḷ, cemmai, cey, cevva, ceval, ceveṇ-ēṇal, cē,*

*cēkkai, cēku, cēkai, cēntu, cēppu, cēy, civv-ēṇal, civappu, civv-ēṇal* redness; *ceccai* id., *Ixora coccinea* (with scarlet blossoms); *ceppal* red colour (as of dawn); *ceyyavaṇ, ceyyaṇ, ceyyaṇ, ceyyaṇ, cēyaṇ, cēyaṇ*, *civappan* person of red or brown complexion; *ceval, cevalai, civalai* ruddy person or animal; *cival* Indian partridge; *cē* (-pp-, -nt-) to redden, get angry; *cēkiḷ* tawny-coloured bull; *cēṭ-ā* tawny-coloured cow; *cēṭṭu, cēṭṭu* that which is red; *civa* (-pp-, -nt-) to redden, blush, become angry; *cekkā-civa* (-v-, -nt-), *cekkāṇ-cekū* to be deep red; *cekkā-civv-ēṇal, cekkā-cceveṇ-ēṇal* deep redness; *cen-nāy* brown-coloured dog, *Canis dukhunensis*; *kempu* ruby (< *Ka.*). *Ma. ce-, cem-, cēya* red; *cemma, ceva, cona, covva* redness; *cekkal* dawn; *cekki-ppū, cetti-ppū, cecci-ppū* *I. coccinea*; *ceṇṇuka, cempikka, conecca, cuvacka* to be red; (Tiyya) *cemappu* redness; *cemakkuva* to redden; *cuvappu, cōppu* red; red colour; ruby; *cecca* a kind of ruby; *cen-nāy* wolf or rather *C. primaevus*; *kempu* ruby (< *Ka.*). *Ko. ken, ke-t* red; *kep* red, redness; *kep a-v, ken a-v* red cow; *ke na-y* wild dog; *keky* red clay; *keb gal* flint; *ke kaṭy* clinkers (i.e. red lumps) from smithy fireplace; *kepn n.pr.* red bullock or male dog; *fem. kepy; kempn n.pr.* man; *kempy n.pr.* woman. *To. kō-* red (e.g. *kō moṇ* red soil; *kōmo-ṣ n.pr.* reddish buffalo); *ke no-y* wild dog. *Ka. ke-, kem-* red; *keṇka, keṇgal, keccane, keccu, keṇcane, keṇcane, kendu, kebbe, kempu, kēsu, kisu* redness; *kekkarisu, keṇgalisu* to become red; *keṇca* a red man; *fem. keṇci; kembāra, kembāre* redness of evening; *kēpala, kevala, kisgāra I. coccinea*; (a few cpds. with *ce* and *ca-* are to be taken as < *Ta.* or *Te.*). *Koḍ. co-* (*co-p-, co-nd-*) to become red; *co-ndē* red; *co-pi* red, redness; ? *co-mē* bullock (in song) (all the preceding < *Ma.*); *kem-* red (in a few cpds.: *ken-ḍenge* brown coconut; (in song) coconut; *ken-na-y* wild dog; *keṇ-jeṛi* red squirrel; *kem-butṭi* red anthill (in song); *keṇ-jo-pi* a dull red). *Tu. kem-, keṇca, keṇci* red; *kempu* redness; ruby; *kēpala, kēpala, kēpalē I. coccinea*; *genda* reddish; *gende* a reddish-coloured ox; *fem. gendi; canna* red; *canna-nāy* wolf. *Te. cem-* red (in a few cpds.); *ceṇṇāvi* reddish colour; reddish (kavi id.); *ke-, kem-* red (in a few cpds.); *kempu* red; redness; a ruby. *Pa. key* dark red, reddish brown. *Kur. xēso* red; blood; *xēs* blood; anger. *Malt. qēso* red; *qēso* reddish; *qēso* blood; *qēsolāre* to redden (as the eyes, face, or fruit when ripening). *Br. xisun* red; gold. [The wild dog or red dog (which is neither dog nor wolf) is classified by R.I. Pocock, *Fauna of British India, Mammalia*, 2nd ed., vol. ii (1941), in the genus *Cuon*, which consists of one species only, *C. alpinus*, with a number of races, including *C. a. dukhunensis*, Sykes (habitat the Deccan) and *C. a. primaevus* Hodgs. (habitat Kumaun to Bhutan). One race, *C. a. infuscus* (habitat Tenasserim), was formerly *C. rutilans* Blanford, but *C. rutilans* has been

used also for *C. a. dukhunensis*.] DED(N) 1607.

1932 *Kui* keeri arrow. *Kuwi* (F.) g'eri arrow shaft. DEDS 283.

1933 *Ta. kekkaṭṭam* loud laughter; *kekkaṭṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh violently; *n.* loud laughter. *To.* (all in songs) kek smile, laughter; *ke(k)* kisad laughing; *kōks/kekš* in- to make noise of laughter (uncertain which is correct). *Te.* (B.) geggili, geggala derision. DED(S) 1608.

1934 *Konda* (BB) *keṇ* a kind of pulse, *Cajanus indicus* (= *Te. kandulu*; see 1213). *Pe. keṇ* id. *Maṇḍ. kaṇ* id. *Kui* (Mah.) *kā'angā* id. (arhar). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kāyu* (*pl. kānga*) beans; (F.) *kāṇa* rahe (dhal); (Mah.) *kāngā*, *kāngu* id. ? Cf. *Tu. kāmaṅgāyī* a wild species of green gram, *Phaseolus rostratus*. DEDS 284.

1935 *Ka. kesavu* mushroom. *Malt. qejo* a kind of mushroom. /Cf. *Skt. kacaka-* id. DEDS 285.

1936 *Ka. key* (Hav.) crop, (Bark.) paddy plant; (Hal.) *kēyyu* id. *Tu.* (B-K.) *keyi* the crop of paddy. *Go.* (Mu.) *keja* paddy (*Voc.* 841). *Kur.* *xess* paddy (rice in the husk or standing in the field). *Malt. qesu* paddy. DED(S, N) 1609.

1937 *Konda* *kezeri* elka mouse, muskrat (?) *Pe. keṭra onli* a kind of rat. *Kuwi* (D.) *kecca* or'i id. DEDS 286.

1938 *Ko. ked* belly from navel to groin. *To. keṭ* lower belly (of man). *Ka. geṭṭe* the groin between the belly and the thigh. *Te. gajja* id. DED(S) 1611.

1939 *Ta. keṇicu* (keñici-) to beg humbly, entreat, crave, beseech with supplicating gestures. *Ma. keñicuka* to beg, supplicate, emulate in vain; *kiñicuka* to beg. *Ko. kenj-* (kenj-) to beg. *Go.* (Ko.) *kesuṇ-* to ask, request (*Voc.* 849). *Malt. kéwējare* to entreat. Cf. *Go. kēnj-*, s.v. 2017(a) *Ta. keṭ*. DED(S) 1612.

1940 *Konda* *kinz-* (-it-) to be torn, as a cloth, etc.; *kis-* (-t-) to tear. *Pe. kenj-* (kenc-) to be torn; *kec-* (-c-) to tear. *Maṇḍ. kenj-* (kenc-) to be torn; *kec-* (-c-) to tear. *Kui* *genja* (genji-) to be separated from, divided from, depart from secede; *n.* separation, secession, schism; *pl. action* geska (geski-); *gespa* (gest-) to separate, make a division between; *n.* act of separating; *geji* frayed, split; *geji inba* to be frayed, worn out, split. *Kuwi* (Su.) *genj-* (-it-), (F.) *genjali* to be torn; (Su.) *geh-* (gest-), (F.) *gessali* (gest-) to tear; (S.) *gespinal* to laniate [i.e. tear to pieces]. DEDS 287.

1941 *Ta. ceṭi* shrub, bush; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow bushy, shoot out (as sprays, foliage). *Ma. ceṭi* shrub, small tree. *Ko. giṇv* plant; *gevd* thick bushy tree; *gevd va-lm* bushy tail (of peacock, wild dog). *To. kiḍf* shrub. *Ka. gida, giḍu, ceṭṭu* plant as of chili, brinjal, pulse, shrub, small tree, tree in general;

*siḍumbu, siḍumbe* a (thorny) tree, bush, thicket. *Koḍ. gida* plant. *Tu. gida* shrub. *Te. ceṭṭu* tree, plant, bush, creeper. *Kol.* (Kin.) *seṭṭ*, *ceṭṭ* bush, small tree. *Nk. seṭṭ* tree. *Nk. (Ch.) seṭṭ*, *saṭṭ* tree. *Go.* (Ko.) *kaṭṭa*, (Mu.) *gaṭṭa* shrub, small tree (*Voc.* 475). *Malt. kiṭu* a young plant. DED(S) 1613.

1942 *Ta. keṭu* (keṭuv-, keṭṭ-) to perish, be destroyed, decay, rot, become damaged, spoiled, fall on evil days, degenerate, be reduced, run away defeated; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, squander, extinguish, damage, spoil, corrupt, defeat, lose; *n.* peril, poverty; *keṭṭa* bad, spoiled, ruined; *keṭṭavan* a bad, immoral person; *fem. keṭṭaval*; *keṭṭal* *ṭṭ* evil fate; *keṭṭatal* ruin, damage, danger, degeneracy; *keṭṭuti* ruin, loss, damage, thing lost, danger, affliction, evil; *keṭṭumpu* ruin, evil; *keṭṭu* ruin, loss, damage, adversity, death, evil; *keṭṭan* ruined, miserable man, he who ruins; *fem. keṭṭi. Ma. keṭu* ruin; *keṭuka* to be extinguished, be ruined, spoilt, damaged; *keṭuti* ruin, danger, weakness, misery; *keṭumpu* depravity, rottenness; *keṭumpikka* to be spoiled by drying up; *keṭṭa* lost, bad; *keṭukka* to quench, do away with, damage, ruin; *keṭu* destruction, loss, damage, hurt; *keṭṭan* a rogue. *Ko. keṭ-* (keṭ-) to die, be ruined, be lost; *keṭ-* (keṭ-) to ruin, destroy, lose; *ke-ṭ* (*obl. ke-ṭ*) ruin, harm, danger, loss, funeral, corpse. *To. kōṭ-* (kōṭ-) to be spoiled, become bad in conduct, be extinguished, die (others than Todas); *kōṭ-* (kōṭ-) to kill by witchcraft, extinguish, make to go wrong way and lose property; *kōḍṭil* misfortune, evil; *kōḍ-* (kōḍ-) to destroy (< *Badaga*); *kō-ḍ* (*obl. kō-ṭ*) dead person (corpse at first funeral, relics at second funeral); *funeral*; *kō-ṭ* o-x- to die (used of Todas). *Ka. keḍu, kiḍu* (keṭṭ-) to be destroyed, be ruined, be spoiled, become bad, become vicious, be extinguished, cease (as sorrow, etc.); *keḍisu, kiḍisu* to destroy, ruin, spoil, extinguish; *keṭṭa* ruined, spoiled, foul, bad; *keṭṭe* evil, misfortune, ruin; *keṭṭatana* a bad, wicked, lewd disposition or conduct; *keḍaka, keḍika, keḍuka, kiḍuka* man who destroys, one who is ruined, a bad, wicked, mean man; *fem. keḍaki, keḍike, keḍuki*; *keḍakatana, keḍakutana, keḍukutana* a corrupt, bad, lewd nature or conduct; *keḍaku, keḍuku* corruption, ruin, evil; *keḍu-vike* being destroyed, etc.; *keḍuha* ruin, disappearance; *kiḍa* man who is ruined, etc.; *kiḍi, kiḍuka* one who ruins or destroys; *keḍu* ruin, destruction, evil, loss; *keḍi, keḍiga, keḍuga* one who ruins or is ruined; *keḍitana, keḍigatana* state of being a destroyer or being destroyed; *kiḍiki* a vile, unchaste woman; *kiḍakatana, kiḍale* mischief-making. *Koḍ. keḍ-* (keṭṭ-) to be spoiled, ruined, extinguished; *keḍit-* (keḍiti-) to spoil, ruin, extinguish; *ke-ḍi* ruin, rottenness. *Tu. keḍaguni* to ruin, spoil; *keḍuku, keḍa, keḍaku* damage, loss; *keḍake* oppressor; *keṭṭa* bad, vile; *keḍu, keḍu* mischief, evil, danger, disaster, loss, perdition; *keḍage, keḍinge* mischief-maker. *Te. ceḍu* to

be spoiled, destroyed, become bad, useless, be a loser or sustain a loss; *ceḍḍa, ceḍu* bad, wicked, wrong, spoiled, damaged; *ceṭṭa* evil, harm; wicked; *ceḍipa* an unchaste woman; *ceḍugu* evil, harm, calamity; *ceḍḍatanamu* badness, vice, enmity, odium; *ceṭṭu* ruin, misfortune, destruction; *keḍayu* to die; *keḍayika* death; *keḍapu* to kill; *kiḍu* evil, harm, danger (but see Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.560 f.); *giṭṭu* to die, perish; *ceṭucu, ceṭucu, ceṭupu, ceṭapu* to spoil, destroy, ruin, ravish, rape (cf. 1981 *Ta. ceṭu*). *Kol. kiṭ-* (kiṭṭ-) to be extinguished; *kiṭip-* (kiṭipt-) to extinguish. *Nk. kiṭ-* to be extinguished; *kiṭip-* to extinguish. *Nk. (Ch.) kiṭ-* (kiṭṭ-) fire to go out; *kiṭup-/kiṭp-* to put out fire. *Pa. ciṭ-* (fire) goes out; *ciṭip-* to put out (fire). *Ga. (Oll.) siṭ-* (fire) goes out; *siṭ-* (siṭṭ-) to make (fire) go out; (S) *ciṭṭ-* to be put out as fire. *Kuwi* (S) *heḍinai* to mar; *herisnai* to destroy, pollute (< *Te.*). /Cf. *Nahali keṭṭo-kama-* to put out (fire) (*kama-* to do, make). DED (S) 1614.

1943 *Te. giṭṭa*, (VPK) *giṭṭe, geṭṭe, geṭike, goṭṭe* hoof; *geḍekālṭu* long slender legs. *Kol. geṭṭa* foot, leg, hoof. *Nk. geṭṭa* foot. *Pa. geṭṭa* leg from knee to ankle; claw of crab. *Go. (Ko.) geṭṭa* hoof (*Voc.* 1182). *Konda* (BB) *giṭa* id. *Kur. xedd* foot, leg. *Malt. qeḍu* the legs, the feet. DED(S) 1615.

1944 *Ma. kinayuka* to quarrel, become angry. *Ka. kenaku* to irritate, provoke, by words or deeds. *Tu. kenakuni, kenkuni, kenakuni* to provoke, irritate, kindle. *Te. cenaku, cepuku* to touch, stir up, provoke; *n.* a touch; *cenaku, cenayu* to touch, oppose, rush against, (K. also for *cenaku*) have sexual intercourse with another woman. *Kur. xennā* (xinnyas) to have intercourse with (a female). DED 1616.

1945 *Ka. geṇṭu* remoteness, distance, removal; (PBh.) to remove oneself to a distance. *Te. geṇṭu* to push, turn out, drive out, expel; *geṇṭincu* to cause to be pushed or turned out. DED 1618.

1946 *Ta. keṇṭai* ankle. *Ma. keṇippu* joint, articulation. *Ka. giṇṇu, geṇṇu* knot, joint, as of sugar-cane, finger, etc.; *gaṇṭu* knot of cord, joint of reed, bamboo, cane, joint or articulation of body. *Koḍ. giṇṇi* joint in wrist or fingers, knot in sugar-cane; *ka-li-giṇṇi* ankle. *Tu. gaṇṭṭi, gaṇṭu* knot in string, ankle, knot or joint of reed or cane. *Te. gaṇṭu*, (VPK) *gaṇṭa* a knot. *Nk. kande* joint in bamboo. Cf. 1160 *Ta. kaṇ* joint. /Cf. *Skt. gaṇḍa-* joint; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3998 (also \**geṇḍa-*). DED(S) 1619.

1947 *Ta. keṇṭai* a freshwater fish, *Barbus. Ma. keṇṭa* *n* carp, *Cyprinus. Ka. geṇḍe-min* a sort of fish. *Te. gaṇḍe, geṇḍe* a fish; (B.) *geṇḍi, geṇḍiya, geṇḍe* the carp, *C. fimbriatus*. *Kur. kiṇḍō* a species of fish; (Hahn) *kindō* injō carp fish. DED(S) 1620.

1948 *Ta. keṇṭai* ridicule, mockery, banter. *To. kiḍy* abuse. DED 1621.

1949 *Ko. geṇḍ kaṭ-* (kac-) dog's penis becomes stuck in copulation. *Ka. geṇḍe* penis. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) geṭānā*, (Mu.) *geṭ-* to have sexual intercourse; (Mu.) *geṭ* sexual intercourse (*Voc.* 1181). DED 1622.

1950 *To. kōdm* (*obl. kōḍt-*) live coal. *Ka. keṇḍa* id.; *keṇḍavisu* to put live coals on (for blasting rocks). *Tu. keṇḍa, geṇḍa* live coal. DED 1623.

1951 *Konda* *ked-* (kett-) (BB) (water) to be heated, (K.) to boil; (BB) *ket-* (-t-) to heat (water). *Pe. ked-* (kett-) to become hot; *keḍi ki-* to heat (water). DEDS 288.

1952 *Kui* *gredi, greji* soft, pulpy, festering; *gredi inba* to be soft, pulpy; *gredna* in a manner determined by pulpiness or softness; *gredna ḍuḍa* to step into soft mud. *Kur. geḍlā* (of fruits) overripe, having a soft and decaying appearance, falling to pieces; having lost all consistency (of over-cooked food). *Malt. gidi* pulp of fruit. DEDS 289.

1953 *Ta. cettu* (cetti-) to cut with adze, chisel, pare off; *n.* cutting, chiselling; *cetukku* (cetukki-) to cut off a surface, pare, shave off, plane, hew with an adze, chisel; *n.* paring, chiselling; *kettu* (ketti-) to split asunder by driving in and turning the hatchet, chop, mince, cut off, make an incision; strike the stick in the game of tipcat. *Ma. cettuka* to chip, cut off, pare, plane, clear ground, dig slightly; *cettal* chipping, planing, etc.; *cettu* cutting, parings, rind or peel. *Ko. ket-* (kety-) to dig with hoe or other digging tool. *To. kōt-* (kōty-) to smooth (plank with adze), dig (earth with hoe). *Ka. kettu* to pare the surface, make thin, chip, scrape or chip off (as grass), dig slightly, engrave, carve; *kettike* act of chipping, etc.; *kettisu* to cause to carve or engrave, cause to chip, etc.; *kette* a chip, paring; *kedaku* to stir, scratch (as fowls), dig up or loosen earth. *Koḍ. kett-* (ketti-) to cut (tree, or with large knife or axe); *kettī* a cut, blow. *Tu. kettuni* to carve, chisel, engrave, dig slightly; *kettē* a piece, slice, chip; *kettigē* carving, engraving. *Kor. (O.) kederpu* to dig. Cf. 1547 *Ta. citar*. DED(N) 1624.

1954 *Ta. kettu-kkett-eṇal, ketaṇ-ketam-eṇal* palpitation of the heart through fright. *Ka. kettu* to quiver, shiver, tremble. *Koḍ. kett-* (ketti-) to gore with horns (said of buffaloes and bison, which sway the horns from side to side). *Tu. kittuni* to flutter, be in agitation. *Kur. xettānā* (xittayas) to shake off or out by imparting jerks, clean (viz. by shaking, beating, or similar forcible action); *xettānā* to be thrown off or out by knocks or by a jerk. *Malt. qete* to dust, beat the jungles when hunting. DED(S) 1625.

1955 *Ta. ceppu* (ceppi-) to say, speak, declare, tell; *n.* speech, word, answer, reply; *ceppal* saying, replying, declaring. *Ma. ceppuka* to say, (dog) growls when snatching at some-

thing. *Te*. ceppu to say, tell, relate, narrate, recite, (K. also) scold, reprove. *Kur*. kebnā (keppas) to scold, lecture. DED 1626.

1956 *Kur*. xeppas a visitor or friend entertained in the house, guest; fellow-villager, neighbour; (Hahn) xēppā inhabitant of a village; xēppar inhabitants, population. *Malt*. qepu village; qepo inhabitant of a village, neighbour. Cf. 1990 *Ta*. cē. DED(S, N) 1627.

1957 *Ta*. cey (-v-, -t-) to do, make, create, cause; *n*. deed, act, action; ceykai deed, act, action, work, conduct, that which is manufactured; ceyti deed, act, action, occupation, conduct; ceyyal conduct, work; ceyyul, ceyarkai action; ceyvatu that which ought to be done; ceyal act, action, work, conduct. *Ma*. ceyka to do, act; ceyal action; ceyti doings, news; ceyyikka to cause to do. *Ko*. gey- (gec-), key- (kec-; in a few constructions) to do, make; kek, keky work. *To*. kiy- (kis-) to do, make; kök, kek an art. *Ka*. key, kai, gey to perform, do, make, work; be serviceable, fit; keyta, geyta doing, an act; keyme, geyme, gēme doing, work, achievement. *Koḍ*. key- (keyyuv-, kejj-) to work. *Tu*. gaipini, geyipini to do, fulfil. *Te*. cēy to do, perform, make, create, (K. also) occur, happen, (body of child) grows; (K. B.) cēta doing, act, action; (Inscr., Nellore, 6th cent. A.D.) kesiri they did, kesina that he did; (*Kumārasambhava* 10.198) sēgi action. *Kol*. kak- (kakt-; also ka- instead of kak- in the present) to do, make; have sexual intercourse (on this meaning, Kuiper, *IJJ* 2.239) (? for the form, contamination with a form like *Nk*. akk-, s.v. 333 *Ta*. ā). *Nk*. (Ch.) kak- to do. *Go*. (Oll.) key- (ked-, ken-), (S.) key- to do. *Go*. (Tr.) kīānā (neg. kēw-), (W.) kīyānā, (Ph. SR. M. L.) kīyānā, (D. Mu. Ma. S.) ki- to do, make, prepare; *caus*. (Ph.) kīsahtānā, (Mu.) kīh-; (S.) kīmuḍ doing (*Voc*. 703). *Koṇḍa* ki- (-t-) to do, make. *Pe*. ki- (-t-) id. *Maṇḍ*. ki- (-t-) id. *Kui* kiva (kit-), giva (git-) to do, make, perform, cause; *n*. action, performance; *pl*. action gipka (gipki-). *Kuwi* (S.) kīnai (kitt-), (Isr.) ki- (-t-), (F.) kepalī, (S.) kēpīnai, pēkīnai, (Su. Isr.) kēp- (-it-), pēk- (-it-) to do, make; (also Su. F. S. ki- causative auxiliary). *Br*. kanning (kar-, ka-, kē-) to do, make, feign oneself, be able (all stems but kē-, and the appearance of k- instead of x- in all stems, are due to borrowing and contamination from Bal. kan- and Si. Jātkī kar-; *BDCG*, §§3.19 and 26). ? Cf. 2023 *Ta*. kai. DED(S, N) 1628.

1958 *Ta*. cey field, esp. wet field; kaitai paddy field. *Ma*. ceyi rice-field. *Ka*. key, key(yi), kay field. *Koḍ*. kette wet mud, mire. *Te*. cēnu (*pl*. cēlu) field; (Inscr.) kayya a rice-field; kaili field. *Kol*. (Kin.) kēn, (SR) kēn id. *Nk*. kēn id. *Pa*. (S) kēn field for shifting cultivation. *Kur*. xajj earth, mould, clay, mud, corpse. *Malt*. qaju earth, mud. Cf. 2020 *Ta*. cēy; cf. 3630 *Ta*. nanai, esp.

*Ta*. nancey, *Te*. nanja; ? cf. 1993 *Kur*. xēxel. DED(S) 1629.

1959 *Koṇḍa* ker- (-t-) to take handfuls or small quantities out of a mass (of grain, etc.), take into a ladle before serving, collect into a heap and pick up. *Pe*. gre- (-t-) to scoop up with the hand. *Maṇḍ*. grepa- to scoop up. *Kui* grāpa (grāt-), (P.) grēpa (grēt-) to scoop up, shovel into with the hands, scrape together. *Kuwi* (F.) grecali (gret-) to gather up, take handful. DEDS 290.

1960 *Ta*. cirāṇu (cirāṇi-) to shout, call loudly. *Ka*. kera! to cry, utter loudly, shout. *Tu*. kēre sound, noise; kerepē a prattler. *Te*. kēru to cry out, be jubilant; keralu to cry out from alarm; (K) ceralu to be in great glee, be jubilant; *n*. jubilation. ? *Kol*. ke-ri noise, shout. *Nk*. kerkiṭ- (kerkiṭ-) to shout. *Koṇḍa* kere- (-t-) (cock) to crow. *Kui* gerṅa (gerṅi-), greṅga (greṅgi-) to groan, moan; *n*. groaning, moaning; grēnja (grēnji-) to groan, moan, gasp with pain; *n*. groaning, moaning. *Malt*. qerge to sound (in e.g. 3236 *dim-qerge* to sound as when larger objects fall). Cf. 2009 *Ta*. kēru and 2006 *Ga*. keral. DED(S, N) 1630.

1961 *Ta*. ceru battle, fight, love-quarrel; cirāṇu (cirāṇi-) to suik, disagree; cirāṇu (cirāṇi-), cirattu (ciratti-) to be angry with. *Ma*. ceru battle. *Ka*. kera! to become angry, begin to rage; keralu to make a noise by slapping or clapping the arms (as done by combatants); enrage (or kera! and keralu in the last meaning with 1597 *Ta*. ciṇṅku); (PBh.) kelar to become angry. *Te*. cirāku anger, displeasure, crossness; cīramara sullenness, moroseness; a disagreement; keralu to be angry, enraged (or with 1597 *Ta*. ciṇṅku). DED 1631.

1962 *Ta*. ceruttal udder. *Ma*. cerunnal, cerannal, curannal, corunnal (cf. 2883 *Ta*. cōr). *Ko*. kecl. *To*. keṭṭ. *Ka*. keccal. *Tu*. keṇjely, kerndely. *Kor*. (M. T.) kencili DED(N) 1632.

1963 *Ta*. ceruppu sandal, slipper, shoe. *Ma*. cerippu id. *Ko*. kevr id. *To*. kerf id. *Ka*. kera, keravu, kerahu, kerpu id. *Te*. ceppu id. *Kol*. kerri shoe. *Nk*. kerri shoe, slipper. *Pa*. cerup, cerpu sandal. *Go*. (A.) serpum, (Tr.) sarpum, (W.) sarpo, (Ph.) sarpu (*pl*. -hk), (D.) herpunj, (Mu.) harpunj (*pl*. harpuhk), (M.) harpunj, (Ma.) erpunj (*pl*. erpusk), (Ko.) erpum shoe, sandal (*Voc*. 3474). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) sepu shoe. *Kuwi* (Su.) seppu, (F.) seppu shoe; (S.) cepunga sandals. *Kur*. kharpā straps (without sole) crossed over and worn round the ankle. / Cf. H. cappu, cappel; Turner, *Nep. Dict.*, s.v. caporā. DED(S) 1633.

1964 *Ta*. cerumu (cerumi-) to hem, cough; cerumal clearing the throat; cerumu (cerumi-) to hem, grunt, sob agitatedly. ? *Ma*. cuma cough; cumeikka to cough. *Ka*. kemmu to

cough; *n*. coughing. *Koḍ*. kemm- (kemmi-) to cough. *Tu*. kemma *n* cough, cold; (B-K. also) temmo, hemmo cough; temily, semily sneezing (cough). ? *Te*. (K) krēṭu to clear the throat by coughing. ? *Pa*. kom- to cough. ? *Ga*. (P. S.) kodm- to cough; kodumkur a cough, coughing. DED(S) 1634.

1965 *To*. kec linking the hands in dancing. *Ka*. keccu the knot which is formed by twisting; *vb*. to join the end of two threads by twisting them with the fingers. *Tu*. kerci a knot. DED 1635.

1966 *Ko*. kerc flat basket for drying grain, placed in rack over fireplace. *Ka*. kerase, gerase, gerise, geresē a kind of flat bamboo basket square in form. Cf. 1261 *Ta*. karacai. DEDS 291.

1967 *Pa*. kerj- to warm oneself by the fire; kercip- (kercit-) to warm somebody else. *Koṇḍa* (BB) rēs- to warm by the fire (aphaeresis of k-). *Kui* grehpa (greht-) to warm, warm by the fire, broil, foment; *n*. act of warming by the fire, fomentation. *Kuwi* (F.) kērnjali to warm oneself in the sun; (Su.) krenj- (-it-) to warm oneself; kreh- (krest-) to warm another. DED(S) 1636.

1968 *Pa*. kerij (*pl*. kerijil) leaf hat-umbrella. *Ga*. (Oll.) kerij (*pl*. kerijil; j = dz) id., mushroom. DED 1637.

1969 *Ka*. kela side, vicinity, the right or left side; keladan a man who is on one side, or on both sides. *Koḍ*. kela belly. *Tu*. kila id.; kelly brink, edge, vicinity. *Te*. kalaṅku, kelāku, kelanu side, part, region; (Inscr.) kelavaga vicinity. *Pa*. kela side (in: ā kela, akla that side; i kela, ikla this side). DED(S) 1638.

1970 *To*. kelc outdoor work. *Ka*. kelasa work, business, affair, deed, advantage; kelasi person who works. *Koḍ*. kelasa work (< Ka.). *Tu*. kelasa business, work, affair, advantage. *Te*. kelasamu business, work. DED 1639.

1971 *Ka*. kelasi, kelasige, kelasya barber. *Tu*. kelasi, kelesi, kelese id. DED 1640.

1972 *Ta*. keli (-pp-, -tt-) to conquer, overcome; kelippu winning, success, victory. *Ko*. gel- (ged-) to win; gelc- (gelc-) to win and secure something; gel a goal, test, objective in race, a win in a game. *To*. kelc- (kelc-) to be successful. *Ka*. gel (geld-), gedi/ gelu/gellu (gedd-), geli (gellit-, gelid-) to win, gain, conquer, overcome, triumph; gela, gelavu, gelu, geluvu, geluha, gella gain, victory; a winning, happy, sprightly air; gelisu, gellisu to win, etc.; geluge, geluvike, geluvike winning, etc. *Koḍ*. gell- (gelluv-, gedd-), (Kar.) gell- to win; *Tu*. gelipuni, gelpuni, genduni to win, conquer; gelkayi victory, winning, victorious; gelpu victory, gain; gelavu sprightliness, liveliness, courage; (B-K.) gelo victory, success. *Kor*. (O.) geddu to win. *Te*. gelucu to win, gain, conquer,

overcome, succeed; gelipincu to cause to succeed or win; gelupu, gelpu victory, success, gain, winning; geluvamu victory, success; gelivi, gelividi joy, gladness, cheerfulness. *Kol*. (SR) gell- to win. *Nk*. ghel- id. *Koṇḍa* gels- (-t-) to win, escape from danger; gelpis- (-t-) to save, rescue, cause to win or become eminent. *Kuwi* (S.) gelhinai to win; (F.) gelpali to save. ? Cf. 5493 *Te*. vel. DED(S, N) 1641.

1973 *Go*. (many dialects) kel (*pl*. -k) hair, feather (*Voc*. 847). *Koṇḍa* kelu (*pl*. kelku) feather. *Pe*. kel (*pl*. -ku) id. *Kui* kelu (*pl*. kelka), keḍu (*pl*. keṭka) large feather, quill. *Kuwi* (F.) kellu (*pl*. kelka) feather; (Su. P.) kelu (*pl*. kelka) (large) feather. *Kur*. kalga plumes. DED(S) 1642.

1974 *Pa*. kelngam yoke. *Ga*. (Oll.) kelman, kelman id. DED 1643.

1975 *Ta*. cuvar, cevar (*coll.*; R. P. Sethu Pillai, *Tamil—Literary and Colloquial*, p. 10; *Annals of Oriental Research of the University of Madras*, vol. ii, 1937-8). (Koll.) cevr wall. *Ma*. cuvar, cumar. *To*. kō-f. *Ka*. kēr. *Koḍ*. kevaṅ, *Kor*. (T.) kibari. DED(N) 1644.

1976 *Ka*. gebaru to scratch, as the ground; gebbu id., loosen a stone by scratching or digging with the nails. *Go*. (S.) giv- (dog) to scratch up earth (*Voc*. 1092); (Koya T.) givv- to scratch. DEN 24.

1977 (a) *Ta*. cevi ear; ceviṭu cheek; ceviṭ tragus; cevul gills; ceviyan hare. *Ma*. cevi ear, the outer ear; cevikka to hear; ceviṭu, cekitū ear, chiefly the inner part; cevi-ppi, ceppi earwax; ceviyan hare; ceppi ear; kovitū, (Tiyya) ceviṭu cheek. *Alku*. kevi ear. *Ko*. keyv, (Kurgō-j dialect) kev ear. *To*. kify id. *Ka*. kivi, kimi, (Hav.) kemi id. *Koḍ*. kevin id. *Tu*. kebi id. *Kor*. (M.) kemi id. *Te*. cevi id., the handle of a vessel; cevulapilli, cevulapōtu hare. *Kol*. kev ear. *Nk*. kev id. *Nk*. (Ch.) kev (*pl*. -ul/-ulgu) id. *Pa*. kekol (*pl*. kekocil) id. *Ga*. (Oll.) kekol (*pl*. kekosul), (S.) kekkōl id. *Go*. (A. G. Ma.) kevi (*pl*. kevk), (Tr.) kawī (*pl*. kauk), (W.) kawī, (Ph.) kavvi (*pl*. kauk/kavk), (Mu.) kavi (*pl*. -n), (M.) kev, (S.) kevvu (*pl*. kekvu), (Ko.) kev (*pl*. kevk) id. (*Voc*. 848). *Koṇḍa* gibi, (Gurī dial.) kibi, (Sova dial.; BB) gitoni id. *Pe*. kitul id. *Maṇḍ*. giy (*pl*. -ke) id. *Kur*. xebdā id. *Malt*. qethwu id. *Br*. xaf id. (b) *Tu*. ceraḍu ear. *Kui* kriū (*pl*. krika), kīru id.; (K.) kriū pejaṅa earwax. *Kuwi* (F.) kīriyā (*pl*. kīrka), (S.) kīriyū, (Ma.) kīriyū, (P.) kīru, (Isr.) kīriyū (*pl*. kīrika) ear; (F.) kīrpeja, (Su.) kīrpeja, (Mah.) kīrkūru earwax. For separation from (a), see Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.562.

(c) *Ta*. ceviṭu deafness, deaf person or animal; ceviṭan, ceviṭi deaf man, woman. *Ma*. ceviṭu deafness; ceviṭan, ceviṭi deaf man, woman. *Ko*. kev deafness; kevṇ, kevry deaf man, woman. *To*. kyu-ḍ deafness. *Ka*. kivuḍu, kivaḍu, keppu id., a deaf person; kivuḍ a deaf

person; kivuda, kivaḍa, keppa deaf man; kivuḍi, kivadi, keppe deaf woman. *Koḍ*. (Shammugam) kivḍ deafness; kivḍe deaf man; kivḍi deaf woman. *Tu*. keppu, keppatana deafness; keppe, keppe deaf man, woman; kebbure deaf man. *Te*. cevuda deafness; ceviji deaf. *Kol*. (SR.) sewaḍk deaf. *Go*. (SR.) cevḍa, (Ko.) cevṭa, (Ma.) evḍa deaf; (Ko.) cevṭal, (Ma.) evḍal deaf man (*Voc*. 1363). / Cf. Mar. kivaḍa deaf. DED(S, N) 1645.

1978 *Ka*. kevvane with the hissing sound of a stone, etc., thrown away with great force. *Te*. kevvuna resoundingly, loudly. DED 1646.

1979 *Ta*. keguvu (keguvi-) to unite, embrace; *n*. friendship; kegumu (kegumi-) to attain, join, unite; kegi friendship; kiramai friendship, alliance, relationship; day of the week, as related to each of the seven planets; kirān owner; kiravan, kiravōn owner, master, husband; kiravi wife, mistress; kirāl, kiratti proprietress. *Ma*. kirama day of the week. *Ka*. kēgi line, series, group, flock, troop, heap. DED(S) 1647.

1980 *Ta*. ceri (-v-, -nt-) to be thick (as foliage, hair), crowded, be in close union, be tight (as bangles), be controlled, keep within bounds; (-pp-, -tt-) to join together, tighten, shut, close, block up, secure, store up, pack closely; ceri, cerivu denseness, abundance, union, self-restraint; ceru (ceruv-, cerr-) to control (as the senses), hinder, prevent, overcome; (-pp-, -tt-) to suppress, subdue, resist, prevent, prevent the passage (as of water), overcome; *n*. tank, field, garden plot; ceruppu restriction; ceruvu field; ciraī (-pp-, -tt-) to restrain, imprison, dam up; *n*. guard, confinement, prison, captivity; dam, bank, tank, boundary; ciraivan captive, slave; cerrai thicket, crowd. *Ma*. ceriyuka to be thronged; cerukkuka to dam up, enclose, oppose, prevent; cira enclosure, dam, limit, tank, reservoir. *Ko*. ker tank; cer imprisonment; obstruction in labour; girm, grn in a dense crowd (of people gathering). *To*. kerf- (kerf-) (water) is dammed, (crowd) gathers; to dam; ker party, side; ser imprisonment; ked- (kedy-) to be stuck in (spear in tree, stick in hand or foot); to fix in position (waistcloth, sticks at end of ridgepole to hold thatch); ter paj- (paty-) to arrest, seize, and confine (in song phrases). *Ka*. kir (kett-) to confine, close, shut, block up, make a fence, cover; keje tank; giraku state of being strait (as a gate), of being firmly fixed (as a door), of being close, pressing (as a crowd); seje to contract, confine, harass; *n*. confinement, bondage, prison. *Koḍ*. kere tank. *Tu*. kerē, kire, kedu an artificial tank; kide cowpen, stall; sere imprisonment, prison, obligation, liability; gediyuni to be rammed, stuffed; geduṅguni, gedipuni to stuff, push in, ram. *Te*. cera prison, imprisonment; cera-gonu to seize, capture, carry off by force; ceruvu, ceruvu artificial lake, tank; (B) kiriyu to be tight.

*Kol*. get- (gett-) to close (door) firmly, lock up; (Kin.) ceru tank. *Nk*. (Ch.) saru tank. *Pa*. kedp- (kedt-) to shut (door), lock up; ceru tank. *Ga*. (P. S.) keṭ- to shut. *Go*. (A. Y. G.) keh-, (Tr.) kehtānā, (Ph.) kahtānā to shut; (Mu.) kah-, keh- id., fasten up, secure (a bund); (Ko.) keh- to shut, dam (stream); *caus*. (Ph.) kaḥcahtānā; (Ma.) keṭ-mar mat-door (mar mat, 4760) (*Voc*. 852); (Ko.) eru pond, tank (*Voc*. 348); (Koya T.) gebb- to gag. *Koṇḍa* keR- (-t-) to close, shut (as a door, box, etc.), build a wall (as enclosure); (BB) keRpi door; seṛu tank (< Te.). *Pe*. geh- (gest-) to close; gespi door. *Maṇḍ*. geh- (-t-) to shut; gepi door. *Kui* gebga (< geg-b; gegd-) to be connected with (by ties of friendship, love, common cause), associate with, be united, reconciled, live together as husband and wife, have faith in, believe; set side by side, intertwine bamboos so as to build a fence; *n*. act of associating with, being connected with or having faith in, faith. *Kuwi* (Isr. T.) ker- to fence. Cf. 1509 *Ka*. kikkariṣu. DED(S, N) 1648.

1981 *Ta*. ceru (ceruv-, cerr-, -pp-, -tt-), ceri (-pp-, -tt-), cerru (cerri-) to kill, destroy; ceruppu, ceral, ceral killing; ceru (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, ruin. *Tu*. kerpini to kill, murder, slay; kerpinaṇe murderer. *Malt*. qerre to destroy, massacre; qerre to die in numbers. Cf. *Te*. cerucu, etc., s.v. 1942 *Ta*. keṭu. DED (N) 1649.

1982 *Ko*. ker NE. monsoon (Sept.-Dec.). *To*. keṛ id. DED 1650.

1983 *Ko*. kerngl, kergl feather, wing. *Tu*. kedi feather; kedūḥkē, kedaḥkē tip of a bird's wing; thin layer. *Go*. (Ko.) gerg(g) feather (*Voc*. 1179); (Koya T.) girru id. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) gurḡi(i) id. Cf. 2591 *Ta*. ciraī, irai. DED(S, N) 1651.

1984 *Pa*. kedub, (S) kerub, (NE) keḍub knife. *Ga*. (Oll.) kiyub; (S) kiyyub (*pl*. kiybūl) id. DED 1652.

1985 *Ta*. cerru (cerri-) to set (as a jewel); ceyal setting work in jewelry. *Ka*. kettu, keccu to enclose, set (as precious stones); kettane, ketne, kettike, kettige act of setting, state of being set. *Tu*. kettuni to set (as jewels); kettige setting (as jewels). / Cf. Skt. kaḥcitta- set, inlaid with jewels (*in cpd*. maṇi-khaṇḍa-), Pkt. khaṇḍa- set, inlaid (of jewels) (cf. esp. *Ka*. keccu); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3766. DED(S) 1653.

1986 *Ta*. cettu having thought; having resembled. *Ka*. giṛ (gett-) to conceive, think, imagine, take for. DED 1654.

1987 *To*. ken moz, (in song) moze xen, eze xen thick buttermilk, thick mass of buttermilk (see 430 and 4630). *Ka*. kene cream of milk. Cf. 1404 *Ta*. kaṇa. DEDS 292.

1988 *Go*. (Ko.) kene kene gently; (L.) kenek silent (*Voc*. 842). *Kui* kin silence;

kin inba to be silent; kin ispa to silence. DEDS 293.

1989 *Ta*. ceppi head, summit, elephant's temple; ceppi, ceppai cheek. *Ma*. cenni, kenni temples; konni cheek; cennam jaw, cheek; ceppi cheek; ? ceḷla id.; ? cekila, ceḷukka, ceḷa gills. *Ko*. keyn cheek just in front of ear. *Ka*. kenne the upper cheek; kekke cheek; kendāre temples; (Tipt.) keppe temple; (Hav.) keppate cheek. *Tu*. kenni, kennē cheek; keppē, kebbu cheek, temples; keppaḍē swelling of the cheeks; gebbu temples. *Te*. cekku, cekkili, cehka, cempa, cerāpa cheek; (Brown, *Eng-Tel. Dict.*) cēpa cekku gills. *Kol*. (Kin.) cempa temple. *Go*. (Tr.) korwi, (W.) korwi, (A. Y. Ch. D. Mu.) korvi cheek (*Voc*. 929); (Ko.) cempa temple (*Voc*. 1361; < Te.). *Kuwi* (F.) kreteri, (Mah.) kreteri, (T.) kerteri jaw. / Cf. Skt. kenāra-temples, upper part of cheek; (Wilson) kanda- the cheek (or the cheek and temple). DED(S, N) 1655.

1990 *Ta*. cē (-pp-, -tt-) to dwell, lie, remain, sleep; cēppu (cēppi-) to abide, remain; cēkkai cot, bed, roost, dwelling place, nest. *Ma*. cēkuka, cēkkuka to roost; cēkal, cēyal, cēkka, cēkku a roost. *Ka*. kē (kēd-) to lie down, repose, copulate with; kēvu, (K.) kēdu copulation. *Tu*. kedonuni to lie down, rest; (B-K.) ketopu, katopu to lie down; kerapāvu to cause to lie down; kēḷu abode of a Pariah. *Kol*. ke-p- (ke-pt-) to make (child) to sleep. *Kur*. kidnā, kid'ānā to allow or invite one to lie down for rest or sleep, put to bed (a child, a sick person), lay in the grave. *Malt*. kide to lay down. Cf. 1956 *Kur*. xēppas. DED (S, N) 1656.

1991 *Ka*. kēkarisu to hawk in spitting; kēkarike hawking, spitting out. *Tu*. kaṅkariyuni, kaṅkariyuni, kaṅkariyuni, kēkariyuni, (B-K.) kēkaripu, kēkaripu, kēkaripu, kēkaripu to hawk, force up phlegm with a noise, hem. *Te*. kēkarinuc to hawk in spitting; kēkarinta act of hawking in spitting. DED (S) 1657.

1992 *Ka*. kēgu to cry as a peacock; *n*. the cry of a peacock; kēku, kēke the cry of a peacock; kekku to shout in training cattle. ? *Koḍ*. ka-k- (ka-ki-) to call, invite, summon, take (person) with oneself. *Tu*. kēkē shout of joy, loud laughter. *Te*. kēka a cry or shout, the cry of a peacock; kēkarinuc to cry or shout out; kēkarinta a cry or shout; kēkaramu the cry of a peacock. *Go*. (many dialects) kēy- to call, (peacock) to cry, (owl) to hoot, (animal) to call; (Tr.) kēiānā to summon (*Voc*. 856). *Kuwi* (T.) kekeri kiali to cackle. / Cf. Skt. kekā- cry of a peacock; kekin- peacock; Apabhraṃśa (*Mahā-purāṇa*) kekara- cry of peacock; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3458. DED(S) 1658.

1993 *Kur*. xēḥ ground, earth we tread on, soil, floor. *Malt*. qēḷu the earth, the world, land. ? Cf. 1958 *Ta*. cey. DED 1659.

1994 *Pa*. (S) kēya snipe or similar bird. *Kui* kēga magpie. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kēya shrike bird. DED 1661.

1995 *Pa*. kēc- to shave; kēma razor. *Ga*. (Oll.) kēs- to shave; kēsal razor. DEDS 294.

1996 *Kur*. xēsēr (xesr-) neck, shoulders. *Malt*. qasru neck. ? Cf. 1366 *Ta*. kaṭuttu. DED 1662.

1997 *Go*. (Tr.) kēslā marā, (Ma.) kē'la, (SR.) kesla marā, (Mu.) kehla, (M.) kehela *Grewia tiliaefolia* (dhāman tree) (*Voc*. 863). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kējra, kējla id. *Pe*. kējla id. *Kui* (K.) kehel deḍḍi id.; (W.) keheli sp. tree, the wood of which is used for handles of weapons and tools. DEDS 295.

1998 *Ta*. kēpi small tank, well, ditch, trench; kīṇaru well. *Ma*. kēpi temporary well or tank, hole dug in a river's bed, a mine; kīṇaru well. *Ka*. kēpi temporary well or tank, hole dug in a river's bed. DED 1663.

1999 *Ka*. gēpi rent, contract. *Tu*. gēpi id. DED 1664.

2000 *Te*. gēde a she-buffalo. *Koṇḍa* geyda id. *Kuwi* (F.) gedde id. DEN 25.

2001 *Kur*. xēndnā (xindyas) to buy, purchase. *Malt*. qēnde to take along with, have with, possess. DED 1665.

2002 *Pa*. kēndid (*pl*. kēndil) feather. *Ga*. (P.) kēndiṭ, (S.) kēnduṭ (*pl*. kēndukul) id.; (S., Krishnamurti) kēndiṭ (*pl*. kēndikil, kēndikūl), (S.) kēndiṭ hair. DEDS 296.

2003 *Ma*. kēmam strength, solidity. *Ka*. kēma callosity, as that of a wart. DED 1666.

2004 *Ta*. cēmpu, cēmpai Indian kales, *Colocasia antiquorum*; a garden plant, *C. indica*. *Ka*. cēmpu, cēmpa *Caladium esculentum*. *Ma*. kēsava, kēsū, kesa, kesavu taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, *Arum colocasia* L. *Tu*. cēvu, tēvu a kind of yam, *A. colocasia*; *Caladium esculentum*. *Te*. cēma *Colocasia antiquorum*. *Pa*. kibi (*pl*. kibul) *A. colocasia* (so correct voc.). *Ga*. (P.) kiyub *Colocasia antiquorum*. *Kur*. kisgō yam. / Cf. Skt. kemuka-, kecuka-, kevūka, kacu-, kacvi- *A. colocasia*, *Colocasia antiquorum*. [*Colocasia antiquorum* Schott = *Caladium esculentum* Vent. = *Arum colocasia* Linn.] DED(S) 1667.

2005 *Ta*. cēr marking-nut tree, *Semecarpus anacardium*; cēṇ-koṭṭai, cē id., marking-nut; cē-pālam marking-nut. *Ma*. cēr marking-nut tree, *S. orientalis*. *Ka*. kēr, gēr *S. anacardium* Linn. *Tu*. gēru-kāyi, gēre-kāyi, jēru-kāyi marking-nut; tēreda-mara marking-nut tree, *S. anacardium*. ? *Te*. jidi id.; jidi-ginja marking-nut. *Koṇḍa* (p. 418) sīṇi cashew. *Kur*. kīrō *S. anacardium*. *Malt*. kīro the Malacca bean. DED(S, N) 1668.

2006 *Ga*. (P.) keral story, tale. *Pe*. kēr- (-t-) to sing; kērkonḍ song. *Maṇḍ*. kēr- to sing. *Kui* kēronḍi story, tale, fable. *Kuwi*



(Su. Isr.) kēr- (-h-), (S.) kēr'h'nai, (D.) krē- (-t-) to sing. *Kur.* khiri tale, fable, legend, riddle. *Malt.* qēri tale. Cf. 1960 Ta. ciraṅru and 2009 Ta. kēru. DEDS 297.

2007 *Ta.* cēri town, village, hamlet; street, quarters of the Pariahs. *Ma.* cēri assemblage, village street. *Ko.* ke-ry, ke-r street, exogamous division in Kota village. *To.* ke-ry street of Badaga village. *Ka.* kēri street. *Kod.* ke-ri hamlet. *Tu.* kēri street, lane. *Te.* (B.) gēri street, passage. /Cf. Pkt. sēri-street, quarter; Mar. sēri lane, alley. DED(S) 1669.

2008 *Te.* krēva a side; krē-, as in krēgannu outer corner of the eye. *Pa.* keri side. *Kui* kēri the side, flank. ? *Br.* xer behind (*prep.*, *adv.*); xēr kannning to show one's back, run away (BDCG, § 2.16). DED(S) 1670.

2009 *Ta.* kēru (kēri-) to cackle (as a hen), speak in a low and tremulous voice, breathe with effort (as with phlegm in the throat). *Te.* kēru to chuckle with joy, (B. also) warble, cluck (as a laying hen), make a low inarticulate sobbing sound of joy or grief. *Kol.* ke-ri noise, shout; ke-ri kak- to shout. Cf. 1960 Ta. ciraṅru and 2006 Ga. keral. ? Cf. 2013 *Kur.* xēr. DED(S) 1671.

2010 *Te.* kēru to deride, ridicule; kēraḍamu ridicule, derision; kēṛincū to slight; kēṛincū to jeer, ridicule. *Go.* (W) kīri derision (*Voc.* 708). *Kui* grēspa (grēst-) to mock, mimic, ridicule, deride; n. mockery, derision, ridicule. *Kuwi* (F.) grespali to imitate; (T.) greh- (grest-) to mock. ? Cf. 1256 *Kol.* kayng-. DED(S) 1672.

2011 *Ta.* cērai, cārai rat snake, *Ptyas mucosus*. *Ma.* cēra rat snake, *Amphisbaena* or *Coryphodon*. *Ko.* ke-r va-b sp. harmless snake. *To.* ke-r, ke-r fo-b sp. snake. *Ka.* kēre rat snake, whip-snake, *P. mucosus*. *Kod.* ke-re pa-mbi sp. non-poisonous snake; kariṅ ge-re pa-mbi rat snake (kari 'black'). *Tu.* kēre a kind of harmless snake. Cf. 2816 *Te.* pen-jera. DED(S) 1673.

2012 *Ko.* ke-d- (ke-dy-) to lean one's back against support. *To.* kō-r- (kō-θ-), sō-r- (sō-d-) to lean against (*intr.*); kō-št- (kō-šty-) id. (*tr.*). *Ka.* kendu to lean on. *Tu.* kerpuni to prop, support; kerpuduni to cause to lean against, place against; kerpū, kerbu a kind of ladder; kēpa a slope; sloping. *Te.* cēru to lean upon or against; cēraḍadu id. *Kol.* se-r- (se-rt-) to lean (*intr.*); se-rp- (se-rept-) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (P.) kērg- to lean (*intr.*); kērp- (kert-) id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (SR.) kēskud steps (*Voc.* 851); (ASu.) kēskūr ladder. *Konda* (BB) gēk- to lean on, rest the back on (wall, etc.). *Pe.* gēnd- (-t-) to lean against; gēra ladder. *Manḍ.* gēnd- to lean. *Kui* kēka (kēki-) to lean, lean upon or against. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) gēnd- (-it-) to lean (*intr.*); (Isr.) gēf- (-h-) id. (*tr.*); (F. S. T.) gēra ladder. DED(S) 1674.

2013 *Kur.* xēr fowl. *Malt.* qēru id. ? Cf. 2009 *Ta.* kēru. DED 1675.

2014 *Kur.* xēl tomtom. *Malt.* qēle a small drum; qēlwa a drummer. DED 1676.

2015 *Ka.* kēl = large earthen waterjar. *Kor.* (O.) kēli rice-pot. *Konda* kēlu (*pl.* kēlku) earthen pot. *Apabrahma* (*Mahā-purāṇa*) kēla- a vessel for liquor; Mar. kēli a small vessel. DEDS(N) 298.

2016 *Ir.* kē-le, ko-le, kō-le barking deer. *Alku.* (Z.) kē-yi id. *Ko.* ke-y wild goat (?). *To.* kō-g barking deer. *Kod.* ke-mē id. DED 1660.

2017 (a) *Ta.* kēl (kētp-, kētt-) to hear, listen, learn, ask, inquire, question, investigate, require, request, be informed of, obey; be heard (as a call), reach (as a sound); kēlā to no purpose, vainly; kēlvi, kētpu hearing, question, learning, sound, word, rumour, ear. *Ma.* kēlka to hear, perceive, listen to, obey, ask; kēlpikka to cause to hear; kēlvi, kēli hearing, obeying, report. *Ko.* ke-l- (ke-ṭ-) to hear, (noise) is heard; ke-lyv question, words, speech. *To.* ke-l- (ke-ṭ-) to hear; ke-lf news, word; ke-oṣy not listening (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka.* kēl (kēld-), kēlu (kēli-) to hear, listen to, heed, ask, beg, demand; kēlisu to cause to hear, cause to ask, cause oneself to be heard, cause to be heard, sound or play on, be heard, hear, sound; kēlike, kēluvike, kēlvike, kēluha hearing, hearsay, asking. *Kod.* kē-l- (kē-p-, kē-ṭ-) to hear, ask; kē-ṭa- (kē-ṭand-) to take from another (i.e. ask for and take); kē-lī fame, renown (in songs). *Tu.* kēnuni to hear, be attentive to, obey, ask, inquire, request. ? *Kol.* kel- (kelt-) to be understood; kelip- (kelit-) to make to be understood. ? *Nk.* kayil-, keyil-, kēl- to be understood. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kēnj-, (Tr. W. Ph. M.) kēnjānā to hear; *caus.* (W. Ph.) kēncatānā to make to hear, preach, teach; (ChD.) kēncutānā to inform (*Voc.* 854). *Malt.* qēge to ask. Cf. 1939 *Ta.* kēncu.

(b) *Ta.* kiḷa (-pp-, -nt-) to express clearly, make special mention of, state specifically; kiḷattu (kiḷatti-) to express clearly; kiḷappu speech, utterance; kiḷavu word, speech, language. *Ka.* kiḷir, kiḷir to sound, neigh; kēlar to cry out, roar (or with 1831 *Ta.* kuḷaru). *Go.* (Ko.) kel-, (KoyaSu.) kēll- to tell. *Konda* (BB) kē- (-it-) (cock) to crow. *Pe.* kre- (-t-) id. *Kui* klāpa (klāt-) to crow, coo, lament; n. call of a male bird, lament (or with 1574 *Ta.* cilai); kēpa (kēpi-) to invoke, petition a deity, repeat incantations; n. incantation, invocation; klēga (klēgi-), klēha (klēhi-), kēpa (kēpi-) to bewitch, enchant, exert magical powers; n. sorcery, witchcraft. *Kuwi* (Su.) kre-/kren- (krent-), (F.) krēcali (krēt-; r = ṛ) to crow. DED(S, N) 1677, DEDS 299.

2018 *Ta.* kēl kindred, friendship, friend; kēlvān, kēlān friend; kēlir friends, relations; kēṇmai friendship, intimacy, kindness, relationship; kiḷai (-pp-, -tt-) to ramify, multiply (as families); n. kindred, relations, group,

herd, flock, family. *Ko.* kēl economic partnership between Kota and Toda. *To.* kēl economic partnership between members of various Nilgiri communities. *Ka.* kēle to draw or attract towards oneself; kēle, geḷe, gene, gepi union, companionship, friendship, companion, friend; kēḷeya, geḷeya, geḷiya, geniya, geneya male friend; *fem.* kēḷadi, geḷati, geḷate, genati; kēḷetana, geḷetana, gepitana, gepetana friendship; kēḷa companion. *Tu.* gene coupling; geneḷare an associate. *Kui* klāmbu (*pl.* klāpka) family, lineage, kin, tribe, sort, species, kind. /Cf. OMar. (Master) kēḷavili betrothed. DED(S) 1678.

2019 *Ta.* cēṭṭai winnowing fan or basket (< *Te.*) *Ma.* cēṭuka to winnow, fan, and clean pounded rice. *Ko.* ke-r- (ke-ry-) to winnow with up-and-down motion. *To.* kō-r- (kō-ry-) to winnow. *Ka.* kēru, (Hal.) gēru id.; (Hav.) kēṛi winnowing basket. *Kor.* (M.) gēri id. *Te.* cerugu to winnow; cēṭa winnowing basket. *Kol.* ke-d- (ke-tt-) to winnow with up-and-down motion; ke-t winnowing basket. *Nk.* kēd- to winnow; kēṭ winnowing basket. *Ch.* (Ch.) kēd- (kētt-) to winnow; kēṭ (*pl.* -ku) winnowing fan. *Pa.* kēd-, (NE.) kēṭ to winnow; kēti, (NE.) kēṭi winnowing basket. *Ga.* (Oll.) key- to winnow; kēṭi, kēṭin winnowing basket; (S.) key- to winnow; (S.) kēṭen (*pl.* kēṭkil), (S.) kēṭiṅ winnowing basket. *Go.* (G. Mu.) hēc-, (Mu.) hēh-, (Ma.) ēṭc-, ēc-, (S. Ko.) ēc- to winnow (*Voc.* 3588); (Tr. W. Ph.) sēti, (A. Y. Ch.) sēti, (G.) hēti, (Mu.) hēti(i), (S.) hēti, ēti, (Ma.) ēti, (Ko.) ēt winnowing fan (*Voc.* 3478). *Konda* sēri winnowing basket. *Pe.* jēc- (-c-) to winnow; hēcī winnowing fan. *Manḍ.* hēcī id. *Kui* sēsi id. *Kuwi* (Su. P. F.) hēcī id. *Kur.* kēsā (kēsya) to winnow with up-and-down jerks of the shovel-basket; kēṭr winnowing basket. *Malt.* kēse to sift; kēṭnu winnowing basket. Cf. 915 *Ma.* ekaṛuka, *Te.* ēru. DED(S, N) 1679.

2020 *Ta.* cēru (*in cpds.* cēṛru-) mud, mire, slush, liquid of thick consistency; cēyyal mire, slush; cēyal mud, mire. *Ma.* cēru (*in cpds.* cēṛru-) mire, wet soil (for transplanting rice). *Ko.* ke-r shallow tank, puddle; ce-r mud. *To.* kō-r (*obl.* kō-ṭ-) lake, tank formed by dam; sōr mud. *Ka.* kesar wet soil, mud, mire; kesariḷe drain of a bathroom. *Tu.* kēdy mud, soft clay; kesary mud, mire, dirt. ? *Br.* xēr open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill (BDCG, § 2.16). Cf. 1958 *Ta.* cey. /Cf. Skt. kēdāra- a field esp. one under water, Pali kēdāra- (often spelled ketāra-), Pkt. keāra; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3463. DED(S, N) 1680.

2021 *Ta.* kēṇam craziness, insanity; kēṇap crazy fellow. *Ko.* ke-n foolish man; *fem.* ke-ny. *Pa.* geyal simple, simpleton. DED(S) 1681.

2022 *Ta.* cēṇai *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. *Ma.* cēna yam, *Arum campanulatum*. *Ka.* kēne (DCV) Tahiti arrowroot, (Hav.) an itchy root. *Tu.* kēnē u kind of yam, *Arum*

*campanulatum*. [*Amorphophallus campanulatus* Blume = *Arum campanulatum* Roxb.] DED(S) 1682.

2023 *Ta.* kai hand, arm; elephant's trunk; handle; (-pp-, -tt-) to feed with the hand. *Ma.* kai, kayyi hand, arm; trunk of elephant; handle; kayyu the hand; kayyal an assistant, helper. *Ko.* kay hand, arm. *To.* koy id. *Ka.* kay, kayi, kayyi, key hand, fore-arm; elephant's trunk; handle. *Kod.* kay hand, arm. *Tu.* kai hand; handle. *Te.* cēyi (*obl.* cēti; *pl.* cētulu), ceyi, ceyyi hand, arm; elephant's trunk; kēlu, kai the hand; kēkisalū clapping of the hands. *Kol.* ki- (*pl.* -i), (Kin. SR.) key, (Haig) kiy, (Hislop) kiyu hand, arm. *Nk.* ki (*pl.* kiḷ) id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ki (*pl.* kiḷku, kiḷul) hand. *Pa.* key id. *Ga.* (Oll.) ki (*pl.* kiḷ), (S.) kiyyū (*pl.* kiyyūḷ, kiyyūḷ), (S.) kiy id. *Go.* (Y. Ch. G. Mu. S. Ko.) kay, (Tr. W. SR.) kai id. (*Voc.* 519). *Konda* kiyu (*pl.* kiku), (Sova dial.) kivu id. *Pe.* key (*pl.* -ku) id. *Manḍ.* kiy id. *Kui* kaju, kagu (*pl.* kaka) hand, arm; elephant's trunk; (K.) kaju (*pl.* kaska) hand. *Kuwi* (F.) kēyū (*pl.* keska), (S.) kēyū, (Su.) keyyu, (Isr.) keyu (*pl.* keska), (P.) kayyu hand, arm, (Su. also) handle. *Kur.* xekkhā hand, arm. *Malt.* qeqe hand. ? Cf. 1957 *Ta.* cey. DED(S) 1683.

2024 *Ta.* kai (-pp-, -tt-) to adorn, decorate; n. decoration, dressing. *Ka.* kai, kay, key trim, decoration; keydi state of being dressed or decorated. *Te.* kai-sēyu to adorn, ornament; kai-sēta adornment, ornamentation. ? *Kui* kiya (kit-) to put on (clothes, shoes, ring); *pl.* action kipka (kipki-). DED(S) 1684.

2025 *Kui* kai rust. *Kur.* (Hahn) kaiyā id., moss. DEDS 300.

2026 *Ta.* kaital, kaitai fragment screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Ma.* kaita id. *Ka.* kēdage, kēdige id. *Tu.* kēdai, kēdayi, kēdayi flower of the tree *P. odoratissimus*. *Te.* gēdāgi *P. odoratissimus*. /Cf. Skt. ketaka-, ketaki-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3462. DED 1685.

2027 *Ka.* kaidu, keydu weapon; keydu-kāra soldier. *Tu.* kaidu, kaidu sword. *Te.* kaiduvu weapon. DED 1686.

2028 *Ta.* kaintalai, kayiṇi, kaiṇi widow; kaimmai widowhood, widow, lovelorn condition; kai-kkilai unreciprocated love. *Tu.* kai-porjavu a single woman. *Pa.* kētal, (NE.) kētal widow; kēṭub widower; kēṭub cind orphan. *Ga.* (Oll.) kētal widow. DED(S) 1687.

2029 *Ta.* kaivāram encomium; kaivāri panegyrist. *Ka.* (PBh.) kaivāram praise. *Te.* kaivāramu praise, encomium, flattery. DEN 26.

2030 *Go.* (SR.) koko child (*Voc.* 869). *Konda* koko small, little (of quantity); kogri younger, small; kogi mother's sister, father's younger brother's wife (comm. by K.). *Pe.* koki father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister; kogle woman (? originally

'girl'); *koy(i)* (*pl. koyik*) (small) girl, daughter, sister. *Kui koganju* a small man or boy, lad; *kogari* a small woman, girl, animal, or thing; *kogara mogara* a small piece; particle; *kogeri*, *kogi* small, tiny, little; *goi* (*pl. goiska*) girl friend (a term of endearment used by one woman or girl to another). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *kokasi*, (F.) *kōkasi* boy; (S.) *kokkasi* boy, pupil, child; (Mah.) *kakkayu* boy. *Kur. kukkos* boy, lad, young man, male child; *kukoy* girl, lass, young woman; *koy* abbreviated form of the vocative *kukoy*. Cf. 1873 To. ku-x. DED(S,N) 302.

2031 *Ta. kukkari* (-pp-, -tt-) to shout in triumph; cluck, cackle (as goose), chuckle (as crow); *n.* shouting. *Ma. kokku* cackling, chuckling; *kokkuka*, *kokkikka* to cackle (as a hen), cluck, pipe, cry as a deer. *Ka. kokkok ennu* to cackle or cluck as a hen; *kokkarisu* to threaten, menace, abuse, deride, shout; chuckle, giggle. *Te.* (B.) *kokkarincu* to mock, ridicule; shout, cluck. ? *Br. kakaring* to cackle. DED(S, N) 1688.

2032 *Ta. kokki* hook, clasp (as of a necklace or ear-ring); hooked knife attached to a long bamboo; *kokkarai* crookedness, deformity, rake; *kokkuvay* the hook of a clasp in an ornament; ? *kurañku* hook, clasp, link in jewelry; ? *kuṛaṇṭu* (*kuṛaṇṭi*) to be crooked or bent (as horns, fingers, limbs, fruits), be convulsed, have spasms, coil up (as a small reptile). *Ma. kokka* clasp, hook, crook (as for plucking fruits), neck-clasp; *kokkara* crooked, bent backwards. *Ko. kok-* (*koky-*) to become very bent with age; *koky* crook, hook; *konk* crooked. *To. kwiky* crook, hook. *Ka. kokki*, *kokke* crookedness, perverseness, a crook, bend, hook; *kogga*, *kokkari*, *koṅga*, *koṅgari* crookedness; *koñki* a hook, fish-hook, angle; *koñku* to be bent, get crooked, curved, distorted, deformed, or curled, become perverse, untrue, etc.; *n.* (also *koṅgu*) state of being bent, crooked, etc.; *koñkisu* to make crooked, distort. *Koḍ. kokke* crook, hook, anything bent; *kokk-* (*kokki-*) to be bent. *Tu. kokkē* a hook, clasp; *koñkē*, *kuñkē* a hook, crookedness; crooked, curved, bent; *koṅgu* irregularity, crookedness; bent, curved, arched, irregular. *Te. kokki*, *koñki* a hook; *kokkemu* buckle or hook in a jewel, etc.; *koñkara* crookedness; *goggi* uneven, irregular, (K.) not straight; (K.) *goggipannu/pallu* a crooked tooth. *Koḍ. gog-* (*gokt-*) to bend over; *gogip-* (*gogipt-*) to make to bend over, bend (*tr.*) at a sharp angle; (SR.) *konkdi*, *kokdi* crookedly. *Nk. ghogg-* to bend; *koñki* curved hoe. *Nk. (Ch.) kongga*, *kohonga* elbow. *Pa. kokor-* to be bent, curved; *kokoro* a curl; *kokta* crooked, zigzag; *kokp-*, *kokpāy-* to contract (arm, etc.). *Go. (Mu.) kikoṛ* *kokoṛ* zigzag (*Voc.* 667); (A.) *kokki* hoe (*Voc.* 871); (Tr.) *kōkōci* large wooden fork or hook used for hanging ploughs on (*Voc.* 963); (Tr.) *gingōn-gongōn aiañā* to be crooked, as a snake's progress (*Voc.* 1076); (Ko.) *gongor keser* sickle (*Voc.* 1183). *Koṇḍa koṅva* a hook fixed on a wall

used as a hanger. *Pe. goṅ(g)-* (*goṅt-*) to be bent; *gok-* (*-t-*) to bend, twist; *gomga-* (road) to go crookedly (motion base only). *Kui kongoni*, *kongorī*, *kengeri*, *kingiri*, *kengoni* bent, curved, crooked, zigzag. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *koñkaṭa* crooked, bent; (Isr.) *koṅgopi* crooked; *gōñkoṭi* bent, crooked; (Mah.) *kaṅgañi* elbow; (S.) *kongoni* arm. *Kur. xōṅghnā* to bend (*tr.*); forward, backward, or to and fro; curve, deflect, force down someone's head or back; *refl.-pass. xōṅghrñā*; *konkō*, *konkṛō* shaped like a hook, curved, winding; *keṅkrñā* to be crooked, curviform; *keṅkrō*, *keṅkō-bēṅkō* crooked, curved or shaped like a hook. *Malt. qonqe* to indent, notch, bend the knees slightly in dancing, form the ridge of a thatched roof; *kokre* to stoop down; *kokro* bent, curly; *kongori* concave. DED(S, N) 1689.

2033 *Ta. kokku* mango tree (recorded as a Tulu word). *Tu. kukku* a mango. Cf. DCV, no. 269. DEDS 201.

2034 *Ma. kokku* long beak, bill. *Ka. kokku* beak, bill. *Koḍ. kokki* beak. *Tu. kokku*, *kōkayī*, *kōkayī* bill, beak. DED 1690.

2035 *Ka. kokke-giḍa* *Tabernaemontana coronaria* Br. *Tu. kokke-kāyī* fruit of the tree *T. coronaria*. DED 1691.

2036 *Tu. goṅga* a large cowrie, shell. *Kui gongo* prawn. *Kuwi* (Su.) *gokori* shrimp (or with 2044). ? Cf. 2044 *Ta. koñcu*. / Cf. Skt. *gāṅgaṭa* etc.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 4109. DEDS 303.

2037 *Ta. koñku*, *koñkam* the Tamil country comprising the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, and a portion of Mysore; *koñkan* inhabitant of the Koñku country. *Ma. koñhu n.pr.* of the Chera or Kēraḷa country, esp. the country about Coimbatore; *koñhan* the king of Koṅgu, a king of Kēraḷa. *Ko. kong* the plains south and east of the Nilgiris; *kong* may be the NE. monsoon. *To. kwig* the plains south and east of the Nilgiris. *Ka. koṅgu* the Koṅgu country (Cēra or Kēraḷa, esp. the country about Coimbatore); *koṅga* an inhabitant of the Koṅgu country. *Tu. koṅga* the Cēra or Kēraḷa country. DED 1692.

2038 *Ta. koñkai* woman's breast, protuberance of a tree. *Ma. koñka* woman's breast; *koñkacci*, *koñkicci* woman with full breasts. *Kui kanguri* nipple, teat. DED 1693.

2039 *Ka. (Hav.) kojaṇṭi* refuse (as of fruits). *Tu. kuaṇṭi*, *kojaṇṭi* the refuse of vegetables from which the juice has been expressed.

2040 *Ta. koccu* thick mess of boiled brinjals, mangoes, etc., seasoned with tamarind, chillies, salt, etc. *Ka. goiju* id. *Tu. goiji* boiled juice or pulp of any fruit, mixed with coconut, salt, chillies, etc., and eaten with boiled rice. DED 1694.

2041 *Ta. koccai* meanness, despicableness; mean, despicable person; *koccu* small, young;

*koccan* young boy; *koñcam* little, small quantity; *koñcan* mean person. *Ma. koccu* short, small, young, mean; (also *koccan*) little boy, stunted fruit; *kocci* girl; *koñcam* a little; *koññu* a young stunted coconut. *To. kwic* humbled, low (comm. by PSS). *Ka. koñca*, *koñce* a little, littleness, inferiority. *Te. koncemu* a little, a few; deficiency, contempt; little, few, slight, mean, deficient. *Pa. kooyal* lean. *Kuwi* (S.) *kocceka*, (Isr.) *koceka* a little. DED(S) 1695.

2042 *Kur. xossnā* (*xussyā*) to burn without flame, catch fire, (fire) catches; *xossta'anā* to ignite, cause (fire) to catch. *Malt. qose* to be burnt, burn; *qostre* to burn (*tr.*), inflame. DED 1696.

2043 *Ta. koñcu* (*koñci-*) to prattle (as children), talk amorously (as young women), fondle; *koñcal* childish prattle, amorous talk, fondling; *koñnu* (*koñpi-*) to stammer, stutter, babble; *koñnai* stammering, babbling. *Ma. koñcuka* to prattle, fondle, caress (as a child), flirt; *koññuka* id., stammer, hesitate in speaking; *koñcal* fondling, coquetry; *koñña* id., prattle, inarticulate speech; *koññan* stammerer. *To. kwiz-* (*kwij-*) to ridicule; *kwizil* ridicule. *Ka. koccu*, *korcu* to speak much or braggingly, utter in ostentatious language; *koññe* (Gowda) babble, (Hav.) prattle. *Tu. koccuni* to prate, brag; *kōca*, *kōcē* boasting; (B-K.) *koñña* prattling; (BRR) *koññe* stammering. *Kur. (Hahn) kurca'anā* to stammer, speak like a child. DED(S, N) 1697.

2044 *Ta. koñcu* a kind of fish. *Ma. koñcan*, *koñcu* prawn, lobster. *Koṇḍa kōnto* shrimp, prawn. *Kuwi* (Su.) *gokori* shrimp (or with 2036 *Tu. goṅga*). ? Cf. 2036 *Tu. goṅga*. DED(S) 1698.

2045 *Ka. koḍata* a stick tied to a dog's neck, by which it is fastened at home or led about. *Te. (B.) koṇata*, *koṇatamu* a stick to tie a dog to; (*VPK*) *koḍatam*, *kontam* a hooked stick on which are hung ropes and other accessories of the plough; a stick 2 feet long, at right angles to the harrow, to which the animals are attached by a rope. DED(S) 1699.

2046 *Ma. koṭanna*, *kuṭanna* both handsful. *Koḍ. koḍande* double handful (with two hands together). *Te. koṇidili* a handful. *Go. (Tr.) korop* a double handful; (*Ma.*) *koṭk menḍu* a full double handful; *koṇor* double handful; folded hands; (*Mu.*) *koṇv ar-* to worship with folded hands; (*Tr.*) *karwē kiānā* to beseech, pray to a god; (*SR.*) *karve kiyānā* to worship (*Voc.* 938). *Kui grōḍa* the scoop or receptacle made by holding both hands together. *Kuwi* (Su.) *gro'li*, *gro'leka*, (S.) *glo'oli*, *glo'oleka*, (Isr.) *gro'leka*, (T.) *gorli* a double handful; (Isr.) *gro'li* cupped hands. DED(S, N) 1700.

2047 *Ka. koḍame*, *koḍambe* a double basket for catching fish. *Te. (B.) koḍama*

a basket in which fish are snared. DED 1701.

2048 *Ka. goḍave* connexion, concern with. *Tu. goḍavē* id. *Te. (K.) goḍava* bother, worry, fuss. DED(S) 1703.

2049 *Ta. koṭi* banner, flag, streamer; *koṭu* summit of a hill, peak, mountain; *koṭai* mountain; *koṭar* peak, summit of a tower; *kuvaṭu* mountain, hill, peak; *kuṭumi* summit of a mountain, top of a building, crown of the head, bird's crest, tuft of hair (esp. of men), crown, projecting corners on which a door swings. *Ma. koṭi* top, extremity, flag, banner, sprout; *koṭu* end; *kuvaṭu* hill, mountain-top; *kuṭuma*, *kuṭumma* narrow point, bird's crest, pivot of door used as hinge, lock of hair worn as caste distinction; *koṭṭu* head of a bone. *Ko. kory* flag on temple; *koṭ* top tuft of hair (of Kota boy, brahman), crest of bird; *kuṭ* clitoris. *To. kwiṭ* tip, nipple, child's back lock of hair. *Ka. kuḍi* pointed end, point, extreme tip of a creeper, sprout, end, top, flag, banner; *guḍi* point, flag, banner; *kuḍilu* sprout, shoot; *koḍu* a point, the peak or top of a hill; *koṭṭu* a point, nipple, crest, gold ornament worn by women in their plaited hair; *koṭṭa* state of being extreme; *koṭṭa-kone* the extreme point; (Hav.) *koḍi* sprout; *Koḍ. koḍi* top (of mountain, tree, rock, table), rim of pit or tank, flag. *Tu. koḍi* point, end, extremity, sprout, flag; *koḍipuni* to bud, germinate; (B-K.) *koḍipu*, *koḍipelu* a sprout; *koḍirē* the top-leaf; *koṭṭu* cock's comb, peacock's tuft. *Te. koḍi* tip, top, end or point of a flame; *koṭṭa-kona* the very end or extremity. *Koḷ. (Kin.) koṭi* point. *Pa. kuṭor* cock's comb. *Go. (Tr.) koḍiṭi* tender tip or shoot of a plant or tree; *koḍdi* (S.) end, tip, (Mu.) tip of bow; (A.) *koḍi* point (*Voc.* 891). *Malt. qorgo* comb of a cock; ? *qōru* the end, the top (as of a tree). Cf. 2081 *Ta. koṇṭai* and 2200 *Ta. koṭu*. DED(S) 1704.

2050 *Ta. koṭi* creeper, umbilical cord. *Ma. koṭi* creeper, what is long and thin, umbilical cord, etc. *Ko. kory* creeper; *koc* binding (for firewood, etc.) made from plant. *To. kwiry* creeper. *Koḍ. koḍi* ele betel leaf. *Pe. goḍi* creeper. *Mand. kuṛi* id. Cf. 1678, esp. *Kur. kuḍḍa*. DED(S) 1705.

2051 *Ta. koṭicci* jaws; *koṭiru*, *koṭuppu* cheek, jaw. *Ma. koṭiñña* temples. *Tu. kodenji* the inside of the cheeks. *Kuwi* (F.) *kūḍṛu*, (Isr.) *kūḍru* jaw (of human beings). DED 1706.

2052 *Ta. koṭiru* pincers. *Ma. koṭil* tongs. *Ko. koṭ* hook of tongs. / Cf. Skt. (P. 4.4.18) *kuṭilika-* smith's tongs. DED(S) 1707.

2053 *Ta. koṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to give (to 3rd person; *Tolk. Coll.* 30), bring forth, allow; *koṭuppu* giving; *koṭai* giving away as a gift; *koṭaimai* munificence; *koṭaiyōṇ* munificent person. *Ma. koṭukka* to give (to 3rd person); *koṭuppikka* to cause to give. *Ko. koṭ-* (*koṭ-*)

to give to 3rd person. *To.* kwīr- (kwīrt-) id.; *kwā* fine levied by assembly. *Ka.* koḍu, kuḍu (koṭt-) to give, allow, emit (as a sound); *kōḍu*, *koḍu*, *koḍuvike*, *koḍuha* giving; *koḍage*, *koḍige* gift, grant; *koḍisu*, *kuḍisu* to cause to give; *koḍisuvike* causing to give. *Koḍ.* koḍi- (koḍip-, koḍit-) to give to 3rd person. *Tu.* koṭpini to give; *koṭpāvuni* to cause to give, give through another; *koṭpāṭa* giving; (B-K.) *koru*, *koḷu* to give, grant. ? *Kur.* *kurpi* what is given to a servant above his yearly pay. DED(N) 1708.

2054 (a) *Ta.* koṭu curved, bent, crooked; *koṭumai* crookedness, obliquity; *koṭukki* hooked bar for fastening doors, clasp of an ornament; *koṭuṅ-kāy* cucumber; *koṭuṅ-kai* folded arm; *koṭu-maram* bow; *koṭu-vāy* curved or bent edge (as of billhook); *koṭu-vāl* pruning knife, billhook, sickle, battle-axe; *kuṭa* curved, bent; *kuṭakkam* bend, curve, crookedness; *kuṭakki* that which is crooked; *kuṭakkiyan* humpback; *kuṭaṅku* (*kuṭaṅki*-) to bend (*intr.*); *kuṭaṅkai* palm of hand; *kuṭantai* curve; *kuṭavu* (*kuṭavi*-) to be crooked, bent, curved; *n.* bend, curve; *kuṭa* bend, curve; *koṭu* (*koṭi*-) to bend, be crooked, go astray, be biased; *n.* crookedness, obliquity; *koṭal* bending, curving; *koṭi* bend, curve; *koṭṭam* bend, curve, warp, partiality, crookedness (as of mind); *koṭṭu* (*koṭṭi*-) to bend (*tr.*); *koṭṭu* crookedness. *Ma.* *koṭuṅ-kai* bent arm; *koṭu-vāl* hatchet, large splitting knife; *koṭuka* to be crooked, twisted, awry, warp (of wood); *koṭṭuka* to bend (*tr.*); *koṭṭam* crookedness, distortion; *koṭṭal* what is crooked, turn, way of escape. *Ko.* *koṭy* crick in neck from sleeping crooked or lifting heavy burden. *To.* *kwīr* fo-ṭ billhook; *kwīr* magoy elbow; *kwī-r* curve (in: *kwa-r* *xwī-r* *fiṣ* rainbow, lit. curved bow of the moonson). *Ka.* *kuḍu*, *kuḍa*, *kuḍi* state of being crooked, bent, hooked, or tortuous; *doṅku* to bend, be crooked; *doṅku*, *doṅka* state of being bent, curved, crooked; *crookedness*, a bend, a curve. *Koḍ.* *koṭṭi* katti billhook. *Tu.* *gudke* a crooked man; *doṅky*, *doṅku* crookedness; crooked, curved, perverse; *doṅkely* crookedness; (B-K.) *daṅgāvu* to bend, incline. *Te.* *koḍavali*, (V/PK) *koḍali*, *koḍeli*, *koḍvali* sickle; *gōdi-vaḍu* to bend (*intr.*); *gōdi-veṭṭu* id. (*tr.*); *doṅku* curvature; *doṅkena* a sort of spear with a bent or curved head. *Koḷ.* *koḍval* (*pl.* *koḍvasil*), (Kin.) *koṭva* sickle; (Pat., p. 119) *koṭe* false. *Nk.* *koṭval* sickle. *Pa.* *kūdaṅgey* elbow; *koḍka* billhook. *Ga.* (Oll.) *koṅḍke* id. *Go.* (G.) *kunamkay*, (Ma.) *kunāṅkay*, (Ko.) *kunagay* elbow (Voc. 755); (LuS.) *koṇḍakaiyoo* id.; (ASu.) *kōr* to bend in dancing. *Koṇḍa* *koṭveli* sickle. *Kui* *koṇḍori*, *koṇḍoni* bent, winding, zigzag; *kōṇḍa* (*kōṇḍi*-) to curl, be curly, bent, twisted; *gōṭori*, (P.) *gōṭoni* hooked, bent like a hook. *Kuwi* (P.<sup>2</sup>) *ḍoṅg* (-it-), (Isr.) *ḍōṅg* (-it-) to be bent, crooked; (P.<sup>2</sup>) *ḍōk* (-h-), (Isr.) *ḍōk* (-h-) to bend (elbow, wrist, finger); (Su.) *ḍōveli*, (F.) *ḍōvelli* (*pl.* *ḍōvelka*) sickle; (S.) *ḍōveli* knife. *Br.* *kōṇḍō* on all fours, bent double.

Initial *ḍ* of some forms is < \**kḍ*- (\**kḍoṅg*-, \**kḍōk*-, \**kḍōveli* < *koḍavali*); ? cf. also 2983 *Kol.* *tōṅge* / Cf. *Mar.* *ḍōṅg* curved, bent. DED(S, N) 1709(a), DED(S, N) 2418. (b) *Ta.* *koṭi* corner. *Ma.* *koṭi*, *koṭu* id. *Ko.* *ko-ṇḍ* a bend; *ko-ṇṭ* *gi-r* rainbow (ki-r line). *To.* *kwī-ty* direction (in songs). *Ka.* *gōṭu* angle, corner, point of the compass, edge; *gōṭu* corner, etc., point of the compass. *Tu.* *koḍi* corner; *koṭṭu* angle, corner, crook. *Nk.* *kōṇṭa* corner. *Pa.* *koṭa* id. *Go.* (G.) *kōṇṭa* corner (Voc. 969). Cf. 2209 *Ta.* *kōṇ*. DED(S) 1709(b).

2055 *Ta.* *koṭu* cruel, severe; *koṭumai* cruelty, tyranny, severity, roughness, uncouthness, villainess; *koṭuku* (*koṭuki*-) to be cruel, ruthless; *koṭuṅkai*, *koṭumpu* severity, harshness, oppression; *koṭuvai* wickedness, mischievousness; *koṭūram* cruelty, severity; *koṭu* hardship, oppression. *Ma.* *koṭu* extreme, steep; severe, intense, cruel; *koṭuṅkai* oppression; *koṭupam* severity, intensity; *koṭuma* tyranny; (Kauṭ.) *koṭiyan* a fierce, angry man. *Ka.* *kuḍudu* steepness. *Te.* (B.) *gōḍiga* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *koṭ* (-it-) to be hot, fierce (of sun). DED(S) 1710.

2056 *Ta.* *koṭuku* (*koṭuki*-) to shrink or shiver with cold. *Ma.* *koṭuka* to feel very cold; *koṭṭam* coldness, stiffness. *Ka.* *koḍu* to be cool or cold; *n.* coldness; *koṭa*, *koḍata* coldness. Cf. 2203 *Ta.* *koṭai*. DED 1711.

2057 *Ta.* *koṭu-vēli*, *koṭu-vēri*, *koṭi-vēli* Ceylon leadwort, *Plumbago zeylanica*. *Ma.* *koṭu-vēli*, *koṭu-vēri* id. DED 1712.

2058 *Ta.* *koṭṭakai* shed with sloping roofs, cow-stall; marriage pandal; *koṭṭam* cattle-shed; *koṭṭil* cow-stall, shed, hut; (STD) *koṭambe* feeding place for cattle. *Ma.* *koṭṭil* cowhouse, shed, workshop, house. *Ka.* *koṭṭage*, *koṭṭige*, *koṭṭige* stall or outhouse (esp. for cattle), barn, room. *Koḍ.* *koṭṭi* shed. *Tu.* *koṭṭa* hut or dwelling of Koragars; *koṭya* shed, stall. *Te.* *koṭṭāmu* stable for cattle or horses; *koṭṭāyi* thatched shed. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) *koṭka*, (SR.) *koṭka* cowshed; (Pat., p. 59) *koṭṭodi* henhouse. *Nk.* *koṭka* cowshed. *Nk.* (Ch.) *koṭka* id. *Go.* (Y.) *koṭa*, (Ko.) *koṭam* (*pl.* *koṭak*) id. (Voc. 880); (SR.) *koṭka* shed; (W. G. Mu. Ma.) *koṭka*, (Ph.) *koṭka*, *kurka* cowshed (Voc. 886); (Mu.) *koṭorla*, *koṭorli* shed for goats (Voc. 884). *Malt.* *koṭa* hamlet. / Influenced by Skt. *goṣṭha*. DED(S) 1713.

2059 *Ta.* *koṭṭam* hollow piece of bamboo for giving medicine to cattle. *Ka.* *koṭṭa*, *goṭṭa* bamboo tube for administering food or medicine to cattle. *Tu.* *koṭṭe* a hollow piece of bamboo. *Te.* (B.) *goṭṭāmu* tube, cylinder. *Go.* (SR.) *ghoṭang* (*pl.*) pipe (Voc. 1257); (Mu.) *goṭṭa* small wooden case for carrying tobacco (Voc. 1188); (Ph.) *ghoṭṭa* a section of bamboo used as a receptacle for oil or salt (Voc. 1258); (ASu.) *goṭṭa* quiver. *Koṇḍa* *goṭem* a bamboo pipe to keep a cigar in. Cf. 1818 *Ta.* *kuṭal*. DED(S, N) 1714.

2060 *Ta.* *koṭṭam* small ola basket; *koṭṭu* basket made of rattan. *Ma.* *koṭṭa* basket. DED 1715.

2061 *Ta.* *koṭṭi* an aquatic plant, *Aponogeton monostachyum*. *Ma.* *koṭṭi* id. *Te.* (DCV) *koṭṭi* an aquatic plant. DED(S) 1716.

2062 *Ta.* (DCV) *koṭṭil* kokra laurel. *Ma.* (DCV) *koṭṭili* id. DEDS 304.

2063 *Ta.* *koṭṭu* (*koṭṭi*-) to beat (as a drum, tambourine), hammer, beat (as a brazier), clap, strike with the palms, pound (as paddy); *n.* beat, stroke, drumbeat, time-measure; *koṭṭān*, *koṭṭān* mallet; *koṭṭi* time-measure; *koṭṭānam* pounding or husking paddy; *koṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to thrash, abuse roundly; *koṭai* blows, round abuse. *Ma.* *koṭuka* to beat so as to produce a sound (as drum, metals, bells), clap hands; *koṭṭu* beating a drum, clapping hands, buffet, knocking of knees against each other; *koṭṭi* mallet; *koṭṭānam* beating the husk from paddy in a slovenly manner; *koṭukka* to flog. *Ko.* *koṭk*- (*koṭky*-) to strike (with small hammer), knock on (door), strike tipcat in hole in ground. *To.* *kwīṭk*- (*kwīṭky*-) to tap (on door, something with stick); *kwīṭ* *fiṭ* woodpecker. *Ka.* *koḍati*, *koḍanti* a wooden hammer; *koṭṭāna* beating the husk from paddy; *koṭṭu* beating; *kuḍu* to beat. *Koḍ.* *koṭ*- (*koṭṭi*-) to tap, beat (drum). *Tu.* *koḍapuni* to forge, hammer; *koḍapāvuni* to weld, forge together; (B-K.) *kuḍapu* to hammer metallic objects; *koṭpini* to beat. *Te.* *koṭṭu* to beat, strike, knock; strike (as a clock); *n.* a blow, stroke. *Pa.* *koṭ*- to strike with axe. *Ga.* (Oll.) *koṭ*- id. *Go.* *koṭ*- (Mu.) to cut with axe, (Ko.) strike with horn (Voc. 888); *koṭela* (A.) mallet, (Mu. Ma.) drumstick (Voc. 882); (SR. Tr. W. Ph.) *koḥkānā* to crush, pound, butt, gore; *koḥk*- (Mu.) to gore, (G.) thresh with flail; (Ma.) *koṭk*- to butt (Voc. 959); (ASu.) *koḥk*- to grind into a paste, pound (in a mortar), beat stalks of millet, wheat, etc. on the ground so that the seeds fall down. *Pe.* *koṭ*- to thresh with flail. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *koṭoli* mallet. *Kur.* *xoṭṭnā* (*xuṭṭyas*) to break, smash, pierce, break open; *xoṭṭnā* to be broken. *Malt.* *qoṭe* to break, knock, strike; *qoṭre* to be broken; *qoṭure* to knock or dash against. Cf. 1671 *Ta.* *kuṭṭu* / Cf. *Pali* *koṭṭeti* to beat, smash, pound; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(2). Cf. *Nahali* *koṭṭo*- to pound, beat. DED(S) 1717.

2064 *Ta.* *koṭṭu* (*koṭṭi*-) to sting (as a scorpion, wasp); *n.* stinging; hoe with short handle, weeding-hoe, spade; *koṭṭuku* sting of a wasp, hornet, scorpion, claws of a crab, lobster; *ṭēṭ-koṭṭān* a green insect whose touch produces the same sensation as a scorpion-sting; *ṭēṭ-kuṭṭici* a black bee (for *ṭēṭ*-, see 3470 *Ta.* *ṭēṭ*). *Ma.* *koṭuka* to sting (of scorpion); *koṭukka* scorpion's sting. *Ko.* *koṭk*- (*koṭky*-) (snake) strikes, bites; ? *kako-ṭ* hoe with sharp, broad blade (for *ka*-, see 1265). *Ka.* *kuṭuku* to sting (as a scorpion);

*kuḍuku* to peck; *kukku* to peck, strike something with a stone, etc., in a pecking manner, dig up the ground slightly with a hoe; (Hav.) *koḍappu* to peck. *Tu.* *koḍapuni*, (B-K.) *kuḍapu* to bite (as a serpent), peck, strike with the beak; *kukkuṭi* pecking; *kukkuṭiyuni* to peck; *koṭṭu*, *koṭṭe* spade; (B-K.) *kuḍpoḷu* a hornet. *Nk.* *koṭk*- to peck. *Pa.* *koḍk*- id.; *koṭ*- id.; dig; *koṭal* hoe. *Ga.* (Oll.) *koṭ*- to dig, (fowl) to peck; *koṭal* hoe, spade; (S.) *koṭ*- to bite (as a snake). *Go.* *koṭṭānā* (SR. Tr.) to peck, pierce leaves and sew them for platters, (Ph.) to pierce, thrust; (A.) *koṭ*- to hoe; (M.) *koṭānā* to sew; (Tr.) *goṭṭānā* to poke or thrust with a stick or finger; *koṭṭānā* to have one's ears pierced (Voc. 888); (SR. Tr. W. Ph.) *koḥkānā* to prick, puncture, tattoo; (Mu. Ko.) *koḥk*-, (Ma.) *koṭk*- to peck (Voc. 959). *Pe.* *koṭ*- (-t-) to dig, hoe, (snake) to bite; *koḍgi* hoe. *Mand.* *kuṭ*- (-t-) (snake) to bite, (hen) to peck. *Kui* (K.) *koḍi* hoe. *Kuwi* (Su. Mah. Isr.) *koṭgi*, (F.) *kūrgi*, (S.) *koṭgi* hoe, maddock. *Malt.* *koḍkare* woodpecker. Cf. 1672 *Ka.* *kuṭṭu*, 2080 *Ka.* *koṇḍi*, and 2126 *Pa.* *gorka*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(2) (forms with meanings 'prick, hoe'). DED(S, N) 1718, DED(S) 1720.

2065 *Ta.* *koṭṭu* (*koṭṭi*-) to pour forth, shower down, empty the contents of a basket or sack, throw into a vessel; drop (as leaves), fall off (as hair); *n.* pouring, emptying; *koṭṭam* flowing, pouring. *Ma.* *koṭṭuka* to shoot out, empty a sack. ? *Te.* *koṭṭukoni-pōvu* to be carried along by stream or air current. DED(N) 1719.

2066 *Ta.* *koṭṭam* arrogance, mischievousness, petulance. *Ka.* *goṭṭu* state of being hard to get or very scarce; obstinacy. *Te.* *goṭṭu* hard, difficult; stubborn; *gōḍḍa* stubborn. Cf. 2079 *Ta.* *koṭṭi*. DED(S) 1721.

2067 *Go.* (Ph.) *ghoṭṭo* turbid (Voc. 1259). *Kui* (P.) *goṭri* muddy, dirty. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *groṭā* turbid. DEDS 305.

2068 *Pa.* *koṭel* el, (S.) *kōḍel* bandicoot. *Go.* (Mu.) *koṭel*, (Ma.) *koṭṭeli*, (Ko.) *koṭel* uppe sp. rat (Voc. 883). DEDS 306.

2069 *Ta.* *koṭṭai* seed of any kind not enclosed in chaff or husk, nut, stone, kernel; testicles; (RS, p. 142, items 200, 201) *koṭṭān-kacci*, *koṭṭācci* coconut shell. *Ma.* *koṭṭa* kernel of fruit, particularly of coconut, castor-oil seed; *kuṭṭāṭa*, *kuṭṭāṭa* kernel; *kuṭṭāṭi* stone of palmfruit. *Ko.* *keṭ* testes; scrotum. *Ka.* *koṭṭe*, *gorāṭe* stone or kernel of fruit, esp. of mangoes; *goṭṭa* mango stone. *Koḍ.* *korāṇḍi* id. *Tu.* *koṭṭe* kernel of a nut, testicles; *koṭṭāṇji* a fruit without flesh; *koṭṭāyi* a dried areca-nut; *korāṇṭu* kernel or stone of fruit, cashew-nut; *goṭṭu* kernel of a nut as coconut, almond, castor-oil seed. *Te.* *kuṭṭi* dried whole kernel of coconut. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) *gorva* stone of fruit. *Nk.* *gorage* stone of fruit. *Kur.* *goṭā* any seed which forms inside a fruit or shell. *Malt.* *goṭa* a seed or berry. / Cf. words meaning 'fruit, kernel,

seed' in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4271 (so noted by Turner). DED(S, N) 1722.

2070 *Ta. koṭṭaiy-ilantai* woody-fruited jujube, *Zizyphus xylopyrus*; koṭṭai jujube tree. *Ka. koṭṭa*, kodaci-gida, godaci-gida *Z. xylopyrus* Willd. *Tu. koṭṭe-mullu* id. *Te. goṭṭi*, (VPK) goṭṭike id. *Go. (M.) ghotia* id.; (Ti.) ghaṭol marā id., the ghonṭ tree [Z. x.] (*Voc.* 1260). /Cf. Skt. ghonṭā- a kind of jujube; (Schmidt, *Nchitrāge*) goṭā- *Zizyphus jujuba*. DED(S) 1723.

2071 *Kol. koṭṭe* small stick, match, (Kin.) arrow. *Nk. koṭṭe* small stick. *Go. (ASu.) koṭṭeyla* stick. DED 1724.

2072 *Kur. xoṭṭā* the bēl fruit, *Aegle marmelos*. *Malt. qoṭe* id. DED 1725.

2073 *Ka. godḍa* peril, jeopardy. *Te. godḍamu* peril, evil; godāba, godāva danger, calamity. DED 1726.

2074 *Ta. koṭṭu* barren woman. *Ko. godṇ* man who has no children; godṇ barren woman. *Ka. godḍu* state of being barren, sapless; a barren cow, etc.; godḍi barren woman. *Tu. godḍu* barren. *Te. godḍu* barren, empty; barrenness, a barren woman or animal; any beast; (B.) godḍu a beast; godḍu (*pl.*) kine, horned cattle; (Šaṅk.) godḍurālu, godḍrālu barren woman. *Go. (S.) god (pl. goṛku)*, (Ma.) godu, (Ko.) god(u) (*pl. godk*) cow; (M.) god(u) cattle, cow (*Voc.* 1189); (Koya Su.) godḍu (*pl. godku*) cow. *Gonda* (BB, 1972) godu barren; (K.) godu godra cattle, etc. DED 1727 (*Go.* from DED(S) 1823).

2075 *Tu. koṇajē* a fly infesting the eyes. *Te. koṇuju*, koṇusu a tick. *Ga. (S.) koṇsul* a tick (? *pl.*). DEDS 307.

2076 *Ka. koṇapi* a flail. *Te. gunapamu* iron crowbar. *Koṇa* gunpam spade. Cf. 1684 *Ta. kuṇil* and 2210 *Koṇa kōpa* /Cf. Skt. kupapa- spear. DED(S) 1729.

2077 *Kol. gōṇḍa* a man of Gond tribe; *fem. gōṇḍotad*. *Nk. (Ch.) gōṇḍ* man of Gond tribe; *fem. gōṇḍia*. *Pe. gōṇḍ* Gond. *Kui gōṇḍa* the Gond tribe; *gōṇḍenju (pl. gōṇḍenga)* a Gond man or boy; *fem. gōṇḍali (pl. gōṇḍaliska, gōṇḍasaka)*. /Cf. Skt. gōṇḍa- a man of low tribe (in the Vindhya mountains), a mountaineer, Pkt. (DNM) gōṇḍa- a forest, jungle; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4276. DEDS(N) 308.

2078 *Ta. koṇṭal* cloud, rain. *Ma. koṇṭal* cloud, sky. *Te. (VPK) beda-gōṇḍalu* big massive rainy clouds. DED(S) 1730.

2079 *Ta. koṇṭi* insubordinate, naughty person or animal; prostitute, concubine. *Ma. koṇṭi* a stray cow, unruly woman. *Ka. koṇṭu* a shameless man. *Tu. koṇṭa* viciousness, stupidity; vicious, stupid. *Te. koṇṭe* a cunning, mischievous, or prankish person; cunning, etc.; *goṇṭu* a wicked man; *fem. goṇṭi*; *goṇṭari* a cruel man. *Kur. koṇṭō* fornication. Cf. 2066 *Ta. koṭṭam*. DED(S) 1731.

2080 *Ka. koṇḍi* the sting of a scorpion. *Tu. koṇḍi* a sting. *Te. koṇḍi* the sting of a scorpion. Cf. 2064 *Ta. koṭṭu*. DED 1732.

2081 *Ta. koṇṭai* tuft, dressing of hair in large coil on the head, crest of a bird, head (as of a nail), knob (as of a cane), round top. *Ma. koṇṭa* tuft of hair. *Ko. goṇḍ* knob on end of walking-stick, head of pin; *koṇḍ* knot of hair at back of head. *To. kwiḍy* Badaga woman's knot of hair at back of head (< Badaga *koṇḍe*). *Ka. koṇḍe*, *gōṇḍe* tuft, tassel, cluster. *Koḍ. koṇḍe* tassels of sash, knob-like foot of cane-stem. *Tu. gōṇḍe* topknot, tassel, cluster. *Te. koṇḍe*, (K. also) *koṇḍi* knot of hair on the crown of the head. Cf. 2049 *Ta. koṭṭi* /Cf. Skt. kuṇḍa- clump (e.g. *darbha-kuṇḍa-*), Pkt. (DNM) *gōṇḍi* = *mañjari*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3266; cf. also *Mar. gōḍā* cluster, tuft. DED(S) 1733.

2082 *Kur. xoṇḍā, xōṇā* deep; a pit, abyss. *Malt. qōṇḍe* deep, low lands. Cf. 1669 *Ta. kuṭṭam*. DED 1734.

2083 *Ka. gōṇṇevuṇu* an insect found in timber (cf. 4312 *Ta. puṇu*). *Kui gungu* a large wood-boring insect. /Cf. Skt. ghūṇa- wood-worm; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4482. DEDS 309.

2084 *Ta. koti* (-pp-, -tt-) to boil, bubble up from heat, effervesce, be heated (as the body, ground, etc.), be enraged, be offended, burn with desire; *n.* bubbling up (as of boiling water or oil), heat (as of fire, weather, etc.), fever, rage, grief, desire; *koti-koti-* to bubble up (as boiling rice); *kōṭippu*, *kōṭiyal* boiling, bubbling up, heat, fever, rage, grief; *kōṭiyan* one who hankers after food; *kutampu* (*kutampi-*) to boil up, bubble up (as boiling water), get angry; *kutukutu* (-pp-, -tt-) to desire eagerly; *kutukutuppu* eagerness, desire. *Ma. koti* eagerness, greediness; *kōṭikka* to be greedy, envious, covet; *kōṭiyan* glutton. *Ko. kōḍe-* (kōḍe-) to quiver (of water about to boil, flesh of animal just killed, eyelid). *To. kwiḍy-* (...) (water) approaches boiling-point; *kwiḍyē-*, *kwiḍyē-* to make (water) boil; ? *kwiḍy-* (kwiḍ-) to bubble, boil. *Ka. kudi* to boil, bubble up, boil up, suffer pain or vexation in the mind; *n.* boiling, etc., grief; *kudisu*, *kudiyisu*, *kudasu* to boil (*tr.*); *kudige*, *kudiha* boiling, etc.; *kutakuta*, *kotakota* the noise of boiling water; *kudakal*, *kudapal* state of being (partially) boiled; (K.) *kudugul* glutton, greedy person; (Hav.) *kodi* to boil; desire to eat; *n.* boiling; *kōḍippāṭu* greedy. *Koḍ. kodi-* (kōḍip-, kōḍic-) to boil (*intr.*) with bubbling noise, feel love for, kiss, feel concerned for; *kodi* love, desire. *Tu. kōḍipuni*, *kōḍiyuni* to boil (*intr.*); seethe; *kōḍipāvuni* to cause to boil; *kōḍipely*, *kōḍupely* act of boiling; *kodi* greediness, eagerness; *kudipuni*, *kudyuni* to repent, regret; *kudipevuni* to be desiring, wishing, be anxious. *Te. goda* hunger; *goda-goda* anger; *goda-konu* to be excited, be in haste, be hungry; *kutakuta* bubbling, simmer-

ing, the sound produced in boiling; *kutakuta-lāḍu* to bubble, simmer, boil. *Kur. xodōxnā* (*xudxyā*) to be reduced to pulp by unskilful cooking; to get discouraged, despair; (*xodxas*) to reduce (by excessive cooking) to a soft uniform mass, cook until they fall to pieces; to worry, deprive of self-confidence, dishearten; (Hahn) *xodxnā* to burn (*tr.*) by overheating; (Pfeiffer). *Malt. qoṭṭhe* to excite, incline. /Cf. Skt. *kutuka-* curiosity, eagerness, desire for; *kutūhala-* id., impetuosity. DED(S, N) 1735.

2085 *Ka. (Hav.) kodilu* curry. *Tu. koddely*, *koddyely* a highly seasoned soup or pulse.

2086 *Ta. kotuku*, *kocu*, *kocuku* mosquito, gnat, fly. *Ma. kotu*, *kotuku* mosquito, gnat, *lr. kucune* mosquito. *To. kwiḍf* sp. biting insect. DED 1736.

2087 *Ta. kotumpu* coconut fibre; *kutam-pai* roll of palmyra leaves or cloth worn in the ear-lobe to widen the perforation; *katampai* coconut husk or fibre that covers the nut, ends and bits of palmyra leaves cut for writing; *kōṭu* refuse, waste, empty kernels, etc.; covering, capsule, pod; fibrous structure of flowers. *Ma. kotumpu*, *kotumpil* strong fibrous fruit-stalk of coconut, used for strings; husk of corn before the ears burst, covering of coconut blossoms; *kotampa* fibres used as string; *katampa* husk of coconut. *Tu. kodumbu*, *kudumbu* the cymbiform sheath of a bunch of coconuts. Cf. 2224 *Ta. kōmpai*. DED 1737.

2088 *Ta. kotuvai* a pledge, pawn, mortgage. *Te. kuduva*, *koduva* id. DED 1738.

2089 *Ka. (Hav.) kottalige* stalk of a coconut branch. *Tu. kottalige*, (B-K.) *kottalige* a palm branch stripped of its leaves. *Kor. (M.) kotalgi* stalk of a coconut branch.

2090 *Ta. kottalam* bastion. *Ma. kottalam*, *kottalam* bulwark, bastion; trough, stone pavement. *Ka. kottala*, *kottala* bulwark, bastion. *Tu. kottala*, *kottala* id.; trough, stone pavement. *Te. kottalamu*, *k(r)ottalamu* bastion. DED 1739.

2091 *Ta. kottu* (kotti-) to grub up, hoe, peck (as a bird), bite (as a snake), chop, hack, mince, carve; *n.* grubbing, mincing, pecking, biting (as a serpent), gashing, a small hoe for rooting out weeds; *kottal* pecking; *kottan* a mason; *kontu* (konti-) to peck, mince, gnaw, gore, pierce; pick up shells, etc., from the floor before a thrown-up shell comes down (as in game played by girls); *kontal* picking, nibbling. *Ma. kottuka* to dig, carve, peck, pick up, bite (as snakes), strike, cut; *kottu* stinging, digging, pecking, picking up; *kotti* pick-axe, stone-digger, carver. *Ko. kot-* (kōty-) to peck, bite, hook (small stick) in playing tipcat; *kot* a peck. *To. kwiḍk-* (kwiḍky-) to peck, (snake) bites. *Ka. kottu* to chop, mince. *Koḍ. kott-* (kotti-) to pick up with single sharp motion, peck; *kotti para* game of jackstones. *Tu. godduni*

to pick or devour, as a fowl. *Te. kondu* to mince, cut or chop into small pieces. *Nk. gondip-* to tattoo. *Go. (Mu.) gond-* to cut with axe (*Voc.* 1199); *gōṇḍa* (Mu.) piece, (Ma.) log of wood (*Voc.* 1230); (LuS.) *gōṇḍa* bit, piece. *Kōṇḍa* kot- (-t-) (BB) to peck, (K.) hammer, hit hard on the top. *Pe. gōṇḍa* piece, piece of wood, log. *Kui kōspa* (kōst-) to beat, strike with stick or mallet; peck, bite, sting; *n.* a beating, bite, sting. *Kuwi kot-* (-h-) (Su.) to dig with hoe, (Isr.) peck, hoe; (F.) *kōthali* to hoe; (S.) *kōthnai* to pick (with pickaxe); *kōṭpinai* to haggle, hash (i.e. mince; *pl. action*). *Kur. xotnā/xosnā* (xottas) to cut by striking, slash, inflict a gash, wound by a blow from any heavy and sharp-edged instrument, decapitate; *kōṭḡnā* to peck at; *kōṭḡā* a hunting bludgeon. *Malt. kothke* to peck or strike with the beak, sear with a hot iron. Cf. 2148 *Ta. koḡutu*. DED(S, N) 1740, DED(S) 1748.

2092 *Ta. kottu* bunch, cluster, assembly, family; *kontu* cluster of flowers, gathering, multitude. *Ma. kottu* bunch of leaves or flowers, cluster. *Ka. kottu* bunch, cluster; *kottani*, *kottari* multitude, flock, assemblage; *gondani*, *gondana*, *gondala* mass, assemblage, concourse of people, crowd; *gondanisu* to assemble; *gutti*, *gudi* bunch or cluster of fruits or flowers. *Te. gutti*, *gudi*, (B.) *gottu* bunch, cluster. Cf. 1639 *Ta. kuccu*. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *kunti-* = *mañjari*; (DNM, Norman) *gutti-garland*. DED(S, N) 1741.

2093 *Ta. kottukkāraṇ* head of a company of labourers. *Ko. gotga-rn* treasurer of the village. *Ka. gottu* appointment, rule, regulation; *gottugāra* headman. DED 1742.

2094 *Ta. kottai* rottenness, blot, blemish, fibrous rising on cloth, scab, scale. *Ma. kotta* dust, dirt as on the clothes of a traveller. *Tu. kottē* trash, dirt; *gottē* sweepings, rubbish. DED(S) 1743.

2095 *Kur. (Hahn) xotor injō* a kind of fish. *Malt. qotro minū* id. DEDS 310.

2096 *Ka. godda* a kind of black ant, the bite of which is painful; ? *korale* a kind of ant. *Te. (B.) gorre-cedalu* (Kitt. *gorre-cedalu*) soldier ants (cf. 1548 *Ta. citāl*). ? *Kol. (Kin.) kaṇḍa* a big ant (with *Ga.*, *Kamalewaran*). ? *Ga. (S.) kondkī*, (S.) *kōṇḍke* large black ant. ? *Go. (Mu. Ma.) gōḍe*, (Ko.) *gōḍo* id. (*Voc.* 1226). DED(S, N) 1744.

2097 *Pa. kondal*, *kōṇḍal* dumb. *Go. (M.) kondal*, (L.) *kāṇḍāl* id. (*Voc.* 905). *Kuwi (T.) kōṇḍa* id. *Kur. kōṇḍa* dumb, deprived of the power of speech; *fem. kundī*. DEDS 311.

2098 *Ta. kottalam* confusion, perturbation, turmoil; *kottali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be rough or boisterous, swell (as the sea), be stormy, tumultuous. *Ka. gondala* confusion, bustle. *Te. kōṇḍalamu* sorrow, perturbation. /Cf. *Apabhraṃśa (Mahāpurāṇa)* *gondala-* a battle



gathering, clamour or tumult and confusion (cf. Shriyan, pp. 220-2). DED 1745.

2099 *Ta.* kotalam a kind of dance; konti mask, masquerade dance. *Te.* gondili, gondli dancing. /Cf. Skt. gaundali- a kind of dancing (Mandakranta Bose, *Classical Indian Dancing*, p. 9, etc.). DED 1746.

2100 *Ka.* gondi, gondu alley, lane, narrow passage in the ocean, strait. *Te.* gondi corner, lane. DED 1747.

2101 *Tu.* kondra small, little. *Te.* koddi a little, a few; mean, vile, low, base; a small quantity, a trifle; koddigā a little, slightly; konta some, a little, a part; kondaru some, a few persons; konni some, a few; konnāllu a few days. *Kui* gonde, gondeka some. DEDS 312.

2102 *Go.* (SR.) kopa small earthen vessel; (Tr.) kōpā small earthen pot. (Voc. 906); (LuS.) koppa an earthen pot; (ASu.) kōpā mud vessel. *Pe.* kopel small pot. DEN 27.

2103 *Ta.* koppam keddah for elephants. *Ma.* koppam pitfall for catching elephants. DED 1749.

2104 *Ta.* kopparai brass or copper boiler with rings for handles, cauldron. *Ma.* koppara a boiler, chiefly of copper. *Ka.* koppara, kopparige a metal boiler, used also for keeping oil or ghee in. *Tu.* kopparigē cauldron, boiler with a wide mouth. *Te.* koppara a metal cauldron or boiler. /Cf. Mar. koprā small iron pot; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3519. DED(S) 1750.

2105 *Ta.* kopparai, koppari dried coconut nut kernel, copra. *Ma.* koppara id. *Ka.* kobbari, kobari id. *Tu.* koppara, koppari, kobbari, kobari id. *Te.* kobbari, kobbera kernel of the coconut; pertaining to the coconut; kobbari-kāya, kobbera-kāya a coconut. *Kuwi* (Su.) kobri id. ? Cf. 2146 *Ta.* kōru. /Cf. Skt. (lex.) kūrpaśa- the inner part of a coconut. Cf. H. khopā, khopā, Mar. khobrē; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3936. DED(S) 1751.

2106 *Ta.* koppalam, koppul, koppulam bubble; pustule, blister; koppali (-pp-, -tt-), koppuli (-pp- -tt-) to blister, rise in bubbles (as water), puff out the cheeks and blow; koppūx pustule, blister; kumiḡ (-pp-, -tt-) to be spherical or conical, form into bubble; kumippu bubbling up; kumiḡi bubble; (-pp-, -tt-) to bubble, rise in bubbles or pustules. *Ma.* koppul bubble, pustule; kumala, kumila, kuvala bubble; kumalekka to bubble up. *Ka.* kuppaliḡu to blister; (Tipt.) gōbbe bubble. *Tu.* gobbuli id. Cf. 4455 *Ta.* pokuḡṡu. DED(S, N) 1752.

2107 *Ta.* koppali (-pp-, -tt-), koppuli (-pp-, -tt-) to gargle. *Ma.* koppulikka id. *Tu.* koppalipuni to gargle, rinse the mouth. *Pa.* kupulp- (kupult-) id. Cf. 2114 *Kol.* kopli. DED 1753.

2108 (a) *Ta.* koppi a game of young girls attended with clapping of hands, singing, and

dancing (< *Te.*). *Tu.* gobbu a play, dance, game; gobbuni to play, trifle with, mock; gobbāvuni to make one play; gobbāṡa amusement. *Te.* gobbi a dance of young women, accompanied with clapping of hands to a song by all; gobbillu dancing, capering.

(b) *Ta.* kuravai dance in a circle prevalent among the women of sylvan or hill tracts. *Pa.* kural, kurval a kind of dance. (In (a) -bb- is probably assimilated from -rv-) DED (S) 1754.

2109 *Go.* (Mu.) koppir (pl. koppihk) leveller (for breaking sods) (Voc. 911). *Pe.* kopur id. DEDS 313.

2110 *Ta.* koppu chignon, coil of hair. *Ka.* koppu female's hair tied in a tuft. *Te.* koppu chignon. *Go.* (SR. Ch. G. Ko.) kupar, (Ma.) kupari chignon; (Tr.) kūpar topknot of hair (Voc. 759); (LuS.) koopagai the tuft of hair left on the head. *Koṇḍa* kopu (pl. kopku) hair (of men or women). *Kui* kopā coil of a woman's hair; kupuli crest of a bird, tuft of feathers. *Kuwi* (I.) kūbbā coiffure (female); (Mah. Isr.) kubbu chignon, woman's hair-bun. *Kur.* (Grignard, Bleses, Tiga) khopā young people's back hair when raised and folded up, chignon; (Hahn) xoppā chignon. /Cf. H. khopā, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3939. DED(S) 1755.

2111 *Ta.* koppu women's ear-ornament worn at top of helix. *Ma.* koppu upper ear-ring of women. *Ka.* koppu ornament for the upper part of the ear, worn by women. *Koḍ.* koppumbi long straight ornament worn through top of ear. *Tu.* koppu a female's upper ear-ring. *Te.* kuppe an ornament worn by women on the plaited hair. DED 1756.

2112 *Ta.* kopp-epal onom. expr. of moving quickly, swiftly or suddenly; kupp-epal expr. signifying suddenness. *Te.* gobbuna quickly, swiftly, at once. *Kui* gupna, gopna fitfully, suddenly, hastily. DED 1757.

2113 (a) *Go.* (Mu.) kōpe, marka kōpe a kind of insect (marka mango; Voc. 977). *Kui* kopatoṡa, (P.) kopolosi grasshopper, locust. *Kuwi* (T.) gop'iri, (Kasipur) gop'eri, (S.) gōperi, (Isr.) gōp'eri grasshopper. *Malt.* qopo id., locust.

(b) *Ta.* kōḡi grasshopper. *Go.* (ASu.) khōṡā id. DEDS(N) 314.

2114 *Kol.* kopli mouth. *Nk.* kopli id. *Pa.* kuplong cheek. Cf. 2107 *Ta.* koppali. DED 1758.

2115 *Ta.* kompu branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk; kompan tusked or horned animal, clever man (used ironically); kompu branch. *Ma.* kompu horn, tusk, musical horn, branch, pole, mast, spear; kompan horned, male of cattle; a valiant, arrogant person; kompikka to grow arrogant, angry. *Ko.* kob branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk; kombn man who thinks well of himself, boastful man; fem. komby. *To.* kub horn blown by Kota musician. *Ka.*

kombu branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk, root; kombe, (Nani.) kome branch. *Koḍ.* kombi branch, horn of an animal. *Tu.* kombu id., musical horn, tusk; (B-K.) kombe = buck deer; kombelḡ = horn used by a toddy-tapper. *Te.* kommu horn, musical horn, tusk; komma branch. *Kol.* kom branch of tree, horn. *Nk.* komm horn, *Go.* (S<sup>2</sup>) kommu horn. *Go.* (Ko.) koma branch of tree (Voc. 912). *Koṇḍa* koma (pl. komēn) branch of tree: komu (pl. komku) horn. *Pe.* koma, komo id. *Mand.* kumu id. *Kui* (Mah., p. 103) gopkā branches. *Kuwi* (Su.) komma (pl. -ṡa), (F.) kōma (pl. kōmanga), (S.) komma branch; (Su. P.) kommu (pl. komka), (F.) kōmū (pl. kōmka), (S.) kommu horn. DED (S, N) 1759.

2116 *Nk.* (Ch.) kombar far; (LSI 4.572; Chanda) khōmbāḍ distant. *Pa.* komāḍ id. DED(S) 1760.

2117 *Ta.* kommai clothes-basket. *Ma.* komma a little bag of straw or cloth, purse. *Ka.* komme corn-bin. *Koḍ.* komme basket for storing things. *Te.* kummi, gummi a high basket for holding corn. *Nk.* ghummi large bamboo receptacle for storing grain. DED(S) 1761.

2118 *Ta.* kommai rampart, bulwark. *Ka.* kumbe wall on a flat roof that serves for a balustrade. *Te.* komma, kōṡa-komma the upper part or coping of a fort-wall. DED 1762.

2119 *Ta.* koy (-v-, -t-) to pluck (as flowers), cut, reap, shear (as hair), snip off, choose, select; kuyam sickle, reaping-hook, curved knife, razor; kuvil reaping, cutting. *Ma.* koyka to cut, reap, crop, mow; koyyal, koyttu reaping; koyil the hire of a fruit-gatherer. *Ko.* koy- (koc-) to cut; koyl harvest, reaping. *To.* kwiy- (kwis-) to pluck (fruits), (bee) sucks. *Ka.* koy (koyd-, kōd-), kuy to cut, saw, crop, reap, pluck (as fruit); *n.* cutting, etc.; koyilu, kuyilu cutting, reaping, plucking; koyita, koyikatana, kuyyuvike cutting; koyika man who cuts; fem. koyke; koyki woman whose (ears, etc.) have been cut. *Koḍ.* koy- (koyyuv-, kojī-) to pluck, harvest. *Tu.* koipini, koyipini, koyyuni to cut, reap, mow; koyily, koily reaping, harvest, a small paddy field; koyyelḡ harvest. *Te.* kōyu to cut, sever, divide, reap, pluck; kōṡa cutting, reaping. ? *Kol.* (SR.) kayipen to cut (tīr hair; Kamaleswaran). *Pa.* koy- (koñ-) to reap, harvest; kōval stubble. *Ga.* (Oll.) koy- (kod-, kon-) to reap; (S) koy- to cut. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma. Ko. etc.) koy- to reap, cut, pluck (fruit); (Tr.) koiānā, kōiyānā to gather berries, mangoes, etc., harvest wheat or crops; (M.) koiānā to reap; (Ko.) koyal stubble (Voc. 914). *Koṇḍa* koy- (-t-) to reap, harvest, cut, pluck (flowers, etc.); (Sova dial.) ko'er, (BB) ko'er (obl. ko'er-) sickle. *Pe.* koy- (-t-) to cut (grass, weeds, etc.); koyes, koves sickle. *Kui* kōva (kōt-) to reap, cut off; *n.* reaping, harvesting; kōeri harvest, reaping. *Kuwi* (F.) koiyali (kōt-) to pluck. *Kur.* xoyṡā (xoss-) to cut down grass and the like with the sickle, mow, reap. *Malt.* qoye to reap; qoytre to have the crop reaped. /Cf. Mar. kōyṡā grass-sickle; koytī small knife. DED(S, N) 1763.

2120 *Te.* koyya stick, rod, staff, ship's mast, wood; wooden; *Nk.* koyya stalk of jowar. *Pa.* koyya stick, drum-stick, thorn, sting. *Ga.* (S<sup>2</sup>) koyya quill of porcupine. *Go.* (Ko.) koyye id., thorn (Voc. 916). *Koṇḍa* koya a wooden piece, log. DED(S) 1764.

2121 *Ko.* koyk *Rhamnus Wightii*. *To.* kakakoy id. DEN 28.

2122 *Ma.* (Kanikkar dial.; Bhattacharya) kora asthma. *Ko.* kor kor in- to make the sound of a death-rattle. *Ka.* kora, gora sound produced in the throat by hoarseness, the purr of a cat; kora kora ennu that sound to be produced in the throat; kore to snore. *Tu.* korape, korapele one who snores; korapelḡ snoring. Cf. 1796 *Ta.* kurai. DED 1765 (and from 1496, 1538).

2123 *Ma.* kuraññi mire, mud, fine clay. *Ko.* kor manure, filth, mud. *To.* kwar mud. DEDS(N) 315.

2124 *Ka.* koraḍu, koḍḍa = kind of rainbow appearing in a straight form. *Te.* koraḍu a red streak in the clouds; (B.) a gleam or streak of a rainbow in the clouds; (VPK) koraḍu, korru rainbow. *Koṇḍa* (BB) kurveli id. DED(S) 1766.

2125 *Ta.* kokku common crane, *Grus cinerea*; stork, paddy bird; kuruku heron, stork, crane, bird, gallinaceous fowl, aḡḡil bird. *Ma.* kokku, kokkan, kocca, kuriyan paddy bird, heron; kuru heron. *To.* koṡk heron. *Ka.* kokku, kokkera crane; kukku heron, crane. *Tu.* korāḡu crane, stork. *Te.* kōṡga, kokkera, kokkarāyi crane; pegguru, begguru (< peru-kuru) adjutant crane. *Kol.* (Kin.) konga crane. *Pa.* kokkal (pl. kokkacil) id. *Ga.* (S) kokkāle (pl. kokkāsil) heron; (S<sup>2</sup>) koḡalin (pl. koḡasil), (S<sup>3</sup>) kokalin crane. *Go.* (L.) koruku id. (Voc. 921); (Mu.) kokoḡal heron, duck (Voc. 870); (Ma. Ko.) konga crane (Voc. 874). *Kui* kohko paddy bird. *Kuwi* (S.) kongi, (T.) kōkoṡa crane. *Br.* xāxūr demoiselle crane. /Cf. Skt. kaṡka-heron; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2595. DED(S) 1767.

2126 *Pa.* gorka spear. *Go.* (SR. Mu. M. S. Ko.) gorka, (Ma.) goḡka id. (Voc. 1205); (LuS.) goḡka id. Cf. 2064 *Ta.* koḡṡu. DED 1769.

2127 *Pa.* koki- to cough; kōkli a cough. *Go.* (A.) khokla, (Ph.) khoki id. (Voc. 1012); (ASu.) khōklā, khōkli id. *Koṇḍa* kok- (-t-) to cough; koki = cough, phlegm. *Pe.* krok- (-t-) to cough. *Mand.* kruk- (-t-) id. *Kuwi* (F.) gōkhali id.; gōki cough; (S.) goghnaṡ to

cough; goghi cough; (Isr.) gok- to cough; goki a cough. /Cf. the IA words in Turner, CDIAL, no. 3926, \*khōkh-, e.g. H. khōkh-, to which add Halbi khokh-. Pa. and Go. are probably < IA. DED(S) 316.

2128 *Ka.* korcu, koccu stench of urine. *Tu.* kujary id., any bad smell. *Kor.* (O.) kotte urine. Cf. 1635 *Konda* kus-. DED(N) 1362.

2129 *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) gorpa shell of tortoise. *Kuwi* (Su.) gorpo id., shell of egg; (Isr.) gorpa shell of tortoise; skull. DEDS 317.

2130 *Kur.* xorop pus; xoropnā (xurpyā) to ripen as a boil, suppurate. *Malt.* qorpu pus. Cf. 1780 *Ta.* kuru (Krishnamurti, Language 39.561). DED(S) 1771.

2131 *Pa.* (S.) gorba saiphi tree, *Caryota urens*. *Go.* (Mu.) gorga, (S.) gorge, (Ma.) gorga, (M.) hurga id. (*Voc.* 1206). DEDS 318.

2132 *Ta.* kol (kolv-, konr-) to kill, murder, destroy, ruin, fell, reap (as the heads of grain), afflict, tease; *n.* act of killing, affliction; kolli that which kills; kolai killing, murder, vexation, teasing; kolaiñan, kolainan, kolai-van murderer, hunter. *Ma.* kolluka to kill, murder; kollikka to make to kill; kolli killing; kula killing, murder. *Ko.* kol act of killing. kol gal thief; kolga-rn murderer. *To.* kwaly murder; murderous (in song. of buffalo, kite, dry season); who has died or is near death (in song, old man or woman); kwalyxo-rn murderer; kōñ the messenger of the god of death (lit. the killer). *Ka.* kol, kolu, kollu (kond-) to kill, murder; kolisu, kollisu, kolsu to cause to kill; kole killing, murder, slaughter; kolega murderer; kolluviike killing; kuli a killer. *Kod.* koll- (kolluv-, kond-) to kill. *Tu.* kolē murder. *Kor.* (M.) koru, (T.) kori, (O.) korru to kill. *Te.* (B.) kollu id.; (Šaṅk.) kola sin, (K. also) murder, holocaust, enmity. *Br.* xalling to strike, kill, fire (gun), throw (stone); xalh pain, labour pains, colic (cf. *Ta.* kol affliction). DED(S) 1772.

2133 *Ta.* kol working in iron, blacksmith; kollan blacksmith. *Ma.* kollan blacksmith, artificer. *Ko.* kole-l smithy, temple in Kota village. *To.* kwala-l Kota smithy. *Ka.* kolime, kolumē, kulame, kulime, kulume, kulme fire-pit, furnace; (Bell.; U.P.U.) konimi blacksmith; (Gowda) kōlla id. *Kod.* kollē blacksmith. *Te.* kolimi furnace. *Go.* (SR.) kollūsānā to mend implements; (Ph.) kolstānā, kulsānā to forge; (Tr.) kōlstānā to repair (of ploughshares); (SR.) kolmi smithy (*Voc.* 948). *Kuwi* (F.) kolhali to forge. DED(S, N) 1773, 1774.

2134 *Ta.* kolucu gold or silver chain for arm or ankle. *Ka.* golasu, gonasu a link of chain. *Tu.* gonasy, gnapasu id. *Te.* golusu a chain. *Kol.* (SR.) golsā id. (< *Te.*; Kamaleswaran). DED(N) 1775.

2135 *Kur.* xolā tail. *Malt.* qoli id. DED 1776.

2136 *Ta.* kulavu (kulavi-) to bend, curve; *n.* bend, curve. *Kui* klōnga (klōngi-) to be contracted, drawn in, bent up; klōpka (< klōk-p; klōkt-) to contract, draw up, depress. *Kur.* xolkhnā, xolxōnā to cause one to bend the head; xolkhnā, xolxōnā to bend the head, bow, stoop. *Malt.* qolgru below, beneath, underneath; kolge to curve, bend; kolgro bent, curved. DEN 29 (Pfeiffer for Kur. Malt.)

2137 *Ma.* kolli valley, corner. *Ka.* kolli, kolle a bend, corner, gulf, bay. *Kod.* kolli small stream with rocky bed. *Tu.* kolli a bay. DED 1777.

2138 *Ka.* golli pendulum muliebre. *Tu.* koyilē id. *Te.* (B.) golli id. DED 1778.

2139 *Ma.* kolli a [kind of] fish. *Tu.* koleji id. DEDS 319.

2140 *Kur.* xollnā to serve (rice, meat, potatoes, etc.) out of the cooking vessel, transfer by means of a ladle from the cooking pot into the plates or bowls ready for a meal. *Malt.* qole to take up liquids (as with a spoon). DED 1779.

2141 *Kur.* xollā razor. *Malt.* qole id. /For a similar word, cf. Santali hola'd razor (Pinnow, p. 174). DED(N) 1780.

2142 *Pa.* kovva red-faced monkey. *Ga.* (P.) kove id. *Go.* (A. Ko.) kove, (Y. Ph. D. Mu. S.) kovve, (Tr.) kowwē, (Ch. Ma.) kōve, (M.) kōye id. (*Voc.* 950); (ASu.) kōvē id. DED(S, N) 1781.

2143 *Ta.* kuvalai socket. *Ma.* (DCV) kuvala id. *Ka.* (DCV) gōlē id. *Tu.* gōlē hollow-ness; hollow; (DCV) socket; kōlē, kōlē hollow, sunken. *Te.* (DCV) gōlē socket. DEDS 264.

2144 *Ta.* kōgi (-pp-, -tt-) to sift in a winnowing fan; kōjippu sifting. *Ma.* kōjikka to sift, winnow; kōji sifting. *Ko.* kod- (kody-) to separate broken from whole grains (by winnowing with several side-to-side movements followed by sharp upward movement, the process being repeatedly done). *To.* kwic- (kwič-) to separate grain from stones, etc., with winnowing basket; ? kwašt bran. *Ka.* koccu to shake flour, as it comes from the mill, on a small fan so as to separate any impurities. *Te.* kōdu to separate the broken from unbroken grain, or the smaller particles from dhall or split pulse, etc. *Kol.* gonjip- (gonjipt-) to winnow with side-to-side motion. *Nk.* gonjip- id. *Go.* (Tr.) kossānā (*Gramm.*; *Voc.* kōssānā) to sift in a supa with a sideways motion; (Ch. Mu. Ma.) koss- to sift with sideways motion; (Ph.) kussitānā, kossānā to winnow (*Voc.* 953); (Tr.) gōenjē kīnā to swing grain in a flat basket with a sideways sweep (*Voc.* 1220); (Tr.) kuḥuttānā to shake roasted mahua in a basket to get rid of the fibrous part (*Voc.* 802). *Konda* kōrs- (-t) to winnow. *Kui* kōhpa (kōht-) id., sift. *Kuwi* (F.) korssali to winnow; (S.) kloh'nai to sift; (Su. P.) kōh- (kōst-), (Isr.) kōh- to winnow. DED(S) 1782.

2145 *Ta.* koṛiñci, koṛuñci purple wild indigo, *Tephrosia purpurea*. *Ma.* koṛiññil *Galega Colonila*. *Ka.* koggi, koggidi, koggili, kogge a very common undershrub, *Tephrosia purpurea*. [*T. purpurea* Pers. = *G. Colonila* Ham.] DED(S) 1783.

2146 *Ta.* koṛu fat, flourishing, prosperous; *n.* fat; (-pp-, -tt-) to prosper, flourish, be rich or fertile as soil, grow fat, be plump, be of thick consistency as sandalpaste, be saucy, insolent; koṛuppu richness, fat, grease, plumpness, thickness in consistency, sauciness, impudence; koṛumai plumpness, luxuriance, richness, fertility; kōr slippery, oily, fat, thriving, luxurious, rich. *Ma.* koṛu fat, thick, solid; koṛukka to grow thick, solid, stiff by boiling, grow fat, stout, arrogant; koṛuppu solidity as of broth or curry, fatness, stoutness, pride. ? *Ko.* kol- (kōd-) to be well in health. *To.* kwalp fat, in good circumstances; kōw fat, stoutness, broadness, honeycomb; kwa-w proudness; kog ir old buffalo; kog foly big dairy at To-ṛo-ṛ village. *Ka.* korvu, korbu, kobbu to grow fat, thick, stout, increase, grow, be rank in growth, become proud, presumptuous, insolent; *n.* fat, fatness, rankness, pride, arrogance; kobbisu to fatten; kobbiga a proud man. *Tu.* kōmmē corpulence, fatness; corpulent, fat. *Te.* k(ṛ)ovvu to become fat, fatten, (K. also) become proud; *n.* fat, grease, lust, pride, arrogance; krovina fat, plump, headstrong, ungovernable. *Kol.* (Kin.) koru fat (*n.*). *Nk.* koru id. *Pa.* koṛ-, (S.) koṛv- to be fat; koṛukud fatness, fat. *Ga.* (P.) koṛkuṭ, (S.<sup>2</sup>) koṛukūṭ, (S.<sup>3</sup>) koṛukud fat. *Go.* (A.) koṛvinj, (W.) kurwinj, (Mu.) koṛvenj, (Ma.) koṛvonj, (Ko.) koṛvos fat; (Mand.) koṛv- to become fat (*Voc.* 944); (L.) koduvāsaka, kosela fat (*Voc.* 951). *Konda* koṛvu fat of animals; (BB) kōpes fat. *Pe.* kṛō- (-t) to be fat; koṛva fat. *Mand.* kṛuva (*pl.* -ṇ) id. *Kui* kṛōga fat, tallow, suet; (K.) kṛōga fat. *Kuwi* (F.) korowa fat (of animals); (Su. P.) koṛva fat; (S.) klōwa candle. ? Cf. 2105 *Ta.* kopparai. DED(S) 1784.

2147 *Ta.* koṛu bar of metal, ploughshare. *Ma.* koṛu ploughshare. *Ko.* kov iron point of plough. *To.* ku- ploughshare (< Badaga gū-, Language 15.47; the word occurs only in one passage and the meaning is arrived at by etymology). *Ka.* kuṛa, kuṛu, guṛa, guṛu ploughshare, iron used in cauterizing. *Tu.* koru a bar of metal. DED(N) 1785.

2148 *Ta.* koṛutu (koṛuti-) to peck, drill through, hollow out (as beetles in wood or flowers), pluck, cull out, rend, tear; kōtu (kōti-) to peck and adjust with the beak (as feathers), disentangle (as the hair) with the fingers, pick (as food in eating), tear in strips (as tender leaves), hollow, excavate, scoop out; kōtūvi (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, root out, exterminate; kōtai woman's hair. *Ma.* kōtu dressing hair, cutting a fence; kōtuka to dress (hair, feathers, trees), cut planks so as to fit into each other. DED(S) 1786.

2149 *Ta.* koṛuntu tender twig, tendril, tender leaf, shoot, anything young, tenderness; koṛumai freshness (as of shoots), beauty; koṛuntan husband, husband's younger brother; koṛunti wife's sister, brother's wife; koṛunan husband; kuṛa young, tender; kuṛakan youth, beautiful person, Skanda; kuṛaku youthfulness, beauty, infant; kuṛantai infant, childhood; kuṛavi infant, young of certain animals, young of the vegetable kingdom; kuṛavu tender age, juvenility; kuṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to sprout or shoot forth; *n.* tender leaf, sprout, shoot. *Ma.* koṛunnu, koṛuntu tender twig, young shoot, new-grown hair. *To.* kwiz, twig. *Ka.* koṛa tenderness, tender age, youth; koṛasu young one of wild beasts. *Tu.* kōrē weak, small. *Kor.* (O. T.) korayi, (M.) kori husband; (O. M. T.) korti wife. *Te.* krotta (in cpds. kro-) new, fresh; koṛuku son; koṛdika child; kodama the young of any animal; young; komma maiden, female; kōḍalu daughter-in-law; kōṛramu, kōḍanṭramu, kōḍanṭrikamu, kōḍarikamu the position and duties of a daughter-in-law, daughter-in-lawship. *Kol.* kovve young of bird or animal; koral younger brother's wife; kommal (*pl.* kommasil) daughter. *Nk.* kovve young of bird or animal; koral daughter-in-law, bride; kommal (*pl.* kommasil) daughter. *Nk.* (Ch.) komma daughter; kola bride, son's wife, younger brother's wife. *Pa.* koṛ very young; koṛuṇ new shoot, sprout; koṛc- to sprout; koṛol bride. *Ga.* (Oll.) koṛal son's wife, younger brother's wife; (S) kōḍus, kōḍc- to sprout; (P.) koṛuṇ young shoot. *Go.* (Tr.) kōṛsānā, kōṛsānā to sprout, grow (of trees, plants, etc.); (A. Mu. Ma. S.) kōṛs- to sprout (*Voc.* 945); (Mu.) kōṛk-ila new leaf; (Ko.) koṛi leaf-shoot (*Voc.* 934); (Ma.) koṛta month of Bhādrā (Aug.-Sept.) when new paddy is worshipped (*Voc.* 940); (Tr.) koṛiār son's wife; tammur-koṛiār younger brother's wife; (W.) koṛiār daughter-in-law; (Mu.) koṛiār id., sister's daughter, younger brother's wife (*Voc.* 936); (Koya Su.) koṛiāḍ daughter-in-law, sister's daughter (of a male); (ASu.) koṛkēlā tender, young. *Konda* koṛo (*pl.* -k) female child, (*pl.* -r) male child; koṛonali a nursing mother; koṛya daughter-in-law, younger brother's wife; koṛesi daughter-in-law (when referring to the 3rd person); (BB) kodma male buffalo calf (< *Te.*). *Pe.* koṛiya gār son's wife, younger brother's wife; kōṛgi fresh, new (of leaves). *Mand.* krugidi id.; kuṛiya gār son's wife, younger brother's wife. *Kui* koṛgi newly sprouted, green, immature, unripe; koṛgari (*pl.* koṛgai) new shoot, fresh stalk, something green, immature, or unripe; koṛu new shoot, fresh stalk, stem, or bud; new, green, immature; kōṛa a shoot, sprout, first sprout (of paddy after planting); kōṛa koḍa to sprout (of paddy); kōṛa bud; gōṇi sprout, offshoot; kuṛa, kṛua, (Letchmajee) kṛuha wife. *Kuwi* (P.) kuṛia, (F.) kṛia daughter-in-law; (D.) kuṛya younger brother's wife; (F.) kṛhogi kōma a soft twig (i.e. soft, young,

tender; for kōma, see 2115); (T.) koṛgi young (of children); (Isr.) krōgi immature, young. *Kur.* xōr leaf-bud, new leaves, fresh and tender leaves of vegetables; xōrnā (xūryā) to shoot out new leaves; korā fresh (recently made, prepared, or obtained), pure. *Malt.* qōro infant, Indian corn when green; qōroce to sprout. *Br.* xarring to sprout; xarrun green, blue, black and blue; fruitful; xarrun greenness; wife. Cf. 3650 *Ta.* nāy, for -kuṛi, etc., in *Koṇḍa*, *Kui*, *Kuwi*. /Cf. Skt. kora-, koraka- bud (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3527); kupaka- a new-born animal; kuḍaka- child (epic); Burrow, *Belvalkar Felicitation Volume*, pp. 6 f.; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3245); kuḍmala-, kuḥmala-filled with buds, bud (epic, kāvyā; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3250); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3249, \*kuḍma- bud. DED(S, N) 1787.

2150 *Koṇḍa* koṛokla the Adam's apple. *Kui* gōrenji id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) grōklā id.; (Kasipur) grōkla throat. DED(S, N) 320.

2151 *Ta.* koḷ (koḷv-, koṇṭ-) to seize, receive, buy, acquire, marry, abduct, contain, learn, think, regard, esteem; aux. with refl. meaning; koḷkai taking, accepting, opinion, doctrine; koḷvōṇ buyer, student; koḷlunar buyers, learners; koḷlai robbery, plunder; koḷuttu (koḷutti-) to cause to hold, apply, explain, teach; *n.* clasp of a jewel, joint of the body; koḷuvu (koḷuvi-) to cause to hold, clasp, buckle up, hook on; koḷuvi, koḷukki hook, clasp; koḷai hold as of a string in a bow, determination; koṭpu intention, idea; koṭtal receiving, taking; koṭṭi getting possession of, theft, plunder; corner pin of a door on which it swings, clamp, cleat of a doorlock, the pin that holds the share to the plough; koṭ-āṭu to enjoy a person's society, praise, appreciate, celebrate (as a festival), solemnize; koṇā- to bring, take, fetch, conduct; koḷ taking, receiving, accepting, holding, opinion, tenet, decision; koḷi receiver; koṭtal taking, buying, taking lessons, thinking; kolu royal presence, durbar, presence of the deity in a temple; decorations in a Hindu house at the Navarātri festival (< *Te.*). *Ma.* koḷka (koṇṭ-, imper. kō) to hold, contain, receive, acquire, marry; aux. with refl. meaning; koḷlikka to make to hold or receive; koḷuttuka to make to hold, hook, clasp, fasten a rope to a load; koḷuttu what holds, hook, link, stitch; koḷla, koṭṭi plunder; koṇṭ-āṭuka to be interested, celebrate, praise; koḷ holding, taking, purchase; kolu service, king's presence; magnificence, prosperity (cf. *Ta.* kolu). *Ko.* koḷ-/koṇ- (koḍ-) to marry (wife), buy (cattle), begin (funeral); koḷ robbery, state of being robbed; koḷ gal thief; *fem.* koḷ geyl; koṇḍ-a-ṛ- (a-c-) to praise (god). *To.* kwil- (kwid-) to carry (corpse), wear (bell); aux. with continuative-durative meaning; kwil- (only in negative) not to want, not to heed; kwily loot (in songs). *Ka.* koḷ, koḷu, koḷlu (koṇḍ-; present relative ppl. komba; medieval and mod. imper. kō)

to seize, take away, take, accept, obtain, buy, undertake; aux. with refl. meaning; koḷ, koluha, koḷluvi seizing, preying, taking; koḷi holding, seizure; koḷisu, koḷlisu to cause to seize, etc.; koḷisuvike causing to seize, etc.; koḷle pillage, plunder; koḷlike, koḷlike, kulike a clasp, hook; koṇḍi hook projecting from a wall, semicircular link of a padlock; koṇḍāḍu to lay hold of one mentally and speak, praise, respect highly; koḷ seizure, pillage, plunder. *Koḍ.* koḷ- (kovv-, koṇḍ-) to take; koḷit- (koḷiti-) to fasten (rope on horn, loop on shoulder); koṇḍa- (koṇḍap-, ko-nd-), (Mercara dialect) ko-nda- (ko-ndap-, ko-nd-) to bring. *Tu.* koṇuni (koṇḍ-) to take, hold, keep; aux. with refl. meaning; koḷikē a clasp, hook and eye; koḷavē, koḷāyi, koḷtālē, koḷtālē, koḷtālē a clasp; koṇḍi hook, staple that holds the latch of a door, clasp of a bracelet; koṇḍ-āḍuni to praise, applaud, glorify. *Te.* konu (koṇṭ-) to buy, take, hold, take up, rob, (K. also) care for (advice), consider, suppose; aux. with refl. meaning (in this use, imper. kō); (inscr.) koṇ- to take (kopiri, etc.); koniyāḍu to praise; koniyāṭu praising; koṇḍi a hook, catch; koṇḍāḍu to praise, celebrate; koṇḍāṭamu praise; koliki, kolki hook or clasp of a necklace; kolla plunder, pillage; (B.) kollari bandit, plunderer. (Saṅk., K.) kolupu to cause to do, prompt, set on; be agreeable, (ideas) suggest themselves, be inclined; *n.* festival of a god or goddess; koluca to serve, worship; koluva an assembly; service, employment; (K.) royal presence or the presence of a deity; koluva-kāḍu servant; kōlu vb.n. of konu; (B.) taking, plunder. *Kol.* kor-/ko- (kott-, imper. kota, kotar) to bring (imper. ko-, kor give!); kos- (kost-) to carry away, take; kosi- (kosit-; < ko-si-, with si- to give) to take and give (to someone). *Nk.* koy- (kor-) to bring; kos- to take. *Nk.* (Ch.) kor-/ko- (kott-) to bring. *Pa.* (S.) koṇṭub a hook. *Koṇḍa* koṇ- (koṇ-, koṭ-) to purchase; (SE dial.) koḷ- (koṭ-) to take. *Pe.* koṇ- (t-) to buy. *Maṇḍ.* kṛag- (kṛakt-) id. *Kui* koḍa (koḍi-) to buy, take, take away, take off, pull off, pull up, pluck; *n.* buying, taking, plucking. *Kuwi* (F.) kōḍali, (S.) koḍḍinai to take, buy; (Su.) koḍ- (-it-) to buy; (Isr.) koḍ- (-it-) id., bring; (F. S. Su. Isr.) reflexive auxiliary. DED(S) 1788.

2152 *Ta.* koḷ (koḷv-, koṇṭ-) to strike, hurt; koḷ killing, murder. *Ma.* koḷka (koṇṭ-) to hit, take effect, come in contact; koḷlikka to hit; koḷ hitting, wound, damage. *Ko.* koḷ-/koṇ- (koḍ-) to pain, trouble. *To.* kwil- (kwid-) to quarrel, (urine) troubles (i.e. one wishes to urinate). *Tu.* koṇṭini to hit; koḷpuni, koḷpuni to come into collision. *Te.* (B.) konu to be pierced as by an arrow. *Kol.* go-l- (goḍḍ-) to beat, shoot with bow; (P.) goḍ- to cut with axe. *Nk.* goṛ- (goṭ-) to strike, beat, kill. DED 1789.

2153 *Ta.* koḷ horse gram, *Dolichos uniflorus*. *Ma.* koḷlu horse gram, *Glycine tomentosa*. *Tu.* kuḍu horse gram. *Kor.* (M.) koṇṇe dried plants of horse gram. *Pa.* koḷ (pl. kolkul) *D. uniflorus*. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) kolut, (S.<sup>3</sup>) kolup horse gram. *Go.* (Mu.) koṛē, (Ma.) koṛi, (Ko.) koṛe id. (*Voc.* 937). *Kui* (K.) koṛaka (pl.) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) koṛa (pl. -ṇa), (S) kōḍa id. /Cf. Skt. kulattha- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3335. [*D. biflorus* Linn. = *D. uniflorus* Lam. = *G. uniflora* Dalz. *G. tomentosa* not in Hooker.] DED(S) 1790.

2154 *Ka.* koḷake, koḷke the third crop of rice. *Tu.* kolakē, koḷakē id. DED 1791.

2155 *Ta.* koḷai melody, song. *Ko.* koḷ tune, song. ? *To.* koṇ words of songs, words used in dance-song. DED 1792.

2156 *Ka.* kopu, koppu, koppaṭa the notched extremity or horn of a bow. *Te.* koppu tip or end of a bow, ridge or crest of a roof. DED 1793.

2157 *Ka.* koḷla a deep place, a depth, the cleft in a rock, a cave, etc. *Tu.* kolamē a very deep pit, abyss, hell. DED 30.

2158 *Ta.* koḷli firebrand, fire, quick-tongued person; koḷuttu (koḷutti-) to kindle, set on fire, ignite; burn (*intr.*); koḷuntu (koḷunti-), koḷuntu (koḷunti-) to burn, be kindled; koḷuvu (koḷuvi-) to kindle (as fire). *Ma.* koḷli firebrand, firewood; koḷuttuka to set on fire, light, kindle. *Ko.* koḷ burning firewood, faggot; koḷṭ a- man who carries new fire round at ceremonies. *To.* kwily firebrand, glowing ember. *Ka.* koḷli, kolle firebrand. *Tu.* koḷli, koḷli id. DED(S) 1794.

2159 *Ka.* goḷle the anus of males. *Koḍ.* goḷle anus. DED 1795.

2160 *Kol.* kor (pl. koḷi) hen, (SR.) cock, fowl. *Nk.* kor (pl. koḷi) hen. *Pa.* korr (pl. -ul) cock, hen, fowl. *Ga.* (Oll.) kor, (S.) korru (pl. korgul) cock. *Go.* (Tr.) korr fowl; (A. Y. G.) kor, (Mu. Ko.) korr, (Ma.) koṛ id., hen (*Voc.* 917). *Koṇḍa* koṛu (pl. koṛku) hen. *Pe.* kōzu (pl. kosku), kuzu (pl. kuskū) fowl. *Maṇḍ.* kuy id. *Kui* koju (pl. koska) id. *Kuwi* (F.) koīyū (pl. kōska), (Su. P.) koyu (pl. koska) id., hen. DED(S) 1768.

2161 *Ka.* kora-muṭṭu tool, instrument (muṭṭu id.). *Te.* koṛa use, profit; useful, profitable; koṛa-muṭṭu tool, instrument. DED 1796.

2162 *Tu.* kojapu sour milk, curds; (B-K.) kujely, in: nirukjely to curdle, coagulate. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu.) korop, (Ch. Tr.) korrop, (W. Ph.) kurrop, (S.) korrop buttermilk (*Voc.* 926). DEDS 322.

2163 *Ta.* kural Italian millet. *Ko.* koyl *Setaria italica*; korly id. (< Badaga). *Ka.* korale, korle a kind of millet, *Panicum italicum* Lin. *Te.* korralu (pl.) id.; korra the cereal yielding korralu. *Pa.* koyla *P. italicum*. *Go.* (Tr.) kōhala, (W. Ph.) kohala,

(S.) kohala, (Ma.) koḷa *Panicum miliare* (*Voc.* 957); (Mu.) gorraṇ (pl.), (Ma.) goṛa (pl. -ṇ), (Ko.) korra maṇḍeya corn, *Eleusine coracana* (*Voc.* 1207). *Koṇḍa* (BB) koṛēṇ (pl.) a grain (= Or. kaṅgu). *Kui* kueri millet. [*S. italica* Beauv. = *P. italicum* Linn.] DED(S) 1797.

2164 *Ta.* koṛi (pp-, -tt-) to nip off the husks of grains, nibble grain, graze, pick up food here and there (as cattle). *Ma.* koṛikka to nibble (as a mouse), eat grains, nipping off the husk. *Ka.* koṛuku, koṛaku, kuruku, kuṛuṅku to bite, gnaw, nibble. *Koḍ.* kori- (korip-, koric-) (snake) strikes, (rat) eats grain by cracking husk; (Kar.) kurik- (kuriki-) to munch. *Tu.* (B-K.) koṛaly to gnaw as rats do with grains and fruits. *Te.* koṛuku to bite, gnaw; *n.* a bite. *Kol.* kork- (korokt-) to bite, sting, (Kin.) nibble. *Nk.* kork- to bite. *Pa.* kork- to cut with the teeth or scissors, gnaw, nibble. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) kork- (koruk-) to gnaw. *Go.* (many dialects) kork-, (Tr.) kōrkāṇa id.; (Ma.) kōhk- id., bite, nibble (*Voc.* 927). *Koṇḍa* koṛk- (t-) to crush with the teeth, bite. DED(S, N) 1798.

2165 (a) *Ta.* koṛi sheep. *Ma.* koṛi a small kind of sheep. *Ko.* kory a-ṛ sheep (a-ṛ goat). *To.* kury sheep. *Ka.* kuṛi, koṛi sheep, ram; kuritana a sheepish, foolish disposition. *Koḍ.* kori sheep. *Tu.* kuri id. *Te.* gore, gorre, gorriya, (Inscr.) goriya, (B.) gorre, gorriya id. *Kol.* (Kin. SR.) gorre id. *Nk.* (Ch.) gorre id. *Go.* (A. Ma.) gorre id.; (SR.) gore goat (*Voc.* 1208). *Koṇḍa* gore id. *Kuwi* (F.) gōri, (Isr.) gorri, (P.) gore id.; (S.) gorri id., sheep.

(b) *Te.* gorre, in: (B.) kukka-gorre barking deer, *Cervulus muntjac* [also 'jungle sheep']; (Saṅk. SAN) koṇḍa-gorre, (B.) koṇḍa-gorre deer, antelope. *Kol.* gōria deer, (Kin) antelope. *Go.* (Ko.) gorre four-horned antelope; (L.) gore deer (*Voc.* 1209). DED(S) 1799, and from DED(S) 1485.

2166 *Ta.* koṛukoru (pp-, -tt-) to bubble with anger; koṛu-koṛuv-enal onom. expr. signifying anger. *Te.* koṛakōra angrily; anger, angry look; koṛakōra-āḍu to be angry, have an angry look; (K.) koṛalu to grow angry. DED 1800.

2167 *Ta.* koṛukku, koṛukku syphilis, chancre. *Tu.* kōrkalu a kind of sore. *Te.* koṛuku chancre. DED 1801.

2168 *Ko.* korv- (kord-) to be cold; kor, korv coldness. *To.* kwar- (kwarṭ-) to feel cold; kwar cold; kwar- (kwarṭ-) to be cold (in songs; ? < Badaga or Ko.) *Ka.* kore, koṛi to pierce (as cold); koṛeta, koṛata the piercing of cold; (or with 1859 *Ta.* kuṛai). *Tu.* (B-K.) kōrale cold. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 23) karvun id. *Go.* (Ph.) kharā frost (*Voc.* 995); (L.) karing, koring cold. DED(S, N) 1802.

2169 *Ta.* koṛram victory, success, bravery, power, sovereignty; koṛraṇ king, victor; koṛavi queen; koṛavai goddess of war and victory (George L. Hart III, *The Poems of Ancient Tamil*, pp. 23-4), Durgā; koṛri

Durgā. *Ma. korrān* victory, royalty; *korrāvan* king, headman. DED 1803.

2170 *Ma. korrān* ram, boar, tomcat; *korri* ewe, female cat, bandicoot; *kuriññi*, *kurūññi* she-cat. *To. kwaty* cat. *Ka. kotti* male or female cat. *Tu. kuttiri* a civet cat. DED(S) 1804.

2171 *Ta. korru* food, means of subsistence; (inscr.) kottu cooked rice. *Ma. korru* food, rice. ? *Kuwi* (D.) kohpe pej of maṇḍeya. DED(S) 1805.

2172 *Konda* koRo- (-t-) to doze in sleep, sit and doze. *Kui* koṭrongi āva to be drowsy, sleepy. *Kuwi* (Su.) koṭṭoni, (S.) koṭōni dozing, sleepiness; (F.) kōtori-hōcālī, (S.) kōthōni-hōnai to nod with sleep. ? Cf. *Ta. koṭṭāvi*, (Koll.) koṭṭāy, koṭṭayut yawning. *Ma. koṭṭāvi* yawning, gaping. DEDS 321.

2173 *Ta. koṇ* fear. *Te. koṇku* to be timid or shy, fear, hesitate; *n.* timidity, fear, shyness, hesitation; *koncu*, *konju*, *koncincu* to hesitate, draw back, be afraid; *kōca* a coward. DED 1806.

2174 *Ta. koṇai* tip, end (as of a needle); *kuṇai* sharp point or tip of a thing. *Ko. koṭ* side (a koṭ on that side, i koṭ on this side); *koty* trigger of gun. *Ka. kone* extremity, point, tip, end, corner, sprout. *Koḍ. kottī* tip, nipple, joint where flower and stem are joined. *Tu. konē* point, end, extremity. *Te. kona* end, extremity, point, tip, summit; *konaka*, in: *cevi-konaka* tip of the ear. *Konda* kona pointed end (as of a leaf, etc.). DED(S) 1807.

2175 *Ta. koṇjai* Indian laburnum, *Cassia fistula*; red Indian laburnum, *C. marginata*; Siamese tree senna, *C. siamea*. *Ma. konna* *C. fistula*. *Ka. konde* id. *Tu. kondē* pudding-pipe tree, *C. fistula*. DED 1808.

2176 *Ta. kō* (-pp-, -tt-), *kōr* (-pp-, -tt-) to string (as beads, flowers), insert, thread (as a needle), arrange, reduce to order; *kōppu* stringing, threading, inserting, arrangement, order, decoration; *kōvai*, *kōrvai* stinging, filling, arranging, string of ornamental beads; *kōtai* garland. *Ma. kōkka*, *kōrkka* to string together (as a garland, pearls, beads), thread a needle; *kōccil* what appears like a string, pod, legume; *kōppu* order, arrangement; *kōva*, *kōrva* what is strung together; *kōmpal*, *kōmpu* string of pearls, bunch of things. *Ko. ko-v-* (ko-t-) to string, thread; *ko-d* long strip of dried meat. *Ka. kō* (kōd-, kōt-) to string (pearls, beads, etc.) upon a thread, thread; be threaded, be entered. *Koḍ. koya-* (koyap-, koyat-) to string. *Tu. kōpē* a string of fruits, fish, etc.; *gōpuni* to hold fast, join; *gōpu* a thin girdle; *gōmpē* a string of fruits, fish, etc. *Te. k(r)ōva* a string, as of pearls, etc. *Kol. ko-nz-* (ko-nst-) to string, thread; (Pat., p. 171) *gōnzeng* to thread. *Nk. kōnj-* (j = dz) to string, thread. *Pa. kōp-* (kōt-) to string. ? *Go. kāc-* (Ch. Tr. W. SR.) to thread needle,

(Mu. Ma.) to string (garland, beads); (Ko.) *kās-* to string beads (Voc. 622). ? *Malt. kunye* (kunc-) to string (as beads). DED(S, N) 1809.

2177 *Ta. kō*, *kōn*, *kōmān* emperor, king, great man, leadership; *kōvil* palace, temple; *kōyīnmai*, *kōvinmai*, *kōnmai* royal dignity, arrogance; *kōvil* temple; *kōnāṭu* a division of the Chola country; *kōcar* name of certain chieftains mentioned in the Sangam literature and connected with the Tulu country. *Ma. kō*, *kōn*, *kōmān* king; *kōvil*, *kōvil* palace, temple; *kōvilakam* palace; *kōnma*, *kōyma* royal authority. *Ko. ko-na-r* the plains; *ko-na-ṭo-n*, *ko-na-ṭo-r* man, men of the plains. *Te. kōyila*, *kōvela* temple. *Pa. kōc* king. *Ga. (S)* *kōsu* id. ? *Kur. kōhā* great, big, haughty, important, eminent in rank, etc.; *kōhar* elders, grandees, chiefs; (Hahn) *koghā* great one, elder relative; *koghar* elders. DED 1810.

2178 *Ta. kō* mountain. *Te. kōdu*, *kōduvāḍu* a Khond, man of a certain hilltribe; *kōya* name of a certain tribe of mountaineers. *Go. (Tr.) kōitir* (pl. *kōitōrk*) a Gond male; *fem. kōitār*; (Y. G.) *koy*, (SR. Ch.) *koya* Gond man; (Ko.) *koytān* (pl. *koytar*) Koya man (Voc. 913). *Konda* kubi the Konda Dora (the speakers of this language). *Kui* *kui* the Kond tribe or language; *kūenju* a Kond man or boy; *fem. kūali*; *kui* above, aloft, over; atop, upon; *kui* to the place above; *kuiṭi* from the place above. *Kuwi* (F.) *kūviṇa* the Parja Khonds; (S.) *kui* up, above, west; *kūita* in the west. DED(S) 1811.

2179 *Ko. ko-g* stone of olive. *To. kwi-g* seed inside fruit. *Ka. (Hav.) kōgile* seed inside mango stone. *Go. (Ma.) goṛi* stone of mango (Voc. 1183); (Mu.) *gohi* pulp of fruit (Voc. 1215). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *gohṛ* cashew nut tree. *Kur. kogō* mango stone; *kūhū* kernel of the mango stone. Cf. 1880 *Ta. kūcci*. / Cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 3525, \**kōya-* inside of fruit (H. *koyā* pulp of jackfruit, Mar. *koy* mango stone, etc.). From DED(S) 1560.

2180 *Konda* kok- (-t-) to raise and project the head (while seeing a distant object). *Kui* *gōpka* (< *gōk-p-*; *gōkt-*) to stretch forth, stretch the neck in order to observe something, crane the head out, put forth the ear (corn). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *gōk-* to look up, await; (F.) *gōkhmū* look up! DEDS 324.

2181 *Te. kōka* a woman's garment or cloth, a cloth. *Nk. (Ch.) kok(k)e* cloth (for women). DEDS 323.

2182 *Kur. xōxā* behind (of time or place), afterwards; *xōxantā* last in a series, following in time, future, unfavourable; *xōxā* to throw behind one's back, cast aside, turn one's back upon, arrive before another. *Malt. qōq* behind, at the back; *qōqe* the back; *qōqeye* to turn one's back; *qōqte*, *qōqwa* the latter or last one. DED 1812.

2183 *Ka. gōgi* Deckanee hemp, *Hibiscus cannabinus*. *Te. gōgu*, *gōnu* id.; *gōngūra* leaves of *H. cannabinus*. DED(S) 1813.

2184 *Ko. keygi* *Rumex nepalensis* (the long oblong leaves are used by girls to make dolls); *keyg* *vap* *girv* *Polygonum rude* and *chinese* (closely related to *R. n.*; for *pap*, see 4004). *To. kwa-gil* *R. n.* and *P. r.* and *c. Ka. kōgilē* *gida* a plant of which the leaves are used instead of plates, etc.; *kōgiley* *ele* = *kuvvey* *ele* leaf of *k.* (the leaves are dried to make raincoats; *kuvve* is not identified botanically – it is not the same as *kuvve* in 1872).

2185 *Ta. kōṅku* common caung. *Hopea wightiana*; ironwood of Malabar, *H. parviflora*. *Ma. kōṅku*, in: (Lush.) *neduvār gōṅgu* *H. parviflora*. DEDS 325.

2186 *Ka. kōsu*, *kōcu* state of being crooked or curved, deviation from squareness (as that of torn cloth, of a wall, etc.). *Tu. kōsu* oblique, squint (of eye). *Te. kōsu* obliqueness; oblique, not at right angles. DED 1814.

2187 *Ma. kōccuka* to be contracted, shudder; *kōccal* contraction, cramp. *Ko. ko-j-* (ko-j-) (leg or arm) becomes asleep. DED 1815.

2188 *Kur. xōcol* bone. *Malt. qoclu* id. DED 1816.

2189 *Kur. xōsnā* (*xōsyas*) to pulverize by pounding with a heavy instrument which beats vertically, harass. *Malt. qōse* to pound, smash. *Br. xōshking*, (*loc. var.*) *xōshing* to rub; *tene xōshking* to consort with, interfere with. DED 1817.

2190 *Ka. gōju* to entangle, be entangled (as thread); *n.* state of being entangled, of being embarrassed; *guñju* to entangle, be entangled; *n.* state of being entangled. *Te. gōju*, *gōjaḍu* to pester, harass, trouble. DED 1818.

2191 *Kol. (SR.) kojā* cup. *Go. (ASu.) khōjā* bowl. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 31.

2192 *Go. kōsur* (Mu.) a government servant or paik, (Elwin) outsiders and strangers, a paik; (Ph.) *kosur*, (W.) *koshur* Hindu man; (Ph.) *kostār*, (W.) *koshār* Hindu woman; (Ph. W.) *kosh* the Hindi language (Voc. 991). *Konda* (BB) *kōslaen* (pl. *kōska*) a peon. *Pe. kōsku* (pl.) peons. *Kuwi* (S.) *koheesi* constable, (pl. *kōska* police); (T.) *kōh'i* (pl. *kōska*) peon; *kōhu haḍa* the Oriya language. DEDS 326.

2193 *Kui* *kōnja* (*kōnji-*) to stretch something from one point to another, string a bow; *n.* an arch; *kōhpa* (*koht-*) to stretch up the arm, hold out the hand; *kōhponḍi* the highest reach of the hand or arm. *Kuwi* (F.) *gonjali* to string a bow; *gōssali* (*gōst-*) to offer; (S.) *gōh'nai* to outreach, spread (hand); (Isr.) *gōnj-* (*-it-*) to string (bow), stretch (wire, etc.); *gōh-* to hand over, pass. DEDS 327.

2194 *Konda* (BB) *kōnza* red-faced monkey. *Kui* *kōnja* black-faced monkey. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōnja* monkey (small); (S.) *konja* ape; *konzu* monkey; (P.) *kōnja* black-faced monkey. DED(S) 1819.

2195 *Ko. ko-j* spider. *Te. kōca*, in: *pulī-kōca* a large venomous spider. *Ga. (P.) kovāse* spider. *Konda* *gōnzru*, *gōnzur(i)*, (BB also) *gōndru* id. *Pe. kōndru* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōchuti*, (S.) *kōcudi*, (Isr.) *kōcoṭi* id. DEDS 328.

2196 *Ta. kōṭaram* monkey. *Ir. kōḍa* (small) monkey; *kūḍag* monkey. *Ko. ko-ṭn* small monkey. *To. kwi-ṭn* monkey. *Ka. kōḍaga* monkey, ape. *Koḍ. ko-dē* monkey. *Tu. kōḍāji*, *kōḍāja*, *kōḍāṅgu* baboon. DED 1820.

2197 *Ta. kōṭi* weir of a tank, outlet for surplus water. *Ka. kōḍi* a passage to carry off excess of water, outlet of a tank. *Te. (VPK)* *kōḍi* outlet of tank. DED(S) 1821.

2198 *Ta. kōṭi* newly purchased cloth; *kōṭikam* cloth; *kōṭikar* weaver. *Ma. kōṭi* new unbleached cloth, shroud for burying. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kōṭi* loincloth. DED(S) 1822.

2199 *Te. kōḍiya*, *kōḍe* young bull; *adj. male* (e.g. *kōḍe ḍūda* bull calf), young, youthful; *kōḍekāḍu* a young man. *Kol. (Haig)* *kōḍe* bull. *Nk. khōre* male calf. *Konda* *kōḍi* cow; *kōre* young bullock. *Pe. kōḍi* cow. *Maṇḍ. kuḍi* id. *Kui* *kōḍi* id., ox. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōḍi* cow; (S.) *kajja* *kōḍi* bull; (Su. P.) *kōḍi* cow. DED(S) 1823.

2200 *Ta. kōṭu* (*in cpds. kōṭu-*) horn, tusk, branch of tree, cluster, bunch, coil of hair, line, diagram, bank of stream or pool; *kuvaju* branch of a tree; *kōṭṭān*, *kōṭṭuvān* rock horned-owl (cf. 1657 *Ta. kuṭṭinai*). *Ko. ko-ṛ* (*obl. ko-ṭ-*) horns (one horn is *kob*), half of hair on each side of parting, side in game, log, section of bamboo used as fuel, line marked out. *To. kwi-ṛ* (*obl. kwi-ṭ-*) horn, branch, path across stream in thicket. *Ka. kōḍu* horn, tusk, branch of a tree; *kōṛ* horn. *Tu. kōḍu*, *kōḍu* horn. *Te. kōḍu* rivulet, branch of a river. *Pa. kōḍ* (pl. *kōḍul*) horn. *Ga. (Oll.) kōr* (pl. *kōrgul*) id. *Go. (Tr.) kōr* (*obl. kōt*, pl. *kōhk*) horn of cattle or wild animals, branch of a tree; (W. Ph. A. Ch.) *kōr* (pl. *kōhk*), (S.) *kōr* (pl. *kōhku*), (Ma.) *kōṭu* (pl. *kōhku*) horn; (M.) *kōhk* branch (Voc. 980); (Lu.S.) *kogoo* a horn. *Kui* *kōju* (pl. *kōska*) horn, antler. Cf. 2049 *Ta. koṭi*. DED (N) 1824.

2201 *Ko. ko-ṇṭl* pocket in outside edge of cloak. *To. kwi-ṣ* id.; *kwi-ṭy* id. (in songs). *Ka. gōṭu* border or hem of a garment; fringe, edging, trimming. *Tu. gōṭu* embroidery, lace. *Te. gōṭu* an ornamental appendage to the border of a cloth, fringe, hem, edging. / Cf. *Mar. goṭ* hem of garment; *H. goṭā* edging of gold lace. DED 1825.

2202 *Ka. gōṭu* state of being full-grown, but hard; (also *goṭ-āḍike*) a hard, inferior kind



of areca-nut. *Koḍ. go-ṭ-aḍake* full grown, tough areca-nut. *Tu. gōṇṭu* dried (as the kernel of a coconut), (BRR, also *gōṭu*) state of being full-grown, dried and hard. *Te. gōṇṭu-pōka*, (B. also) *gōṭu-pōka* an inferior kind of areca-nut. DED(S) 1826.

2203 *Ta. kōtai* west wind; summer, intense heat of summer. *Ma. kōṭa* west wind, cool wind, west. *Ko. ke-ṭ* SW. monsoon. *To. kwa-ṭ* monsoon, year. *Ka. kōḍe* west wind, cool wind (i.e. the hot land-wind for the Mysore, Telugu, and Tamil countries), the hot season ['cool wind' is a quotation from Gundert]. Cf. 1649 *Ta. kuṭakam* and 2056 *Ta. koṭuku*. DED 1827.

2204 *Ta. kōṭṭalai* distress, torment; *kōṭṭi* trouble, vexation, annoyance. ? *Ma. kōra* violence. *Ka. kōṭale*, *kōṭle* trouble, affliction, pain; *kōṭaliga* man who causes trouble. *Tu. kōṭalē* pain, sickness, hardship; ? *kōra* measles. ? *Te. (B.) kōḍaḍu* to suffer pain. DED(S) 1828.

2205 *Ta. kōṭṭi* larger stick in the game of tipcat. *Ma. kōṭṭi* a stick for play. *Ko. ko-ṭy* gal big marble used with a lot of small pebbles in one form of jackstraws. DED(S) 1829.

2206 *Ta. kōṭṭi* pleasantry, joke, mimicry, grotesque gestures; *kōṇaṅki* clown in a play. *Ma. kōṭṭi*, *gōṣṭhi* grimaces, pranks; *kōṇaṅki* buffoon, harlequin. *Ka. kōḍaṅgi* id. *Tu. kōḍaṅge* id. *Te. kōṇaṅgi* buffoon; *kōḍigamu*, *kōḍi* ridicule; *kōḍigḍu* one who ridicules. / The *kōṭṭi* forms may be from Skt. DED 1830.

2207 (a) *Ta. kōṭṭai* fort, castle; *kōṭu* stronghold. *Ma. kōṭṭa* fort, residence; *kōṭu* fort. *Ko. ko-ṭ* castle, palatial mansion. *To. kwa-ṭ* bungalow. *Ka. kōṭe* fort, rampart; (PBh.) *kōṭe* fort. *Koḍ. ko-ṭe* palace. *Tu. kōṭe* fort. *Te. kōṭa*, (Inscr.) *kōṭṭamu* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *kōṭa* palace, fort. / Cf. Skt. *kōṭṭa*, *kōṭa*-fort, stronghold. DED 1831.

(b) *Ko. go-ṭ* (obl. *go-ṭ*) wall. *Ka. gōḍe* id. *Tu. gōḍe* id. *Te. gōḍa* id. *Kol. (SR.) gōḍa* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *kōḍa* wall, prison; (Isr.) *kōḍa* wall. DED 1833.

2208 *Ta. kōṭṭai* measure of capacity = 21 marakkāli; abundance, plenty. *Ma. kōṭṭa* much, plenty. DED 1832.

2209 *Ta. kōṇ* crookedness, angle, crossness of disposition; *kōṇu* (kōṇi-) to be bent, curved, be crooked, deviate, be perverse; *kōṇam* curve, curvature, scimitar, angle, corner; *kōṇal* obliquity, hump, crookedness (as of mind); *kōṇaṇ* humpback; *kōṇai* curvature, crookedness, cruelty; *kunaku* (kūṇaki-) to become bent, crooked; *kunakku* (kūṇakki-) to bend (tr.); *n.* crookedness, curvature, crossness; *kunalai* bending of the body through bashfulness; *kupukku* (kupu-ki-) to bend (tr.). *Ma. kōṇ* corner, angle; *kōṇuka* to bend (intr.); *kōṇam* corner; *kōṇi* corner of a piazza. *Ko. go-ṇ* corner of room.

*Ka. kōṇ*, *kōṇa*, *kōṇe*, *kōṇa* angle, corner. *Tu. kōṇa*, *kōṇē* id.; *kōṇgaṇṇu* a squint eye. *Te. kōṇamu* angle, corner; *kōṇa* corner. *Ga. P.) kōṇe* corner. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kōṇa* id. Cf. 2054 (b) *Ta. kōṭi*. / Cf. Skt. *kōṇa*-corner, angle, point of the compass; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3504. DED(S, N) 1834.

2210 *Koṇḍa kōṇa* a big long stick. *Pe. kōṇa* carrying-stick (for two people). *Kui* *kōṇo* rod, club. Cf. 1684 *Ta. kupil* and 2076 *Ka. kopapi*. DEDS 329.

2211 *Ka. kōṇe* an inner apartment or chamber, a kitchen. *Tu. kōṇē* a room, apartment. *Go. (Mu.) kōṇaṭ* (pl. *kōṇahk*) shed for hens (*Voc.* 971).

2212 *Ir. (Bhattacharya 1958) ko-ṇe* male buffalo. *Ka. kōṇa* id. *Tu. gōṇē* id. DEDS 330.

2213 *Ta. kōṭaṇṭam* a rope for punishment, suspended in schools, on which a boy is tied up with his hands clasped and which he is not permitted to loose. *Ma. kōṭaṇṭam* id. *Ka. kōḍaṇḍa* id. *Tu. kōḍaṇḍa* id. *Te. kōḍaṇḍamu* id. DED 1836.

2214 *Ta. kōtai* woman (beautiful as a garland). *Te. gōṭi* woman. DEDS 331.

2215 *Ka. kōṇēri*, *kōṇēru* a stone-faced tank with steps on all sides. *Te. kōṇēru*, *kōṇēru* a square tank or pond with steps constructed on all sides.

2216 *Ka. gōṇḍe* bull, ox. *Te. gōḍa* ox. *Kol. (SR.) kōṇḍā* bull; (Kin.) *kōṇḍa* bullock. *Nk. (Ch.) kōṇḍa* id. *Pa. kōṇḍa* bison. *Ga. (Oll.) kōṇḍe* cow; (S.) *kōṇḍē* bullock. *Go. (Tr.) kōṇḍā*, (other dialects) *kōṇḍa* bullock, ox (*Voc.* 972). DED(S) 1837.

2217 *Pa. kōḍi* marking-nut tree. *Ga. (S.) kōṇḍu* maren, (S.) *kōṇḍu* id. *Go. (SR.) kōḍā* marā, (Tr.) *kōḍā* marā, (W. Ph.) *kōḍā*, (Y. Ch. Mu.) *kōḍā*, (Ma.) *koṭka*, (M.) *kohoka* id. (*Voc.* 960). DEDS 332.

2218 *Te. kōvuramu* ambush, lying in ambush. *Pa. kōp-* (kōṭ-) to tend (cattle). *Ga. (Oll.) kōp-* (kōṭ-) id. *Go. (Ch. D. Mu. Ma.) kōpāl*, (W. Ph.) *kōpāl* cowherd; (Tr.) *kōpāl* term of abuse applied to Gaiki graziers; (Ph. Mu.) *kōpe* (pl. *ḥik*) cowherdness (*Voc.* 975); (Mu. Pat.) *kōh-* to tend cattle; (Mu.) *kohval* cowherd (*Voc.* 955). *Kui kōpa* (kōpi-) to tend, herd (cattle, sheep); *n.* tending, herding. ? Cf. 1416 *Ta. kā*. DED(S) 1838.

2219 *Ma. kōppu* a feast. *Koḍ. ko-pi* festivity. DED 1839.

2220 *Ta. kōmaṭṭi* Telugu-speaking merchant caste. *Ma. kōmaṭṭi* a tribe of Lingaite merchants, e.g. in Wayanāḍu. *Ka. kōmaṭṭi*, *kōmaṭṭiga* a Vaisya shopkeeper. *Tu. kōmaṭṭi*, *kōmaṭṭiga* a class of merchants. *Te. kōmaṭṭi* a Vaisya. *Nk. (Ch.) kōmṭi* man of the trader caste; *fem. kōmṭigra*. DED 1840.

2221 *Kur. kōmarxā* mann a tree, the leaves of which are edible, *Bauhinia purpurea*

(Sad. kōinār); (Hahn) *kōm arxā* a vegetable, the leaves of the ko'ēnar tree (for *arxā*, see 59). *Malt. kōmo* a delicate vegetable obtained from the kachnar tree. DEDS 333.

2222 *Ta. kōmālam* romping as of fat bullocks; *kōmāli* buffoon, jester; *kummaṭṭam* jumping, romping, moving sportively (as children, calves, etc.); *kummaṭṭi* romping, jumping. *Ma. kōmālam* jesting; *kōmāli* jester. *Ko. ko-ma-ṭy* buffoon in drama. ? *Tu. (B-K.) kōpāro* jesting, buffoonery. DED(S, N) 1841.

2223 *Ta. kōmpi* chameleon, *Chamaeleo vulgare*; bloodsucker, *Lacerta cristata*. *Ka. gōsumbe* chameleon, gecko. DEDS 334.

2224 *Ta. kōmpai* shell of coconut or areca nut with the husk, young palmyra fruit after the edible kernel is removed. *Ma. kōmpu* a very small stunted coconut. Cf. 2087 *Ta. kotumpu*.

2225 *Ta. kōy* vessel for taking out toddy. *To. kwa-y* bamboo pot used at *ti-dairy*. *Br. xō* cooking-pot. DED(S) 1842.

2226 *Koṇḍa gōyi* smoke (of kitchen). *Pe. koy* smoke; *kōḍ-* (kōṭ-) to smoke (intr.); *kōṭ-* (kōṭ-) id. (tr.), burn incense. ? *Pa. gūṇi* to smoke; *gūṇi*, *gūṇikuḍ* smoke. ? *Go. (W. Ph.) kusso* smoke; (SR. Ch. Mu.) *kosso*, (Mu. Ma.) *kosoy*, (G.) *kosoyi* soot; (Tr.) *kossō* soot on bottom of cooking-pot (*Voc.* 954). ? *Kui kuhula* smoke. DEDS(N) 335.

2227 *Kur. xōynā* (xojjas) to measure, ascertain the extent, height, quantity or capacity of; *xōytānā* to be measured. *Malt. qoye* to weigh, measure; *qoytre* to have anything weighed or measured. ? *Go. kāhtānā* (Tr.) to measure, count, (W.) to number, (Ch.) to count; (A. SR. Mu.) *kah-* to count; (Ma.) *ka?* to measure; (Ph.) *kaḥcānā*, *kahtānā* id. (*Voc.* 612). DED(N) 1843.

2228 *Ta. kōram*, *kōrakam* metallic dish or plate; *kōrakai* begging-bowl of the Buddhist ascetics. *Te. kōra* cup, tray. / Cf. BHS *khora-* almsbowl, *khora-* pot; Pkt. (Ardhamāgadhī) *khōraya-* a kind of round pot. DED(S) 1844.

2229 *Ta. kōrāṇ* torch tree, *Isora parviflora*. *Ka. goravi*, *goravu* an evergreen tree which makes good torches, *I. parviflora* Vahl. *Te. koravi*, (B. also) *korivi* a firebrand, (B. also) touchwood tree, *Sapindus tetraphylla* or *Guarea molinosa* Roxb.; *korakancu*, *korakancu* firebrand, burning piece of wood. *Koḍa koroy* a burning torch. DED(S) 1845.

2230 *Ka. gōri-kāyi* *Dolichos fabaeformis*. *Te. gōru-cikkūdu* id. DED 1846.

2231 *Ta. kōru* (kōri-), *kōlu* (kōli-) to bale, draw up (as with an ola bucket), gather with a sweep of the arm; *kōrikai*, *kōrakai* ladle. *Ma. kōruka* to draw water, gather up, ladle out, take in heaps; *kōral vān*; a fishing basket; *kōru-vala* fishing-net; *kōrika* iron ladle. *Ka. gōr* to catch fish; *gōru* to draw, gather or sweep together, remove the im-

purities of a heap of grain by repeated piling, fish with a net to which a handle is attached, draw a plank to which a handle is attached with the hand over ploughed ground to level it, plunder; *n.* drawing, etc.; *gōri* drawing, drawing in, raking, a kind of rake, attracting, decoying; *gōre* a shovel for cleaning a boat. ? *Koḍ. ko-t-* (ko-ti-) to fill by scooping. *Tu. gōruni*, *kōruni* to gather, pile up, catch fish by a hand-net, level a ploughed field with a plank; *gōralē* small hand-net; *gōra-balē* large hand-net; (B-K.) *kōri* a kind of ladle to serve rice. *Te. (B.) gōra* a drill plough; *gōra-cekka* a drag with which rivers are cleared; (VPK) *gōra-cekka*, *gōra-palaka* a hand instrument for levelling a ploughed field. *Go. (Ma.) kōr-* to cast net (*Voc.* 981). DED(S, N) 1847.

2232 *Ta. kōru* (kōri-) to request, wish; *kōrikai* request, wish; *kocuru*, *kucar* anything extra obtained from a shopkeeper as a bargain. *Ma. kōruka* to wish, hope, purpose, think; *kōru* a wish. *Ko. ko-ryk* vow paid to god. *Ka. kōru*, *kōru* to purpose, think, wish, desire; *kōrike* wishing, desiring; *kosaru* to demand an article gratis or into the bargain; be greedy, desire, hanker; *n.* anything asked for and given to boot; eagerness, cupidity; *kosarika* hankering after, desire. *Tu. kōruni* to desire, hope, expect; *kōrike*, *kōrige* hope, desire, wish; *kusuri*, *kusri*, *kosaru* anything given to boot when a person buys commodities. *Te. kōru* to desire, request, want, choose; *kōrika*, *kōriki* desire, wish, longing, selection; (K.) *kōralu* to desire, wish; *kosaru* to ask for a little extra quantity after purchasing any article, (K. B. also) be greedy, eager for; *n.* a little quantity of anything given by a trader over and above what has been paid for, (K. B. also) eagerness, greediness, lust. *Ga. (S.) kōr-* to desire. *Koṇḍa kosor* anything demanded gratis after purchasing vegetables, etc. *Kuwi* (S.) *kōriṇai* to vote; (Isr.) *kōsori* bonus. DED(S) 1848.

2233 *Ma. kōruka* to eat greedily. *Ka. (Hav. S., p. 78) kōlu* to drink. *Te. (K.) krōlu* to drink, eat. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *gronj-* (-it-) to drink, guzzle. DED 1849.

2234 *Ka. kōrinde* a kind of fragrant plant. *Te. kōrinḍa* a prickly shrub, the bramble. DEDS 336.

2235 *Ta. kōrai* sedges and bulrushes, *Cyperus*. *Ma. kōra* *C. juncifolius*. *Ka. koranāri-gaḍḍa* a kind of sedge, *C. hexastachyus* Rottb. DED 1850.

2236 *Kur. kōrnā* to enter, go in, (fever) seizes, be readmitted among. *Malt. kore* to enter, go in, enlist; *kortre* to let enter, thrust in. DED 1851.

2237 *Ta. kōl* stick, staff, branch, arrow. *Ma. kōl* staff, rod, stick, arrow. *Ko. ko-l* stick, story of funeral car. *To. kwi-s* stick. *Ka. kōl*, *kōlu* stick, staff, arrow. *Koḍ. ko-fi* stick. *Tu. kōlu*, *kōlu* stick, staff. *Te. kōla*

id., arrow; long, oblong; *kōlana* elongatedness, elongation; *kōlani* elongated. *Kol* (SR.) *kōlā*, (Kin.) *kōla* stick. *Nk* (Ch.) *kōl* pestle. *Pa* *kōl* shaft of arrow. *Go* (A.) *kōla* id.; *kōlā* (Tr.) a thin twig or stick, esp. for kindling a fire, (W. Ph.) stick, rod, a blade of grass, straw; (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *kōla* handle of plough, sickle, knife, etc. (Voc. 988); (ASu.) *kōlā* stick, arrow, slate-pencil; (LuS.) *kōla* the handle of an implement. *Kōnda* *kōl* big wooden pestle. *Pe* *kōl* pestle. *Mand* *kūl* id. *Kui* *kōdu* (pl. *kōka*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōlū* (pl. *kōlka*), (S. Su.) *kōlu* (pl. *kōlka*) id. Cf. 2240 *Ta* *kōlam* (Tu. Te. Go.). / Cf. OMar. (Master) *kōla* stick. DED(S) 1852.

2238 *Ta* *kōl*, *kōlam* raft, float. *Ma* *kōlam* raft. *Ka* *kōl* raft, float. *Te* (B.) *kōlamu* id. / Cf. Skt., BHS *kōla*-boat, raft, Pali *kulla*-id. DED 1853.

2239 *Ka* *kōl*, *kūl* length, largeness. *Te* *kōlu* big, huge; much, very. DED 1854.

2240 *Ta* *kōlam* beauty, colour, form, shape, costume, attire as worn by actors, ornament. *Ma* *kōlam* form, figure (chiefly of masks, dresses); idol, body, beauty. *Ka* *kōla* ornament, decoration, form, figure (chiefly of masks, dresses, etc.). *Tu* *kōla* a devil-dance. *Te* (B.) *kōlamu* a dance, dancing. *Go* (Mu.) *kōla* the *ḍaṇḍa* dance [i.e. stick dance]; *kōla pāṭa* kind of song associated with the *ḍaṇḍa* dance (Voc. 986). Or the *Tu* *Te* *Go* words with 2237 *Ta* *kōl*. DED(S) 1855.

2241 *Ta* *kōlā* flying fish, *Exocoetus*; garfish, *Belone*. *Ma* *kōlān*, *kōlā-min*, *kōli* needle-fish. DED 1856.

2242 *Ka* *kōli* a stubble of *jōla*. *Te* *kōle* a stub or stump of corn. DED 1857.

2243 *Ta* *kōlu* (kōli) to commence, effect, accomplish, consider, deliberate, ponder. *Ma* *kōluka* to have to do with, use, care for. DED 1858.

2244 *Kur* *kūl* belly, stomach, womb; *kūlas* offspring, descendant. *Malt* *kōli* abdomen. *Br* *xōl* womb, offspring, entrails, woof, weft; *xōlaxū*, *xōxū* entrails, woof and warp. / ? < IA. Cf. H. *kol* breast, bosom; *kaulā*, *kōlā*, *kauli* id., lap; Turner, CDIAL, no. 3607. DED(S) 1859.

2245 *Ta* *kōli* sp. privet, *Ligustrum perrottetii*. *Ka* (Lush.) *kōli* id., *L. neilgherrense*. ? *To* *kwi-sy* sp. plant. DEN 32.

2246 *Te* *gōlincu* to fry. *Go* (S.) *gōlis*-id. (Voc. 1236). DEDS 337.

2247 *Ta* *kōvai* a climbing shrub, *Bryonia epigaea*; a common creeper of the hedges, *Coccinia indica* (also *kovvai*). *Ma* *kōva* *B. grandis*. *Ka* *kōve* the climbing plant *B. grandis* with beautiful red fruit. *Te* *krōvi*, (B. also) *kōvi*, *g(r)ōvi* *Galedupa indica* Lam. [*Corallocarpus epigaea* Hook. = *Bryonia epigaea* Rottler; *Cephalandra indica* Naud. = *B. grandis* Linn. = *Coccinia indica* W. & A.;

*Pongamia glabra* Vent. = *G. indica* Lam. = *G. arborea* Roxb.] DED 1861.

2248 *Ta* *kōri* gallinaceous fowl. *Ma* *kōri* fowl. *Ko* *ko-y* id. *To* *kwi-dy* id.; *kwi-y* (in songs; either from *Ko* or from *Badaga kō-i*) id. *Ka* *kōri* a cock, a hen, a fowl in general. *Koḍ* *ko-lī* fowl. *Tu* *kōri*, (B-K. also) *kōli* id. *Te* *kōdi* id. *Nk* (Ch.) *gogōdi*, *gogōri* cock (< *Go*). *Go* (Tr.) *gōgōri*, (Ph.) *gugōri*, (Y.) *ghogri*, (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *gogor* id. (Voc. 1184). / Cf. *Apabhraṃśa* (*Jasaharacariu*) *koḍi*-id., fowl. DED(S) 1862.

2249 *Ta* *kōrai* phlegm, mucus, saliva. *Ka* *kōre* thick phlegm. *Kui* (K.) *groho* phlegm. *Kuwi* (D.) *krahu* ki-to spit out phlegm. *Kur* -xō, in: *tuppaxō* saliva, spittle (see 3323; Burrow 1968, p. 67). DED(N) 1863, DEDS 343.

2250 *Ta* *kōgai* bashfulness, timidity; bashful person. *Ma* *kōga* bashfulness. ? *Ko* *koyed* timidity, terror (or with 1876 *Ta* *kūcu*). *Ka* *kōdu* to shrink, fear; *n*. shrinking, fear; a wonderful thing, wonder. *Te* (B.) *kōd-ādu* to be amazed or confounded. DED(S) 1864.

2251 *Ta* *kōl* calumny, aspersion, tale-bearing, falsehood; *kōlān* tale-bearer; *koḷuttu* (*koḷutti*-) to slander, calumniate; *koṇṇi*, *koṇṇiyam* tale-bearing, backbiting; *kuṇṇani*, *kuṇṇuni* slander, calumny. *Ma* *kuṇṇani* backbiting. *Ko* *ko-l* laying information about something heard. *Ka* *kōl* calumny, false imputation; *koṇḍeya*, *koṇḍe*, *koṇḍega* backbiting, calumny, slander, abuse, an informer, slanderer, defamer; *koṇḍisu* to slander, defame. *Te* *koṇḍemu* backbiting, accusation, slander, calumny; *koṇḍekādu* tale-bearer, slanderer, informer; *fem* *koṇḍekatte*. *Ga* (Oil.) *gōler* (*gōlen*-) to abuse; (P.) *gōle* abuse. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*; Norman) *koṇḍiya*-one who creates dissension among villagers. DED(S, N) 1865.

2252 *Ko* *go-l*, *go-lm* sorrow; *go-lō* excl. used in songs; *go...* in- (*id*.) to lament. *Ka* *gōl*, *gōḷ* sound of howling lamenting, wailing, or roaring; *gōḷ* the sound produced in lamentation and weeping. *Koḍ* *go-lī* struggling, agony. *Tu* *gōlu*, *gōlu* grief, lamentation. *Te* *gōḍu* grief, affliction, a long and sad story or account; *gōla* wailing, loud outcry, howl; *gōlu* loud noise or outcry; *gōlu-gōlu* onom. crying or lamentation. Cf. 1813 *Ka* *gullu*. DED(S, N) 1866.

2253 *Go* (Tr.) *kōr* a sheaf in the field (Voc. 983). *Kur* *xōl* rice-sheaf. DEDS 339.

2254 *Ta* *kōlī* banyan, fig, tree bearing fruit without outwardly blossoming; *kōpi* fig; *koṇṇi* trees or plants, as the figs, which bear without blossoming. ? *Ma* *kōlī* an epidendron, grasping plant (some figs are of this nature). *Ka* *gōlī* all kinds of fig trees which bear no apparent flowers; banyan; *Ficus elastica* Roxb.; *gōpi* *F. elastica*; *F. religiosa*. *Tu* *gōlīda* mara banyan tree, *F. indica*. DED 1867.

2255 *Ma* (Tiyya) *kōra* rough cloth. *To* *kwi-r* rag. *Ka* *kōri* id., worn-out blanket. *Tu* (B-K.) *kōro* rough cloth. Cf. 1925 *Ta* *kūrai*. DED(S, N) 1868.

2256 *Kōnda* (BB) *kōri* buffalo. *Pe* *kuḍru* id. *Mand* *kuḍru* id. *Kūi* *kōru* (pl. *kōrka*) id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *kōḍru*, (F.) *kōḍru*, (S.) *kōḍru*, *gōḍru* id. DEDS 340.

2257 *Ta* *kōrai* a scratch, as on the body. *Ma* *kōruka* to tear the flesh by thorns; *kōru* cutting, tearing. *Ka* *kōre* cutting, sharpness, pointedness; a tusk, fang; *gōru* to scratch. *Koḍ* *ko-re* tusk of elephant or boar. ? *Tu* *kōruni*, *gōruni* to dig out or up. *Te* *kōra* tusk, fang, tooth; *kōru* to scrape with a grater, (K. also) cut, scratch; *n*. scrapings of coconut; *gōku* to scratch with nails or the like, scrape. *Kol* (SR.) *kōk*-to itch, scratch; (Kin.) *kōk*-to itch. *Nk* *kōk*-to itch, scratch. *Go* (Koya T.) *kōru* tusk. *Kui* *grōpa* (*grōt*-) to claw, scratch; *n*. act of clawing, scratching, a scratch. ? Cf. *Te* *gōru*, s.v. 561 *Ta* *ukir*; cf. 1922 *Ka* *gūru*. DED(S, N) 1869.

2258 *Te* *kōgu*, *gorugu* to shave. *Go* (A. Ch. G. S. Ko.) *kōri*, (Ph.) *koṛitānā*, *korritānā*, *koṛitānā*, (Mu.) *kōri*, *korri*, (Ma.) *koṛi*, (M.) *korānā* id.; (Tr.) *koṛitānā* to cut the hair, shave (Voc. 918). DED 1870.

2264 *Kur* *cā(a)nā* (*cācas*) to stink, give forth an offensive smell; to smell in general. *Malt* *ceṇye* (*ceṇca*) to emit odour; *ceṇyro* scented, smelling. DEDS 348.

2265 *To* *oxy*- (*oxs*-) to chew. *Ka* *agi* to champ, bite, chew, eat; *avuḍu* to chew with the teeth, champ, chew the cud; *jagi*, *jegi*, *jigi*, (Bark. Hav.) *jagi*, (Hal.) *jogi* to chew. *Tu* *aggiyuni*, *agyuni* id, bite. DED(N) 13.

2266 *Ta* *cakati* mud, mire, bog, puddle; (RS, p. 144, item 219, recorded from an early dictionary) *cavati*, (Tinn.) *cavaḍi* mud. *Ma* *cakati* clay, mire. DEDS(N) 349.

2267 *Pa* *cakur-tol* cattleshed. *Ga* (S.) *sakkī* (pl. -l) bull; (P.) *sakkil* (pl.) bullocks. DEDS 352.

2268 *Ko* *cak* lean (of meat); *cakn* lean man; *fem* *caky*. *Tu* *cakku*, (B-K.) *cekku* stunted, short, lean; *cakkē* a weakling, lean person. DEDS 351.

2269 *Ta* *cakkaṭṭam*, *cakkantam* scoff, mockery, sport, censure. *Ka* *cakkanda* sportful, idle talk; happiness, pleasure, contentedness; *jakkulisu*, *jakkulisu* to amuse, divert, rejoice, play about, jeer at, make sport of, deride. *Tu* *cakkanda* plausibleness, speciousness. *Te* (B.) *jakkalimpu* jeering, quizzing. *Go* (Ph.) *cakkā* *kiyānā* to deride,

2259 *Kui* (K.) *krāndu* mongoose. *Kuwi* (Su.) *krāndu*, (S.) *krāṇḍu*, (Isr.) *gāndra* id. DEDS 341.

2260 *Mand* *gri*- to be bitter. *Kui* *gripka* (< *grik-p*; *grikt*-) to irritate the throat, as when something briny or pungent is eaten; ? *gretenji* sour, unpleasant to the taste. *Kuwi* (Su.) *grik*- (*-h*-) to be bitter. DEDS 342.

2261 *Pe* *grih*- (*grist*-) to slip, slide; be slippery. *Kui* *gris* clean, clear, shining, polished; *gris inba* to be clean, clear, shining, polished; *gris ispa* to cleanse, make clear or shining, polish; *grisna* cleanly; *grihu* mucus, slime; (P.) *grihi* smooth, polished, slippery; *grihta* (*grih*-) to be smooth, polished, slippery. *Kuwi* (Su.) *grih*- (*grist*-), (F.) *grissali* (*grist*-), (S.) *glih'nai*, (Mah.) *glis*- to slide, slip; (F.) *grihini* slippery. DEDS 344.

2262 *Kui* *grōpa* (*grūt*-) to surround, encircle; *grūsi* *grūsi*, *grūsisi* around, round about, encircling; *gurbā* enclosure. *Kuwi* (S.) *gluh'nai* to surround; *glū'nai* to rampart [sic]; (Isr.) *gru*?- to fence or surround. ? *Kur* *gūṇā* to shut in, imprison. DEDS 345.

2263 *Kui* *tōnga* (*tōngi*-) to be melted, dissolved, melt (*intr.*) (? < \**klōnga*). *Kuwi* (P.) *grōng*-, (S.) *glōnginai* to melt. DEDS 346.

## C, J

make fun of (Voc. 1275). *Kōnda* *sekalī* ridicule, satire. DED(S) 1871.

2270 *Ka* *cakkaḷa*, *cekkala* a small cot or oblong low couch of cane-work. *Tu* (B-K.) *cakkaḷo* a small mat.

2271 *Ta* *cakkaḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to become oblate, flattened, compressed. *Ka* *cakkaṛi* that has become flat by pressure. *Tu* *cakku* flat. DED(S) 1872.

2272 *Ta* *cakkilī* caste of shoemakers; *cakkiliyan* chuckler, worker in leather; *cakkilicci* woman of the Cakkili caste; *cekkilī* cobbler. *Ma* *cakkiliyan* a Tamil shoemaker; *fem* *cakkilicci*. *Ka* *cakkaḷa* skin, leather. *Kuwi* (S.) *jaggelaasi*, (Isr.) *jākera* shoemaker. / Cf. Mar. *sāgaḷ* goat's skin leather. DED 1873.

2273 *Ka* *cakli* the Manilla tamarind, *Pithecolobium dulce* Benth. *Tu* *cakulimara* the Manilla tamarind tree, *Inga dulcis*. [*P. dulce* Benth. = *I. dulcis* Willd.] DED 1874.

2274 *Ta* *akkul*, *caṅkam* armpit; *akkulū* (-pp- -tt-) to tickle. *Ma* *akkulam* armpit, tickling; *ikkilī*, *kikkilī* tickling; *kikkilikka* to tickle. *Ka* *akala* a term used in tickling; *akala-cakala*, *akala-sakala* excessive tickling; *akkalike* tickling; *cakkalaguli*, *cakalaguli*, *cakkaḷaguli* tickling another; *jakkulisu* to tickle, touch; ? *jaṅguḍi* the region of the

arm. *Kođ.* kakkulji tickling. *Te.* cakkili arm-pit; cakkiligi, cakkiliginta tickling; cañka, cañkili arm-pit. *Kol.* (SR.) sañka, (Kin.) sañka, (P.) sakka id. *Nk.* sakka id. *Ga.* (S.) cañka id. *Kur.* cangrā to itch, be the seat of a titillation; cangrta'ānā to tickle, titillate, please (as a musical sound). *Malt.* cēql-kūnde to tickle. DED(S) 1875.

2275 *Ta.* cakkai jackfruit, jungle jack. *Ma.* cakka big round fruit as of *Artocarpus [integrifolia]*, *Ananas* (kaita- [*Pandanus odoratissimus*]), bread-fruit [*A. incisa*], wild *Artocarpus* [*A. hirsuta*]. *Ka.* (Lush.) jaka *A. integrifolia*. *Kođ.* cakke jackfruit. DED 1876.

2276 *Ta.* cakkai refuse as of sugar-cane after pressing, rind of fibrous parts of fruits, anything wanting in solidity or strength, anything useless, bark; cakkal rotten straw, muck, that which is withered, shrivelled, chaffy. *Ma.* cakka skin or rind of a fruit thrown away after pressing it out. *Te.* (K.) cekka oil-cake (refuse after pressing oil). Cf. 2751 *Ta.* cekil. DED(S) 1877.

2277 *Kur.* caknā to sharpen an edge instrument, whet. *Malt.* cake to sharpen, whet. DED 1878.

2278 *Kur.* cakkhnā (cakkhyas/cakkos) to pierce with a prick, prick, penetrate into, puncture, cause a prickly sensation, experience a prickly sensation; *refl.* cakkhnā (to get tattooed, etc.); cakkhta'ānā to cause to be pierced, tattooed. *Malt.* caqe to sting, pierce, stab; also applied to the sowing of certain grains for which holes are made in the earth; caqro worm-eaten roots; caqtre to have the ears bored; caqu shooting pains in the stomach. *Br.* jaxxing to run into, pierce. DED 1879.

2279 *Ka.* jagati, jagali, jagali, jaguli an artificially raised place, a kind of sacrificial altar, the pedestal of an idol, a seat of mud, stone, etc. *Tu.* jagali an open veranda. *Te.* jagati, jagile a pyal. DED 1880.

2280 *Te.* jaggu shining, brilliancy. *Pa.* jagjaga clean (of clothes), bright. *Go.* (S.) cakk- to dazzle (*Voc.* 1273). /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 13, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5076, Pkt. jagajaganta- shining, etc., and no. 5318, Skt. jhagajhagāyate flashes, sparkles, etc. DED(N) 1881.

2281 *Ta.* cañku (cañki-) to be dispirited. *Ko.* jag- (jagy-) to be afraid. *Ka.* jañkisu to scold, chide; jañkane, jañke scolding, chiding. *Tu.* hañgusāvuni, hañgipuni to upbraid, rebuke. *Te.* jañku to fear, be afraid, hesitate, shake; *n.* fear, hesitation; jañkincu to frighten, intimidate; jañke, jañkena threat; januku to fear. DED(S) 1882.

2282 *Ta.* cañku throat (*loc.*); cañku-katātal rattling in the throat, as of dying persons. *Ma.* cañku throat; cañku karayuka

to rattle in the throat, as of dying persons. *Pe.* hak neck; hak-naṭa throat. DED(S) 353.

2283 *Ko.* jañk slackness (of rope); jang- (jangy-) (rope or waistcloth) becomes slack or loose, (handle of tool) is loose. *Ka.* jañgala slackness, looseness; jagru to move off, slip, drop down. *Te.* (K.; classical) jañgālam a loose garment. DED(S, N) 1883.

2284 *Ka.* jañgali, jañguli, jañgala, jañguṛi mass, assemblage, herd, etc. *Te.* (B.) jañgili a herd of cattle. DED 1884.

2285 *Ka.* cañgu, ceñgu to jump, skip, frisk about, caper; *n.* a jump, etc.; cañgane in bounds, friskily, with agility; cigi, jigi to jump. *Tu.* cañga, cañganē, cañgamañga, cañgaimañgai a frolic, gambol; hoax, humbug, deceit. *Te.* ceñguna nimbly, agilely, quickly, suddenly, applied to leaping; ceñganālu leaping, frisking, gambol, capers; (B.) ceñgu, jañgu agility. *Nk.* (Ch.) canggay- to climb; caggap- to make to climb. DED(S, N) 1885.

2286 *Ka.* jañge a stride. *Te.* jañga, aña id. *Kol.* zanga pace. *Pa.* janga step, stride. /Cf. Skt. jañgha- lower leg (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5082), from which these words are probably derived (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.563). DED(S) 1886.

2287 *Nk.* (Ch.) jango moon. *Go.* (Y.) jano, (Hislop) jango (misprinted jagon) id. (*Voc.* 1379). DEDS 354.

2288 *Koṇḍa* songorī basket that holds four seers of grain. *Pe.* hangon a kind of basket. *Mand.* hangup id. *Kuwi* (F.) hāngoṛi basket (small); (T.) hangorī, (Isr.) hañumi id. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4565, cañgēri- basket. DEDS 355.

2289 *Kur.* cangrā to be on edge (of the teeth); cangrta'ānā to set (the teeth) on edge; cangcangrā to grate upon the ear, not to ring true, sound hollow or as a cracked plate, grate upon the throat, have a bad taste (said esp. of beer). *Malt.* cange to have the teeth set on edge. DED 1887.

2290 *Ka.* cajje, cejje, jeje, saje, seje *Holcus spicatus*. *Te.* saje, (VPK) saija, sadda (sodda) id. DED(S) 1888.

2291 *Ka.* cañca, cañcu a man of wild tribe that resides in forests, a Śabara; *fem.* cañciti. *Te.* cencu, cāncūda a certain savage tribe; a man of this tribe; *fem.* cenceta. DED 1889.

2292 *Ka.* cañcali, caricali a small tree commonly cultivated, *Flacourtia cataphracta* Roxb. *Te.* cencali *Digera muricata*. DED 1890.

2293 *Ka.* sañcu to be full of artifices or act cunningly; *n.* expedient, means, artifice, strategem, trick, intrigue; a trace. *Tu.* sañcu intrigue, plotting, artifice, strategem, spying. *Te.* sancu manner, way, artifice, strategem; a trace; (B.) cāncu trim, delicacy, fashion, way, mode. ? *Ta.* camucu seditious or riotous assembly; evil counsel, plot. DED 1891.

2294 *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) canju antelope. *Malt.* canju a deer. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) cañcu- deer. DEDS 356.

2295 *Ta.* caṭṭakku speed, rapidity; caṭṭakk- enal onom. expr. signifying haste, rush; caṭṭa speedily; caṭṭ-enal onom. expr. signifying quickness, suddenness. *Ka.* caṭṭakane all at once, suddenly, used of rising or sneezing; caṭṭane suddenly, all at once, quickly, also of sneezing. *Tu.* caṭṭane suddenly. *Te.* caṭṭana soon, without delay, promptly. Cf. 3022 *Ko.* daṭn. /An areal etymology: Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4570, Beng. H. Guj. Mar. caṭ quickly, suddenly; no. 4969, Nep. chaṭṭai quickly; no. 5327(2) \*jhaṭṭ-, e.g. H. jhaṭ quickly, Mar. jhaṭ-jhaṭ smartly, Beng. jhaṭ-, jhaṭ-paṭ quickly. DED(S) 1892.

2296 *Ta.* caṭa-caṭ-enal onom. expr. signifying the sound of falling trees, report of a gun, rattling of stones thrown; caṭa-caṭav-enal onom. expr. signifying crash, peal of repeated sound; caṭa-puṭ-enal, caṭar-enal onom. expr. of crackling noise. *Ma.* caṭa-caṭa crash, peal, descriptive of battle noises. *Ko.* caṭa-r in- to make noise like whiplash; caṭa-r poṭa-r in-, caṭr poṭr in- to make noise like whiplash or loud crackling of fire. *Ka.* caṭ sound of wood when suddenly broken or that of an earthen pot when cracking on the fire, a term in imitation of the smacking noise of a whip or of the noise of a smart blow with a cane; caṭa-caṭa, caṭa-paṭa the snapping sound of corn in being parched; caṭal, caṭil imitation of the loud crack of a whip; caṭirane, caṭuku, caṭaku with the noise of a smart blow with a cane or whip. *Kođ.* caṭ noise of cracking fruit or nut. *Tu.* caṭakka a slapping or cracking sound; caṭacata, caṭapata noise produced as in slapping or cracking a whip; caṭilla a cracking sound; caṭyuka a snapping sound. *Kol.* saṭ- (saṭ-) to shoot with gun. *Kur.* caṭka'ānā, caṭga'ānā to slap in the face (also Blesses and Tiga; Hahn's caṭga'ānā has t mistakenly); caṭcaṭrānā to crackle, give forth a series of small explosions (as fire or loud slaps). *Malt.* caṭ-carre to crackle (as wood in the fire). /MBE 1969, pp. 291-2, no. 14, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4570, \*caṭa-, caṭacata-, caṭacataṭayate. DED(S) 1893.

2297 *Ka.* jaḍi to use threatening language, menace, frighten, blame, urge on by cries. *Tu.* jaḍipini, jaḍipuni, jaḍiyuni to drive cattle; jaḍu fright, shyness; jaḍipuni to drive away. *Te.* jaḍiyu to fear, be afraid; jaḍipincu to frighten; jaḍupu fear, fright, dread, alarm. Cf. 2407 *Ta.* caḷai. DED 1895.

2298 *Ka.* jaḍi to wave, brandish as a sword, etc.; to move to and fro. *Tu.* jaḍipuni to shake off. *Te.* jaḍincu to flap or toss about, shake; (K.) jaḍiyu to fly, brandish as a weapon. Cf. 2403 *Go.* jaḥrutānā. DEDS 357.

2299 *Ka.* jaḍipa the sound or cry of birds. *Te.* jaḍi noise. *Kur.* saḍḍā to emit a sound,

ring, clank; saṛa sound, noise. *Malt.* saḍi a sound, voice. DED(S) 1896.

2300 *Ta.* caṭai (-v-, -nt-) to flatten, as the head or point of a nail by repeated blows, clinch, rivet; caṭu (cāṭi-) to beat, trample, gore, kill, destroy; caṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to beat, strike; caṭṭam beating. *Ka.* jaḍi to beat, pound, crush, beat into (as mud into a hole), force in, ram as a cartridge, drive in as a nail; *caus.* jaḍisu; jaḍata, jaḍita beating, ramming, forcing in as a cartridge, driving in as a nail. *Tu.* jaḍipini, jaḍipuni, jaḍiyuni to ram, stuff, load as firearms; caḍāyisuni to beat, strike, flog; caḍi a whip, stripe. *Te.* saḍincu to pound, beat; saḍimpu pounding, beating; saḍimpulu rice beaten and cleaned; (K.) jaḍiyu to beat, hit. *Pa.* caḍp- (caḍ-) to strike, beat, hammer. *Kui* jaṛa a whip, scourge. *Malt.* jaṛe to shake down, beat down as fruits. DED(S) 1894.

2301 *Ta.* caṭai (-v-, -nt-) to become weary, dispirited, be stunted in growth (as trees, plants); caṭaiyu wearisomeness, depression of spirits, dejection. *Ma.* caṭekka to grow thin, lean, weak. *Tu.* caḍpu leanness, thinness. *Kur.* camnā (Tiga camnā) to become flaccid, flabby (as a plant cut off from the stem), feel or look weak, enervated (through heat, exertion, illness, cares); camta'ānā to weaken, debilitate, unnerve. *Malt.* camne to wither, be scorched. DEDS 358, and from DED(S) 1930.

2302 *Pa.* caḍuṇ (*pl.* -gul), (S.) caḍum footprint, trace. *Ga.* (P.) sariṇ (*pl.* -il) footprint. From DED(S) 63.

2303 *Kol.* saṭṭa shoulder-blade, (SR.) shoulder. *Nk.* saṭṭa back. *Go.* (W. Ph.) saṭṭa, (Tr.) satta, (G. Mu. S.) haṭṭa, (M. Ma.) aṭṭa, (Ko.) aṭa jaba shoulder (*Voc.* 3326); (ASu.) seṭṭa shoulder-blade. ? *Ma.* caṭṭavam shoulder-bone (or with 2309 *Ta.* caṭṭukam). Cf. 2764 *Ta.* ceṭṭai. DED(N) 1898.

2304 *Ta.* caṭṭam wooden frame, socket, plan, model, rule, order, regulation, exactness, precision; caṭṭa properly, rightly; caṭṭakam frame, framework; bed, couch; shape, figure, image, body. *Ma.* caṭṭam frame as of a door, window, cot; enclosure, mould, plan, order, proportion, nature, disposition, regulation, rule, law. *Ko.* caṭ rack, poles on roof parallel to roof-tree to hold tiles or thatch; caṭm rule, tribal custom. *Ka.* caṭṭa frame of a cart, bedstead, chair, or picture, bottom or platform of a cart, bier; plan, order, regulation, neatness, fineness; caṭṭu the bottom or platform of a cart. *Tu.* caṭṭa a litter, sort of palanquin, bier, window frame. *Te.* caṭṭamu a frame, a plan, system, arrangement, law, regulation, rule. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) saṭṭa- two pieces of timber at the side of a door; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13102. DED(S) 1899.

2305 *Ta.* caṭṭam sac or gland in the anal pouch of the civet cat. *Ma.* caṭṭam id. DED 1900.

2306 *Ta.* caṭṭi earthen vessel, pan. *Ma.* caṭṭi pot, pan. *Ka.* caṭṭi, ceṭṭi earthen pot or pan; caṭṭe, caṭṭige small earthen pot with a broad mouth. *Tu.* caṭṭi broad-mouthed spittoon, chamber pot. *Te.* caṭṭi earthen pot with a wide mouth. *Koṇḍa* saṭi cooking pot. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4736, 4738, 4739; the items in *DBIA* 158 are re-borrowings from *CDIAL* 4736. DED(S, N) 1901.

2307 *Ta.* caṭṭu destruction, injury, waste; caṭṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, ruin, kill. *Ka.* caṭṭu destruction. *Tu.* caṭṭu end, dissolution, death, ruin, extinction. DED 1902.

2308 *Ka.* caṭṭu, caṭṭa, caṭṭe flatness, levelness. *Tu.* caṭṭe flat, level; caṭṭe-kallu a flat stone. *Te.* caṭṭu rock. *Pa.* caṭ (pl. caṭṭul) id. *Koṇḍa* saṭu, saṭu-panku flat rock (panku stone). DED(S) 1903, 1904.

2309 *Ta.* caṭṭukam, caṭṭuvam ladle, metal spatula with a long handle for turning and removing a cooked cake. *Ma.* caṭṭukam ladle, metal spoon; ? caṭṭuvam shoulder-bone (or with 2303 *Kol.* saṭṭa). *Ko.* cady go-l iron ladle with flat, round blade, for taking rice from pot. *Ka.* saṭuka, saṭṭu, saṭṭuga, soṭaka ladle, spoon. *Koṇḍa* caṭṭuva wooden spoon used for stirring. *Tu.* saṭṭi a kind of wooden ladle; saṭṭuga, taṭṭuga a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice. *Te.* caṭṭuvamu a sort of spoon with a shallow bowl having holes in it. *Ga.* (P.) saṭve ladle. *Koṇḍa* saṭva ladle made of wood for serving soup or curry. *Pe.* haṭva ladle; oar. *Kuwi* (Su.) haṭva ladle. /Cf. Skt. caṭuka- a wooden vessel for taking up fluid; Pkt. (*DNM*; Norman) caṭṭu- wooden spoon; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4575. DED(S, N) 1905.

2310 *Ta.* caṭṭai jacket, coat, gown, cloak, slough of a snake. *Ma.* caṭṭa jacket, bodice, mailcoat, armour. *Ka.* caṭṭe a garment adapted to the body after the European fashion. *Tu.* caṭṭegāre a native who assumes European dress. *Te.* caṭṭa a small sack, jacket, coat. DED 1906.

2311 *Kol.* (Pat., p. 59) saṭṭe mat. *Nk.* saṭṭe id. *Pa.* caṭṭa id. *Ga.* (S.) saṭṭe id. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4574, \*caṭṭa- bamboo matting; (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(N) 1907.

2312 *Pa.* caṭṭ- to roast, set fire; caḍip- (caḍit-) to boil (*tr.*). *Ga.* saṭ- (*OIL*.) to roast, (S.) burn. DED 1908.

2313 *Ka.* jaḍḍa nearness, union; jaḍḍakkara one consonant written below another; jaḍḍa closeness, union; jaḍḍakkara a compound or double consonant; jaḍḍe state of being adjoining or close by, vicinity. *Te.* jaḍḍa a compound consonant; (B. also) near, close by, connected with; jaḍḍa nearness, proximity, side. DED(S) 1909.

2314 *Ka.* jaḍḍu, jidḍu, daḍḍu callosity, a callous spot, wart, scar; daḍḍa a blockhead, a stupid, doltish, ignorant man. *Koṇḍa* daḍḍe a dull man; *fem.* daḍḍe; (Shanmugam) daḍḍi

a dull woman. *Tu.* jaḍḍu callosity, hardness as of the skin of the hand, etc., from much use; daḍḍu id.; dull, stupid, idle; daḍḍe a stupid fellow; *fem.* daḍḍi. *Kor.* (M.) jeḍḍi mole (on skin). *Te.* jaḍḍu drowsiness, sluggishness. DED 1910.

2315 *Ta.* aṇil, aṇilam, (Ag., p. 175) aṇiyal, (Koll.) aṇṇattān squirrel. *Ma.* aṇil, aṇṇal, aṇṇān id.; eṇṇūku a variety of mountain squirrel. *Ko.* e-ṇḍil squirrel. *To.* aṇil id. *Ka.* aṇal, aṇil, aḷale, aḷil, aḷul, aḷḷuma, aḷḷindaki, ipaci, (Bark.) caṇila id. *Koṇḍa* aṇekoṭṭi id. *Tu.* caṇilu, caṇily, tapily, (B-K. also) aṇily id. DED(S) 1911.

2316 *Pe.* haṅku straight. *Kui* sena even, level, straight. DEDS 359.

2317 *Ta.* caṇṭu chaff, broken chips of spoilt straw; ? an insect damaging growing crops. *Ma.* caṇṭu chaff; caṇṭi sediment, husks, pepper amenta, dry leaves. ? *Ka.* caṇṭa, caṇṭa extraneous matter separated by straining, sifting, or filtering. DED 1912.

2318 *Ta.* caṇṭai conflict, quarrel, fight, war. *Ma.* caṇṭa quarrel. DEDS 360.

2319 *Pa.* caṇḍp- (caṇḍt-) to open. *Ga.* (*OIL*.) saṇḍup- (saṇḍut-) id.; (S.) saṇ- (saṇḍ-) to open (*intr.*); saṇḍp- (saṇḍup-) id. (*tr.*). DED 1913.

2320 *Ma.* caṇṇa buttocks of animals, ham. *Koṇḍa* canne buttocks. ? *Ta.* caṇṇam penis; caṇṇu (cappi-) to copulate. DED 1914.

2321 *Ta.* cappakam, cēppakam *Michelia champaca*. *Ma.* cēppakam, campakam. *Ka.* sampage, sampige, campaka. *Koṇḍa* cappayē-mara campaka tree; cappayē-m-pu- campaka flower. *Tu.* sampige, sampayi. *Te.* sampēga, campakamu (c, not ts), (B. also) canupakamu (c = ts). /Cf. Skt. campaka-; BHS campaka- (Brough, *BSOAS* 16. 366); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4678. DED 1915.

2322 *Ta.* cati (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill; catāvu (catāvi-) to be shattered or broken, be rotten, decayed; catai (-v-, -nt-) to be bruised, crushed; (-pp-, -tt-) to crush, bruise, mash; tatai (-v-, -nt-) to be shattered, made fruitless; tatar (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed. *Ma.* cata a bruise; catayuka to be bruised, squashed; catekka to squash, crush, pound, bray; catuḥḥuka to be crushed, compressed, beaten into another shape; catukukka to bruise, macerate; catukku a bruise. *Ko.* cady a murder; pair word with cudy news (cudy cady); cac- (cac-) to hammer with heavy blows, pat, stroke, kill (animal); cac a blow. *To.* toḥx- (toḥxy-) to be squeezed or smashed flat, (person) gets into difficulties; toḥk- (toḥky-) to squeeze or smash flat; toc- (toḥ-) to beat (or with 3089 *Ma.* taykkuka). *Ka.* sadaku to beat; sade, sadi to pound to some extent, bruise, squash, crush; caccu, ceccu, jajju to strike, bruise, crush; tadaku, taduku, tade to strike, beat. *Tu.* cade severe fighting, destruction of life; sadi striking, beating;

sadevuni to get hardened, wear away as an earthen vessel; jajjuni to bruise, squash, pound. *Te.* cadiyu to be crushed or broken; cadupu to crush, kill; cadumu to strike; cadunu even, level. *Pa.* catip- (catit-), (S.) cacip- (cacit-) to trample, kick. DED(S) 1916.

2323 *Ta.* cati (-pp-, -tt-) to deceive; *n.* treachery, perfidy, wiles. *Ma.* cati deceit, treachery; catikka to cheat, circumvent, betray. *Ka.* (Hav.) cadi deceit. *Koṇḍa* cadi- (cadip-, cadic-) to cheat. *Tu.* (B-K.) cadi deceit. /? < Skt. chad- (cf. chadman- deceit). DED 1917.

2324 *Ta.* catir cheapness, low price, frugality; catur cheapness. *Ma.* catir cheap. DED 1918.

2325 *Ta.* catir boundary, limit. *Ma.* atir id. *Ka.* (Gowda) adiri border. *Tu.* adiru, adyru a limit, boundary wall. DED 118, 1919.

2326 *Ta.* catuppu-nilam bog, marshy ground; catuval swampy ground; cetukku mud, mire; cetumpu (cetumpi-) to become damp and moist, be soaked; *n.* mud, mire, thin current of water as of rivers in summer. *Ma.* (Tiyya) catuppu marsh. *Te.* caduku mud. DEN 33.

2327 *Ta.* catur ability, skill, dexterity; means, contrivance; catir ability, skill, dexterity; greatness, excellence; beauty, loveliness; catiri skilful woman. *Ma.* caturam dexterous, clever, lovely. *Ka.* caduru, ceduru cleverness. *Tu.* cadupu skill, ingenuity, cunning. *Te.* cadurūdu a clever, able, or capable man; *fem.* cadurūdu; ? caduvu to read, study; *n.* reading, learning, education; caduvuri scholar. /Cf. Skt. catura- dexterous, clever; charming, agreeable. DED 1920.

2328 *Ta.* cantam beauty, colour, shape, form, pleasure, happiness, manners, habits; antam beauty, comeliness. *Ma.* cantam beauty, elegance; antam beauty. *Ka.* canda, cenda pleasing, beautiful, lovely, charming, propriety, fitness, niceness, beauty; appearance, shape, form, kind, manner; anda fitness, beauty, pleasantness; suitable, nice or good form or manner, array, manner, form, nature, faculty. *Tu.* canda beauty, elegance; anda form, shape, beauty, elegance, handsomeness, symmetry; purport; beautiful, pretty; anda-canda very handsome, pleasant. *Te.* candamu manner, way, state, condition; andamu beauty; andagādu a handsome man; *fem.* andakatte; andagincu to look beautiful or nice, appear adorned, be beautiful; andagimpu adorning, ornamenting, beauty. Cf. 2423 *Ka.* cannu. /? Influenced by Skt. chanda-. DED 1921.

2329 *Pa.* cand- to grow up; candip- (candit-) to make to grow up, bring up, rear. *Ga.* (*OIL*.) sand- to grow; sandup- (sandut-) to make to grow; (S.) sand- to grow (plants, etc.). DED 1922.

2330 *Ta.* capam, cavam bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea* (< *Ka.*). ? *To.* tef sp. bamboo used in building. *Ka.* capa bamboo cane. DED(S) 1923.

2331 *Ta.* cappaṭṭai flatness, anything flat; cappaṭṭi anything flat; cappaṭṭi (-v-, -nt-) to flatten, be crushed, pressed out of form; cappu (cappi-) to be bent, pressed in; cappaṭṭai that which is flattened. *Ma.* cappaṭa flat; cippu what is smoothed, flat. *Ka.* cappaṭe, cappaṭe, appaṭe flatness, flat; cappaṭṭi a large flat stone; cappe that which is flattened or pressed down. *Te.* cappaṭi flat, not projecting; cappaṭṭi flat, not projecting, snub. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 115) sapaṭ flat. *Koṇḍa* sapaṭam ki- to crush. *Kuwi* (Isr.) sapaṭa flat. /Cf. Skt. carpaṭa-, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4696. DED 1924.

2332 *Ta.* cappal refuse of food, leavings. *Ma.* campu leavings, refuse. *Kol.* sap- (sapt-) to pour away water from hand-washing. *Pa.* capp- to pour. DED(S) 1925.

2333 *Ka.* sappala, sappul, sappal, sappul, sappula a sound, a noise. *Te.* cappudu id.; cappudincu to make a noise. DED 1926.

2334 *Ta.* cappu (cappi-) to masticate, chew (as betel or tobacco), mumble in eating, munch, sip, suck; cavaṭṭu (cavaṭṭi-) to chew, masticate, swallow down; cavaṭṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to chew, munch, suck mother's milk. *Ma.* cappuka to smack the lips, suck, sip, eat whilst working; cava chewing, the sound of it; cavaṭṭa to chew; cavaccal chewing. *Ko.* cap- (capy-) to suck repeatedly (as when child sucks breast); ayv- (avc-) to chew. *To.* sop- (sopy-) to suck. *Ka.* capparisu to chuckle or cluck to an animal to urge it on, smack the lips in sipping or sucking, produce the peculiar sound of chewing, chew with a noise; cappa- rape the peculiar smacking of the lips by which peasants stop their cattle, chuckling; jabbu, jabbisu to suck. *Koṇḍa* caveṭ- (caveṭmp-, caveṭnt-) to chew; (Nalknad dialect) cayeṭ- (cayeṭmp-, cayeṭnt-) id.; (Shanmugam) caymp chewing. *Tu.* capparipuni to smack the lips; capacapa a noise made with the mouth as a pig in eating. *Te.* capparinu to smack, suck with a noise; (K.) cappu to smack, suck, smack with noise. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 171) savseng to chew. *Nk.* savs- id. *Pa.* cavi-, cal-, (S.) calv- id. *Ga.* (S.) savi- (salv-, saluv-) id. *Go.* (Ko.) alv- id. (< \*avl-, with metathesis of -vl- to -lv- as in *Pa.* *Ga.*; *Voc.* 91); (ASu.) jalu- id. *Malt.* cap-captre to smack, chomp; copye to chew (as sugarcane). *Br.* cap-cap kanning to smack the tongue against the roof of the mouth in eating. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4675, \*cappayati, Pali cappeti chews, capucapukāra- making the sound of chewing; MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 15, for areal etymology. DED(S, N) 1927.

2335 *Ta.* cappāni clapping hands. *Ko.* cappaṭ noise of hand-clap. *Ka.* capparisu, cappalisu to slap, pat; cappaṭe, cappaṭi, cappaṭe clapping the hands; tappalisu to clap



the hands. *Tu. cappai* clapping the hands; *cappaiipuni* to clap the hands. *Te. cappaṭa* a slap of the hand, the hand held with fingers fully extended, the flat of the hand; *cappaṭincu* to clap, slap; *cappaṭlu (pl.)* clapping of the hands; *camaru, camuru* to slap with the open hand; (K.) *capparincu* to pat, stroke with the hand. *Nk. capaṭ* a slap. *Go. (Ma.) capur, (A.) cāpṭa, (Ko.) cāpoṭ* a blow with the hand, slap (*Voc. 1284*). *Maṇḍ. hapaṭ* a slap. *Kui japka japka vēpa* to slap, beat with open hand. *Kuwi (Su.) sapoṭ* a slap. Cf. 157 *Ta. appu*. / Cf. Skt. *capēṭa* a slap with the open hand; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4673, 4696. DED(S, N) 1928(a).

2336 *Te. cappuna* quickly, at once, promptly. *Go. (W.) japne, (Ph.) jhap, (Ko.) jappe, japi* quickly (*Voc. 1390*). *Kur. capnā* (cappayas) to hurry.

2337 *Ta. cappai* that which is insipid or tasteless; *capp-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying insipidity; *cappaṭai* flatness, emptiness, hollowness. *Ma. cappaṭa* vapid, flat, insipid. *Ko. cap, capi-ly* tastelessness of broth without salt. *Ka. cappage, sappage, sappane* flat, vapid, insipid, dull, inert; insipidity, etc.; *cappe, sapp* flatness, insipidness, state of being spiritless, dull, flat, inert, etc. *Koḍ. cappe* tasteless, insipid. *Tu. cappaṭu* tasteless, insipid, bad, worthless; *cappē* tasteless, vapid, unsavoury; *jaulē, jembē* tasteless, insipid. *Te. cappa* tasteless, insipid, vapid, flat, dull; *cappāgā* tastelessly, insipidly; *cappana* tastelessness, insipidity; *cappani* tasteless, insipid, flat, dull; *cappiḍi* insipid, tasteless, saltless. *Nk. sapp* tasteless, insipid. *Pa. capre* id. *Go. (Oll.) sapre* id.; (S) *sapreṭṭi, saprā, (S.) sappan* id. *Koṇḍa (BB) sapra* insipid. *Kuwi (Su.) hapili, (Isr.) hapli* id., saltless. / Cf. Skt. *capaṭa-araśaḥ* (Hem. *Uṇ. 142*), Mar. *sapaḥ* insipid, unsavoury, wanting the requisite saltiness or sweetness, Konk. *cappo* flat, insipid. DED(S) 1929.

2338 *Ta. cappai* that which is weak, lean, emaciated, useless, despicable, mean; *cavu* (-pp-, -tt-) to become tired, become weak, emaciated, fail (as a crop), fall flat (as a crop), lose crispness; *cavutam* fatigue (as of mind), weakness, emaciation. *Ka. jabbala, jabbalu* state of being weak, infirm or frail from old age, that of being soft or pulpy as of a ripe fruit, that of being relaxed or slack as of female's breast; *jabbu* weakness, frailty, softness, pulpiness, relaxed state, slackness. *Tu. jabbu* hollow, empty within, not solid, old, infirm; *jabbē* an old man; *jabbī, jabbu* an old woman, a hag; *jabulu* slack. *Te. jabbu* illness, sickness, indisposition, weakness, backwardness, pooriness, slowness, sluggishness; weak, poor, bad, no good, inferior, defective, meagre, shabby, slow, sluggish, flat, dull. *Go. (ASu.) sappūr* lean, thin. *Koṇḍa sapur* being lean, skinny; *sapurti* lean, skinny. DED(S, N) 1930.

2339 *Ta. cappai* hips, haunch, shoulder blade; *ceppu* hip; *appu* thigh. *Ka. cappe* the hip bone; (UNR) *jabbē* the outer side of the thigh. *Te. jabba* shoulder, outer side of the thigh. *Pa. (S.) jabba* shoulder. *Go. (Ko.) jaba, in: aṭa jaba* shoulder (*Voc. 3326*). *Koṇḍa zeba* id. DED(S) 1931.

2340 *Ta. cappai* a spar of wood placed for the wheels of a car to run smoothly in a sandy road, rafter, a chip of wood. *Te. (B.) cappa* a wedge, a spar of wood placed for the wheels of a car to pass over in a sandy road. DED 1932.

2341 *Ta. avi* (-v-, -nt-) to ferment (as decayed fruit, vegetable matter, manure heaps); *avical* that which is decayed. *Ma. aviyuka* to rot, spoil (as fruits laid on a heap); *avikka, amikka* to produce rotting (as of fruits for distillation). *Ka. avi* to rot, be spoiled, damaged. *Te. (K.) aviyu* to rot. *Nk. (Ch.) sam-* to be rotten. *Pa. cam-* to go bad, become rotten; *camip- (camit-)* to make to go rotten. *Go. (Oll.) sam-* to become rotten; (S) *cammi cen-* to rot (as fruit); (S.) ? *savur* rheum of the eyes. *Go. (Ch.) sav-, (Tr.) sowwānā, (Ph.) savvānā, savvānā, (SR.) sovānā, (Mu.) hav-, (Ma.) av-* to be rotten, go bad (food, eggs) (*Voc. 3357*). *Koṇḍa sab-* (-it-) to rot and produce an offensive smell (as cooked rice, etc.). *Pe. hab- (hapt-)* to go bad. *Maṇḍa hab-* to decay. *Kuwi (Isr.) hap-* to be rotten; (Mah.) *jabbār* *gandā* bad smell. *Kur. cāvārnā* to get an unpleasant taste. Cf. 267 *Ta. avi*, 2343 *Ta. camai*, and 2424 *Kur. canxnā*. DED(S) 1933.

2342 *Ta. camai* (-v-, -nt-) to be made, constructed, formed, get ready, prepare (oneself), be suitable, commence, mature, attain puberty; (-pp-, -tt-) to create, do, perform, get ready, prepare, cook; *camaiippu* action, effort; *camaiyal* cooking, cooked food; *camaiyu* state, situation; *cavatari* (-pp-, -tt-) to acquire, get ready, behave agreeably; *cavarapāi* preparedness. *Ma. camayam* getting ready for a grand occasion, equipment, dress and ornaments, preparation, mien and manner, stocking a garden; *camayuka* to get ready, dress well, assume a shape, be matured, grow, become; *camekka* to prepare, cook, produce an effect; *camayikka* to equip, stock a garden. *Ka. sama* getting ready, preparation, readiness; *samanisu, savanisu* to grow ready or prepared, be acquired, found, got or gained, be brought about, come about, occur, become; prepare, cause to get, apply to; *samanitu* beauty, grace; beautifully, nicely; *samaru, savaru* to make proper, fit, neat or beautiful, trim; *n. trim, decoration; savasu* to make ready, prepare; same, save to be made ready, be prepared, be carried out, be made; make ready, prepare, make; *savarane, samvarane, saurane* preparing, making ready, procuring of materials. *Te. sama-kaṭṭu* to be ready; make ready; *savara* good, suitable, flat, level; *savarapa, savarana, savaranamu* equipment, stuff, material, beauty, elegance,

neatness, correction, rectification, setting right; *savarapincu* to set right, put in order, rectify, equip; *savarani* beautiful, elegant, neat; *savarincu, savarucu* to adjust, trim, put in order, arrange, correct; *savarinta, savarimpu* putting in order, etc.; *savarillu* to be proper or suitable. *Kol. savaril- (savaril-)* to make oneself ready, (SR.) dress; *savarip- (savarip-)* to make ready (*tr.*). Cf. 162 *Ta. amar* and 271 *Ta. avucu*. DED(N) 1934(a).

2343 *Ta. camai* (-v-, -nt-) to be consumed, destroyed, finish (*tr.*); (-pp-, -tt-) to kill, destroy; *camaiyu* destruction. *Ma. cavati* consumption. *Ko. cam- (camd-)* to be finished, spent; (camt-) to finish. *Ka. same, save, savi* to be destroyed, be consumed, wear away, be abraded, pass away (as time), decline in strength; *samisu, samayisu, savisu, savayisu* to make to wear away, etc.; *savar* to perish. *Tu. savipuni* to abrade. *Te. samayu* to die, perish, be destroyed; *samayincu* to kill, destroy; *camaru* to kill. *Go. (SR.) javukānā, (M. S.) havk-, (Mu.) havk-, hovk-, (Ma. Ko.) avk-* to kill (*Voc. 1407*); (LuS.) *houkto* id. Cf. 267 *Ta. avi* and 2341 *Ta. avi*. DED 1935.

2344 *Ta. campaṭam* cloth. *Ma. campaṭam* very dirty cloth. DED 1936.

2345 *Ka. jambāra* affair, business. *Tu. jambāra* id. DED(S) 1937.

2346 *Ta. campā* a superior kind of paddy. *Ma. campā* id. *Ka. sambe-nellu* id. *Te. sam-bāvu, (VPK) sām̐ba (samba, sām̐bam), sām-baru (sambaru-, sambhava-, sambhāvu-)* a fine sort of rice. DED(S) 1938.

2347 *Ta. campu* elephant grass, *Typha elephantina*; sola pith; *campān-kōrai* elephant grass; *campu* elephant grass; a species of sedge grass. *Ka. jambu* a kind of reed or sedge, *T. angustifolia* L.; ? *āpu* elephant grass, *T. elephantina* Roxb.; ? *joṇḍu* elephant grass. *Te. jambu* a bulrush, sedge. DED(S) 1939.

2348 *Ta. campai* fish. *Ma. campā* a fish, boat-load of fishes. DED 1940.

2349 *Ta. cammaṭṭi* smith's large hammer, sledge; *cammaṭṭi-kkūṭam* hammer for beating metal into plates or thin leaves. *Ma. cammaṭṭi-kūṭam* id. *To. somoty* hammer. *Ka. cammaṭ-ṭige* sledge hammer. *Tu. cammaṭṭige* id. *Te. sammeṭa* id. DED 1941.

2350 *Ta. cammapam, cappaṇam* sitting cross-legged. *Ma. cammapam* id. DED 1942.

2351 *Ka. say* to cease, be quieted, be stilled; *saytu* cessation, ceasing from action, rest, ease, quiet, stillness, silence; *saypu* cessation, quiet, stillness; *saddu (sg.), saddi (pl.)* cease! stop! (verb used in the imperative only); *sasane, sasine* still, uttering no sound, motionless; *sāvagisu* to cease, become quiet, still. *Tu. (B-K.) sairū, hairū, tairū, airū* to wait, stop, be patient. Cf. 2458 *Kol. say-*.

2352 (a) *Ta. carakka* quickly, speedily. *Ka. sarakkane* swiftly; *sarasarane* quickly, hastily. *Te. saraga* quickly, rapidly, soon; *saragu* quickness, swiftness, speed. *Go. (Mu.) carṅke* immediately (*Voc. 1289*). / Cf. Skt. *srāk* quickly, speedily, instantly. MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 17, for areal etymology for *Ka. sarasaraṇe*, with reference to some items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13257, *sarasara-* moving hither and thither.

(b) *Ka. caccara* haste, with haste; *ceccara* quickness, quickly; *caccariga, ceccariga* a zealously active, restless, quick man. *Tu. caccara* haste, speed, hurry. *Te. ceccera* quickly, speedily.

(c) *Ta. caraiṭṭ-ēnal* onom. expr. of moving quickly; *caraiṭṭu-caraiṭṭ-ēnal* onom. expr. of swishing, rushing sound as of air in motion. *Ko. caraiṭ* pair-word with *cadm* sound, noise (*cadm caraiṭ*).

(d) *Ka. jarraṇe* quickly, rushingly. *Tu. jarra* suddenly, quickly. *Te. jarraṇa* quickly. DED(S) 1943.

2353 *Ta. carakku* goods, articles of merchandise, gold, solid worth, ability, curry-stuffs, spices, medicinal substances. *Ma. carakku* merchandise, cargo, different movable or valuable articles as cloths, jaggery, or drugs. *Ko. carṅ* spices for curry. *Ka. saraku, sarku* goods, things, commodities, merchandise, cargo, different valuable articles as cloths, minerals, etc.; *saraku* esteem, regard, care. *Tu. saraku* articles, goods, commodity; *caraky, caraku* merchandise, articles, goods, cargo. *Te. saraku* an article, commodity, thing, ornament, jewel, trinket; care, heed, regard. *Koṇḍa sarku* materials. *Kuwi (S.) harku* thing, instrument, furniture, jewels; *hārka* things (*pl.* also *harkunga*); (F.) *harkū* jewelry, thing; (Isr.) *harku* implements. DED 1944.

2354 *Ta. caracara* (-pp-, -tt-) to be rough of surface; *caracarappu* roughness of surface or edge; *caruccarai* roughness, ruggedness; *caral, caral, caralai* gravel, laterite; *curacura* (-pp-, -tt-) to be rough, have a rough surface; *curacurappu* roughness as of woollen cloth. *Ma. caral, carakkallu* gravel. *Ka. (Hav.) caralu* small rounded pebbles. *Tu. caraiṭe* what is coarse, leavings or stalks; *jari* grit, granule, sand. *Kui srogu* a rough surface, coarse sand or pebbles; rough, coarse, uneven; *jrogu* rough, gravelly; *srogu srogu inba* to be rough, coarse, uneven, pebbly; *srāmbu* gravel. Cf. 3097 *Ta. taricu*. DED 1945.

2355 *Ta. cara-car-ēnal* onom. expr. of (a) rustling, as of dry leaves, (b) gliding along, moving quickly without impediment; *caracara* to rustle, as dry leaves; *caracarappu* rustling; *caruku* dried leaf. *Ma. sara* a rustling sound. *Ko. car cur in-* to make noise as of a snake's motion; *carn, cari-l, curi-l* with the noise of a snake's motion, glidingly; *cor cor in- (id-), cork cork in- (id-)* to make noise in walking over fallen leaves. *Ka. sara sara* the sound of rustling (produced by snakes,

birds, etc., in leaves, bushes, etc.). /MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 16, for areal etymology, with reference to some items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13257, with other items added, e.g. Pali *sarasaraṃ* a rustling sound, BHS *sarasarayate* rustles (of garlands). DED(N) 1946.

2356 *Ta. caraṭu* twisted thread, cord, twine, a necklet of plaited gold thread, gold, silver, or cotton thread, nose-ring of bullocks, chain as of mountains, row; stratagem, trick. *Ma. caraṭu* cord, string (esp. nuptial), bow-string, measuring line. *Ko. caṛḍ* flat neck-band closely fitting. *Te. trāḍu* cord, rope, twine, string, thread. *Kol. ta-ḍ* rope. *Nk. tār* id. DED 1947.

2357 *Nk. jaran*, in: *tāk-jaran* father (cf. 3152). *Go. (Mu. G.) haral* a term affixed to names of relationship when referred to 3rd person, to denote respect; *fem. hari* (*Voc.* 3524; cf. 273 *Ta. avvai*, *Go. avhari*, etc.). DEDS 361.

2358 *Ta. carappani* gold neck-chain inlaid with diamonds; *carappali* id., gold necklet. *Ma. sarappali* a gold chain of several rows round the neck. *Ko. carpeylg* woman's neck-chain. *Ka. sarapapi, sarapali, sarpali* a chain, a kind of collar or necklace. *Tu. sarapali, sarapapi, sarpali, sarapoli* a chain of any metal. *Te. (B.) sarapapi, sarapiṇi, sarapepi, saraphani* an ornament of gold chains of two or more folds. DED 1948.

2359 *Ta. aravu, aravam, ara, arā* snake. *Ma. aravu, aravam* serpent. *Te. trācu* id. *Ga. (S.) tāsu* krait. *Go. (Tr.) tarāsh*, (*W.*) *tarās*, (*Ch.*) *tarani* (*pl. tarask*) (*M.*) *taras, tārs*, (*A. Mu.*) *taras*, (*Ma.*) *tārs*, (*S.*) *taras(u)* snake (*Voc.* 1665); (*LuS.*) *turashsee* cobra. *Konḍa saras(u)* snake. *Pe. rāc* id. *Manḍ. trehe* id. *Kui srāsu* (*pl. srāska*), (*Mah.*) *srācu* id. *Kuwi (F.) rācu* (*pl. rāska*) id.; (*Su.*) *rācu* id., in: *nāgarācu* cobra; (*S.*) *rācu* snake, snail. Cf. 2360 *Ta. cari*. /Cf. *Pkt. (DNM) sarāhaya*-snake. DED(S) 1949.

2360 *Ta. cari* (-v-, -nt-) to slip away, slide down, roll, tumble, stumble down, give way, yield, lean, incline, be aslant, slope; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to slip or roll, topple, pour down, make slant, incline; *n. declivity*, slope of a mountain; *carivu* sliding, rolling, slipping down, slope, declivity; *carukku* (*carukki*-) to slip; *caruvu* (*caruvi*-) to slip away, slide down; *n. declivity*, steep side of a rock; *caruvāl* sloping, slope. *Ma. cariyuka* to slide, slip, roll down, lean, bend; *carikka* to bend, make to lean sideways, lower a vessel, pour; *carippikka* to cause to lean; *carical* a low shed, side-room; *carivu*, *caru* inclination, slope, bending; *carukka* to glide, slide; *arikka* to creep as snakes, worms. *Ko. jarv- (jard-)* to slip and fall, slide down a slope; (*jart-*) to cause to slip and fall; *jag- (jagy-)* (solid thing) budges from place. *Ka. sari* to move, go, go or move to one side, move out of place, slide, go to the right or left, slip, fall down, run off, run

away; put on one side; *n. sliding*, etc., flight, state of being aside, precipice, deep ravine; *sari* steep precipice; *jari* to slip or fall, slide, collapse, slip away; *n. ravine*; *jaragu, jarigu, jarugu* to slip, slide, roll down, move aside, elapse (time); *saraku, saruku* to slip, slide, move aside, give place, yield; *jaggu* to bend down (as a tree with fruit), bend in (as a roof with weight), sink (as a wall); sink, be diminished, grow less (as the water of a river); *n. bending*. ? *Koḍ. tari- (tariv-, tariṇi-)* to bend to one side (*intr.*); (*tarip-, taric-*) id. (*tr.*). *Tu. saraku* get out of the way! step aside!; *sarki-yuni* to get out of the way, submit; *jarivuni* to fall or slip down; *jari* precipice, slope; *jaggē* stooping, bending. *Te. jaragu, jarugu* to pass, elapse (time), occur, be current or usual, come to pass, slide, glide, slip, creep, crawl, move on, be slippery; *jarapu* to spend or pass (time), push or move forward; *jaringu* to conduct, carry on, perform; *jarugudu* slipping, sliding; *carugudu* a sledge, hurdle, drag; ? *s(r)aggu* to decrease, grow less, be diminished, abate, sink, go down; *cari, cariya* cliff, precipice, side of a hill or mountain. *Kol. (SR.) jarāg-* to slip. *Kuwi (S.) jarginal* to occur. *Malt. jarqe* to be dropped, fall; *jarqtre* to drop, let fall. Cf. 2359 *Ta. aravu* and 2482 *Ta. cāru*. DED(S) 1950.

2361 *Ma. cariku, caru* a little fish. *Tu. caru, caruva* a small fish; *taru* a small kind of fish. DEDS 362.

2362 *Ko. art- (arty-)* to pursue (men, game, etc.). *Pa. carp- (cart-)* to drive. *Ga. (Oll.) sarp- (sart-)* to drive, chase; (*S.*) *sarc- (sart-)* to chase. DED(S) 1952.

2363 *Kui srahpa (sraht-)* to be acid, sour; *srapka* (< *srap-p-*; *sraht-*) to be brackish; (*K.*) *sraṇi* sour. *Kuwi (S.) hapne* pungent. DEDS 364.

2364 *Go. (Mu.) harva* udder (*Voc.* 3529); (*LuS.*) *rawa* id. *Kui jraṃbu (pl. jrapka)* id.; *sraṅgu (pl. sraṅka, sraṅaka)* (*K.*) *sraṅgu (pl. sraṅaka)* breast. *Kuwi (Su.) rāṅgu*, (*F.*) *rāṅgu*, (*S.*) *rāṅgu* id. ? *Kol. (SR.) sakkā* breast; (*Kin.*) *sakk* chest; (*Kamaleswaran*). DEDS(N) 365.

2365 *Ta. calakai* a grain measure =  $\frac{1}{4}$  poti or a bullock load = 60 to 80 measures; land sufficient in extent for sowing one calakai of paddy. *Ko. calg* a grain measure. *Ka. solage, solige, sollage, sollige* a measure of capacity =  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a kudava or of a baḷla. *Te. salaka* a small sack;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the measure called tūmu. DED 1954.

2366 *Ta. calacala* onom. expr. of purling as of water; *cala-cal-enal* onom. expr. of rustling as of dried leaves, sounding as of drizzling rain; *calacala* (-pp-, -tt-) to rustle, be talking incessantly. *Ma. calacala* the jingle of bells. *Tu. calacala* a noise in wading through water, as children make while playing. *Te. calacala* the rippling of a current or streamlet; the noise of falling leaves, etc. /MBE 1969,

p. 292, no. 18, for areal etymology, including also 2405 *Ta. cala-cal-enal*, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5002, \**chala-*, e.g. H. *chalchalāna* to move with a rustling sound, make a rippling sound, etc. DED 1955.

2367 *Ka. calame, calime, calume, calme, cilume* an orifice, a bore, small pit, hole dug in the dry bed of a river or a dried-up tank, spring of water or a fountain head. *Tu. cilimbi, cilimē, cilmē* a small tank. *Te. celama* hole or pit dug for water in the dry bed of a river or rivulet, etc. *Kuwi (S.) salma* well. ? *Br. kal* place where water collects, water-hole (or < H. *khāl* creek, inlet, canal, river, trench; cf. MBE 1961b, pp. 377-8). Cf. 2373 *Ka. jalugu*. DED(S) 1956.

2368 *Ta. calavai* bleaching or washing of cloth, washed cloth. *Ka. salave* washing and bleaching new cotton cloth. *Te. caluva* washing, bleaching, a washed or bleached cloth. DED 1957.

2369 *Ta. calāpam, cilāpam* pearl-fishery. *Ma. salāpam, silāpam* id. *Te. salāpamu* id. DED 1958.

2370 *Ta. cali* (-pp-, -tt-), *callu* (*calli-*) to sift; *callātai* sieve. *Ma. calikka* to sift; *callāta* a large sieve. *Ka. jallisu* to sift; *jallaḍi, jallaḍe, jalade, jarade* sieve. *Te. jallincu* to sift; *jalleda* sieve. *Go. (S.) jaloṛ(a)*, (*Ko.*) *jaloṛ*, (*G.*) *saliri*, (*Mu.*) *cōlir, solir*, (*Ma.*) *joli* sieve (*Voc.* 1370, 1404). *Pe. hapel* id. *Kui saleri* id. *Kuwi (Isr.) hāni* ki- to sift. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4771, 4772. DED(S) 1959.

2371 *Ta. cali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be weary, become exhausted; *calippu* weariness, languor. *Ma. calikka* to become tired; *calippu* fatigue. DED 1960.

2372 *Te. cali cima* a sort of black ant. *Kol. salli* sama white ant. DEDS 366.

2373 *Ka. jalugu* place where water drops or oozes. *Pa. jalug, jalub* place where water oozes. *Kuwi (S.) jalla* spring. *Kur. jalka'anā* (of the rains) to percolate and soak the ground thoroughly, so that in low-lying spots water oozes out or opens new springs; *refl. pass. jalkānā*. Cf. 2367 *Ka. calame*. DED(S) 1961.

2374 *Ta. alai* (-pp-, -tt-) to beat, slap. *Go. (Mu.) hal-*, (*L.*) *halāsna* to beat; (*Mu.*) *halhi-halha* a- to exchange blows (*Voc.* 3531); (*LuS.*) *halāsna* to beat. DEDS 367.

2375 *Kur. calki* a special kind of grass from which brooms are made; a broom. *Malt. celaki* a broom made of grass. DEDS 368.

2376 *Pe. calpori* temple (of head). *Manḍ. halpuṇi* id. DEDS 369.

2377 *Tu. selē* chink, crack, flaw as in a stone. *Te. selagu, selayu*, (*K.* also) *selāgu, celagu, celavu* to cut; *sela* hole. *Kur. calxna* to open, uncover; *calxna* to open (*intr.*). *Malt. calge* to split or break open; *calgro*

to split. *Br. caling, calēnging* to become cracked, split. DED 1962.

2378 *Ka. calla, cella* great mirth, fun, jest, smiling, laughter; *callavāḍu* to frolic, sport, gambol; *callāṭa, cellāṭa* sport, fun. *Te. cellāṭamu* sport, play, toying; *cellāḍu* to sport, play, frolic; *cellāḍu* to sport, play, roam about for pleasure; *cellāṭamu* sport, play, roaming for pleasure. DED 1963.

2379 *Ta. callāṭam* short drawers. *Ma. callāṭam* id. *Ko. calālm, calm*, (*Kurgo-j* and *Me-na-ṭ* dialects) *colālm, co-lm* perineal cloth. *Ka. caḍḍi, canaka, canpa, cenna* breeches which reach only to the middle of the thighs; *callāna, cal(a)na, collana, colna* drawers or breeches of different length. *Tu. callāna, callāna* short breeches reaching only to the middle of the thighs. *Te. callāḍamu, ceḍḍi* short trousers reaching only to the knee or the middle of the thigh. /Cf. *Skt. candātaka-*, *calanaka-* a short petticoat, *Pkt. (DNM) caṇḍātaka-* id., *Mar. caḍḍi* short underwear, *colna* short breeches and drawers. DED(S) 1964.

2380 *Ma. callam* boatman's pole. *Ka. jallu* id. *Tu. jalla* id. DED 1965.

2381 *Ta. calli* small pieces of stone or glass, potsherd, small chips as of stone, rubble, small flat shells used for lime, small copper coin. *Ma. calli* chip, potsherd, copper cash. *Ka. jalli* broken stone, metal. *Tu. calli* chip, potsherd; *jalli* broken stones. *Te. jalli* road metal, broken stone. *Pa. jalub* small stone chips. DED 1966.

2382 *Ma. calli* a kind of grass or reed. *Tu. calli* a reed, a kind of grass. DED 1967.

2383 *Ka. jalle, jarave* a bamboo pole; a sugar-cane. *Koḍ. jalle* cane of sugar. DED 1968.

2384 *Ta. callu* (*calli-*) to sprinkle water. *Ka. callu, cel, cellu, celāṅku* to scatter, pour out, shed, spill; *callisu, cellisu* to cause to scatter, etc.; *calaku, calāṅku, calāṅgu* to let go from the hand, discharge, throw away; *jellane* with a violent gush (of water); *cale, caleya, calaka, calaya, caliya* sprinkling. *Koḍ. cell- (celli-)* to throw away (liquid), scatter (grain). *Tu. calluni* to spill, shed (*intr.*); *celluni* to sprinkle, spill, shed; spill (*intr.*), drop; *cellāṭa* scattering, spilling. *Te. callu* to sprinkle, scatter, strew, spread, cast or throw loosely, sow; *callakamu* sprinkling, watering, irrigation; *jallu* rain, a shower, spray of rainwater, etc.; *v.i. = callu*. *Nk. salli* to sprinkle. *Pa. cal-* (rain) falls in a shower. *Ga. (S.) jall-* to sow seed, scatter. *Go. (S.) jal-* to strain water from boiled rice; (*Ko.*) *jall-* to swirl with water (*Voc.* 1403); (*Koya Su.*) *all-* to sprinkle (water). *Kuwi (S.) jallinai* to scatter; (*Isr.*) *jal-* (-it-) to throw out liquids. DED(S, N) 1969.

2385 *Ta. cavaṭi* ornament for the neck consisting of three or more gold cords, ear

ornament worn by women; *cavaḷi* a kind of necklace for women. *Ma. cavaṭi* a peculiar neck ornament, a kind of ear-rings. DED(S) 1971.

2386 *Ta. cavaṭu* fuller's earth, earth impregnated with soda, alkaline soil, sediment; cavar brackishness. *Ma. cavar* astringent; cavarṅka to have an astringent or unripe taste. *Ka. cavaḷu, savaḷu, savaḷu* brackishness. *Tu. cavaḷu, cavaḷu* brackish, saline; *tabaṭu* unsavouriness, acerbity; *tabaṭuni* to be unpalatable to the taste (cf. 2396(a)). *Te. caḍu* fuller's earth; (B.) *cavaka* brackishness. Cf. 2674(b) *Ta. uvar*. / Cf. *Mar. saḷ, saḷi* rather brackish. DED(S) 1972.

2387 *Ta. cavaṭṭu* (*cavaṭṭi*-) to destroy, ruin (as a town), kill, beat, tread upon, trample; (NTD) *camuṭṭ-* to tread on. *Ma. caviṭṭuka* to kick, tread; *caviṭṭikka* to cause to tread on; *caviṭṭu, cavaṭi* a kick. *Koḍ. cavṭ-* (*caviṭi*-) to step on; *cavṭi* footprint. Cf. 2695 *Ta. cavaṭu*. DED 1973.

2388 *Ka. savaṭu, savaṭu, saṭu*, *sōṭu* ladle, spoon. *Tu. saṇṇu, saṇṇu* id. ? *Go.* (SR. Ch. Ph.) *sukkur*, (Tr. Ch.) *sukkur*, (W.) *sukur*, (Mu.) *hukkur*, (M.) *hukur*, (Ma.) *ukkur* id. (*Voc.* 3433; or with 2728 *Tu. sūri*). DED(S) 370.

2389 *Ka. savaru* to rub in or apply to (as water, oil, medicine, polish or ashes), convey with a stick, knife, etc., any sticky substance to a vessel by rubbing the substance off on its brim; *savarisu* to have applied to, etc. *Te. camuru* oil, any oily or unctuous substance; *v.b.* (also *carumu*) to smear, daub, rub as with an oil, etc., apply; (B.) *javaru* to apply, put on (medicine, etc.); (*Inscr.*) *samaru* ghee. DED 1974.

2390 *Ko. cavar* (*cavry*-) to cut down a whole collection of standing plants, bushes, etc. *Ka. savaru* to cut off the side branches of a branch of a tree, the branches of a bush or bamboo, or the bark of a tree; diminish prominence of the soil by cutting away a little at a time, chip, cut, cut down; *caus. savarisu. Tu. tavuruni, tauruni* to strip off as the leaves of a tree, cut away any leaves or brushwood, clear a bush; (B-K.) *taberu, saberu* to chop off, trim. DED 1975.

2391 *Ta. aval* rice obtained from fried paddy by pestling it; *avai* (-pp-, -tt-) to pound in a mortar, crush, cuff, prod; *avaiyal* well-husked rice. *Ma. avil* rice bruised and dried; *avekka* to beat rice; *aval* flattened rice obtained from paddy by pestling it. *Ko. kac* (*avt*-) to pestle (millet) second time; *aky av* (*avt*-) to pestle (millet) third time. *To. af* (*avt*-) to pound with light strokes; *ofil* puffed rice. *Ka. aval* pound, beat; *n.* pounding, beating in a mortar; (also *aval-akki*) rice bruised and crushed. *Koḍ. avl-akki* rice fried and each grain pounded flat. *Tu. abepuni, abeyuni, abecuni* to beat or pound rice. *Koḷ. (Kin.) cavli* mortar. *Nk. savli* id. *Nk.*

(*Ch.*) *savli* id. *Pa. cavil* id.; *cavkol* (*pl. cavkocil*) pestle. *Ga. (Oil.) savul* mortar; *savkol* pestle; (S.) *savvul* mortar; *savkol* pestle. ? *Go.* (W. Ph.) *sahki*, (Tr.) *sāhki*, (*Ch.*) *sahki*, (A. Y.) *cahki*, (G. Mu.) *hahki*, (Ma.) *ahki*, *a'ki*, (Ko.) *ahk* id. (*Voc.* 3363; or with 2799 *Koṇḍa sonki, Pe. henki*). / Cf. *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 4749, \**cāmala*-, \**cavala*-husked rice (*Burrow* 1967, p. 41). DED(S, N) 1976.

2392 *Ta. cavalai* leanness of an infant not fed on mother's milk, tenderness, immaturity; *cavaṅku* (*cavaṅki*-) to become lean, emaciated, shrink, subside, faint, languish; *cavu* (-pp-, -tt-) to become weak, be emaciated; *cavi* withered crop, blighted or empty grain; *cāvattai* withered grain, chaff, emaciated person, dried betel leaves. *Ma. cavala* empty corn, hollowiness, leanness; *cavi, cāi* empty grain, blighted corn; cankerworm, palmerworm; *cāja* seedless, empty as husk. *Ko. jag-* (*jagy-*) to become lean; *jaly-* (*jald-*) to become lean and stringy with old age (*jaly- < \*javl-*). *Tu. (B-K.) cavuli* old. *Te. (B.) cavile* leanness, thinness; *cavile-pōyina* lean, thin as an infant; *savi* a blasted stalk of withered corn. DEDS 1977.

2393 *Ta. cavaḷ* (*cavaḷv-*, *cavaṭṭ-*) to bend (*intr.*), be supple (as the arms of a fencer); *cavaṭṭu* (*cavaṭṭi*-) to bend (*tr.*), twist. *Ma. cavaḷuka* to be flexible. DED 1978.

2394 *Ta. cavali* cloth, piece-goods. *Ma. cavali* any cloth. *Ka. javali* cloth of any kind. *Tu. javali, javli* cloth. *Te. javali* cloths, drapery. DED 1879.

2395 *Ta. cavaṭu* rubbish, sweepings. *Ma. cavaṭu, cavar* green leaves and rubbish used as manure, sweepings; *cavar-ila* dried leaves. *To. tofir* afterbirth (of goddess or buffalo) (or with 2400 *Ta. cavvu*). DED 1980.

2396 (a) *Ta. cavi* taste. *Ko. cayv* taste left in mouth for food just eaten. *Ka. savi, savi* that has taste, that is palatable, savoury, sweet or nice; taste, sweetness; *savi, save* to test by eating, taste, eat; *saviṅṅa* a man who creates pleasant feelings, a jocular or witty man, etc.; *savisu* to cause to taste or eat; *saviha* taste, flavour. *Tu. savi, savi* flavour, taste; palatable, sweet; *savipuni* to taste, try the flavour; *savipuni* to be tasteful, savoury, sweet; *tabi* flavour, taste, savoury, delicious; *tabipuni* to appease (as the appetite); *tabaṭuni* to remain as an aftertaste (cf. 2386). *Te. cavi* taste; *cavi-gonu* to taste. *Koḷ. savvi* sweet. *Nk. savad* id.

(b) *Ta. cavaṭu* sweetness, taste; *cavaṭan* person of refined taste; *cuvai* (-pp-, -tt-) to taste, eat, chew, kiss, experience, enjoy; be palatable, agreeable, pleasing; *n.* taste, flavour, deliciousness, sweetness, that which is pleasing or gratifying to the senses, the sense of taste. *Ma. cava* taste, flavour, unpleasant taste (as in fever), slight after-effects of former troubles; *cuvekka* to taste, produce a taste, remain as after-taste. DED(S) 1981.

2397 *Ka. javi, jave, jame* the hair of a horse's tail. *Te. (B.) javvi* id. DED 1982.

2398 *Ka. javugu, jōgu, javaḷu, javulu* swampy ground. *Te. javuku, jauku* to be shaky, unsteady, loose, (K. also) (wall) becomes weak before falling, lose courage, be marshy; *javajava* onom. denoting trembling, (K. also) softness, weakness; *jōku* to tremble, totter, stagger. DED 1983.

2399 *Ka. savute, saute, savate, savati, savunte* a kind of cucumber, *Cucumis utilis* Roxb. *Koḍ. cavte* cucumber. *Tu. sautē, savutē, tautē, tavutē* id. *Kor. (M.) cāvu, (T.) tavnte* id. DED 1984.

2400 *Ta. cavvu* membrane as of the diaphragm or the eye, thin scales on a healed wound, proud flesh in ulcers, scirrhous formation in cancer, envelope round the pulp of fruit, of a bulbous root, pellicle. *Ma. cavvu* the omentum. *To. tofir* afterbirth (of goddess or buffalo) (or with 2395 *Ta. cavaṭu*). DED 1985.

2401 *Ta. aṇuṅku, aḷuṅku, naḷuṅku* pangolin, Indian scaly ant-eater. *Ma. aḷuṅku, aḷṇan* pangolin; *aḷṇan* armadillo. *Koḍ. cellavē* scaly ant-eater. *Tu. aḷaṅku* ant-eater; *aḷaṅku* armadillo. *Te. aḷuga, aḷuva, (B) aḷuga, aḷuva, aḷava* an animal resembling an armadillo. *Nk. (Ch.) sarei* scaly ant-eater. *Go. (Mu. Ma.) jarum* scaly pangolin (*Voc.* 1400). *Kui jalenji* armadillo. DED(S) 243.

2402 (a) *Ga. (P. S.) saṭi* (*pl. sakkil*) bullock. *Koṇḍa rānu* (*pl. rāku*) ox; (*Pulguṇa dial.*) *sara* bull. *Kuwi sraṇnu kōḍi* bullock (*kōḍi* cow, ox; see 2199).

(b) *Nk. (Ch.) sanap* cowdung. *Pa. carpi* (prob. rather *carpi*) id. *Ga. (Oil.) saṭpi, (S) saḍpi* id. *Go. (Tr.) sarāpi, (W.) sarāpi, (SR.) saḍāpi, (G.) saṭap, haṭap, (Mu. M.) haṭap, (Ma.) arāpi, (S.) harpi, arpi, (Ko.) arap* id. (*Voc.* 3352). *Koṇḍa rāpi* id. *Pe. rāpi* id. *Manḍ. rāpi* id. *Kuwi (Su. P.) rāpi, (F.) rāpi* id. Cf. 4210 *Ta. pi*. DED(S) 1986.

2403 *Go. (Tr.) jarhuttānā* to shake violently (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 1402). *Koṇḍa sar-* (-t-) to remove dust by shaking, shake off a hand; (BB) (hen) to flap wings. *Kui sarpa* (*sart-*) to flick off, dust off, shake out, flap wings; *jarpa* (*jar-*) to shake, shake dust off, flap, flick, beat the wings. *Kuwi (Su.) haṭ-* (-h-) (hen) to flap wings; (S.) *hanpinai* to thresh (with hand). Cf. 2298 *Ka. jaḍi*. / Cf. *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 5328, \**jhāṭayati*; there has been borrowing in one direction or the other, as *Koḷ. zaḍp-* to flick away (< *Mar.*). DEDS 372.

2404 *Go. (Tr.) sarānā* to drip (of water from wet clothes), dribble (of saliva); (Ph.) *sarānā* (tears) to be shed; (SR.) *saḍānā* to dribble (of sore eyes); (Mu.) *har-* to fall in drops; (Ma.) *ar-* to drain off (water from boiled rice) (*Voc.* 3351). *Pe. har-* (-t-) (leaves) to fall, (hair) to fall out; *ra-* (-t-) to cause (leaves) to fall, knock out (sesamum seeds).

*Manḍ. ha-* (-t-) (leaves) to fall off. DEDS 373.

2405 *Ta. cala-cal-enal* onom. expr. of (a) babbling, (b) splashing, pattering, as of rain; *calappu* (*calappi*-) to babble, prate; *calacala* (-pp-, -tt-) id., patter (as rain). *Ka. calamala, calapala* noise of bubbling water. *Tu. calacala* a bubbling noise. / For areal etymology, see 2366 *Ta. calacala*. DED 1987.

2406 *Ta. cali* (-pp-, -tt-) to become stale and sour, grow mouldy as food, as liquors in incipient fermentation, rot. *Ma. calikka* to grow mouldy, rotten. *Ka. caliya* state of growing putrid. DED 1988.

2407 *Ta. calai* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow tired, become weary (Annamalai, p. 875). *Ma. calikka, caluṇṇuka* to shake, be frightened. *Ka. cali* to fear, succumb, be deprived of one's power or high spirit, become tired. *Tu. calipuni* to shake. *Te. jaluka* trembling, tremor, fear. Cf. 2297 *Ka. jaḍi*. DED(N) 1989.

2408 *Ta. cali* cold, chilliness; *ali, tali* coolness. *Ka. cali, cali, sali* coldness, cold, coolness, chill, frost, snow, etc. *Tu. cali, cali, sali* cold, chilliness, shivering as in ague; cold, chilly; *cavuli, cavuli* cold. *Kor. (O.) talli* id. *Te. cali* cold, low temperature, sensation of cold, chilliness; *calimiri, caluva, callana, calladamu* coolness, cold; *calla* cool, cold; *callagā* in a cool or cold manner, calmly, gently; *calidi* rice cooked in the evening and kept for use in the following morning, stale food, breakfast. *Pa. (S.) talla* coolness. *Ga. (P.) calandi* cold rice serving for breakfast; *saldi* early morning. *Koṇḍa salan* cold, cool; *salva* breakfast; *saldi* id., (B.) early morning. *Kuwi (Isr.) salma* cool; *saldi* mid-morning. Cf. 3045 *Ta. tap*. DED(S) 1990.

2409 *Ta. cali* catarrh, mucus blown out of the nose, phlegm; (-pp-, -tt-) to catch cold; *calippu* catarrh. *Ma. cali* mucus; semen. *Te. jalubu* a cold, catarrh, influenza. *Ga. (S.) jalbu* id. DED 1991.

2410 *Ma. aliyan* brother-in-law, wife's brother or sister's husband. *Ko. ayl* brother-in-law, male cross-cousin (male speaking); *ayl ba-vn* brothers-in-law, male cross-cousins (collectively); *mal ayl* son-in-law who lives in father-in-law's house. *Ka. aliya* son-in-law; *aliyatana* state of being a son-in-law. *Tu. aliya* son-in-law, nephew. *Te. aliḍu, aliḍuḍu* son-in-law; *aliyamu* feast or entertainment given to son-in-law by father-in-law immediately after the marriage. *Koḷ. sa-nzin* (*pl. sa-inikul*) younger sister's husband; *sanna* mother's younger sister; (SR.) *sanmā* id., sister's daughter. *Nk. sānikul, sājin* son-in-law, younger sister's husband. *Nk. (Ch.) sanjil* bridegroom. *Pa. calniḍ* (*pl. kul*) bridegroom. *Ga. (Oil.) salniḍ* (*pl. kil*) son-in-law, younger sister's husband. *Go. (Tr.) sannē* son-in-law; *sanne-miār* sister's daughter; *sanne-marri* sister's son; *sēlar-sanne* younger sister's

husband; (SR.) sanai son-in-law; sane younger sister's husband; (Y.) sare, sade, (Mu.) hare, (Ma.) anne, arne daughter's husband (Voc. 3327); (ASu.) sarē, (LuS.) hunnē son-in-law. *Konḍa* sapin, (with reference to 3rd person) sapisi id. *Kuwi* (P.) hone, (F.) honesi id. *Br.* salum son-in-law; brother-in-law (or from IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13871, *syālā*). DED(S) 1970, and from DED(S) 256.

2411 *Ta.* alai curds, curdled milk, buttermilk, butter; alji butter. *Ka.* ale buttermilk. *Tu.* alē, alē id. *Te.* calla curds or curdled milk, buttermilk. *Kol.* salla buttermilk. *Nk.* sala id. *Pa.* calla id. *Go.* (LuS.) hulla id.; (Koya Su.) alla id. *Konḍa* (BB) sala id. *Kuwi* (Su.) sala eyu id. DED(S, N) 1992.

2412 *Ta.* callal mud, slush; calacala (-pp-, -tt-) to be wet, muddy, sloppy; allal, alakkār, alaru mud, mire. *Ma.* calla bog, sludge; calī, celī, cella mud, mire; calumpu bog, slush. *Ka.* caliya state of growing muddy; alla-nela bog, morass. DED(S) 1993.

2413 *Ta.* callu (calli-) to slacken, abate. *Ma.* calluka to slacken. DED 1994.

2414 *Ta.* callu, callai trouble, annoyance; callu-ppullu quarrel, trouble, worry. *Ma.* callu bad, rude; callakkan a very passionate man; callattam meanness. *Ko.* cal act of troubling or causing trouble. *To.* sol hindrance, inconvenience. DED 1995.

2415 *Ta.* callu-kkay tender and undeveloped green fruit. *Ma.* callu unsubstantial, unripe. *Ka.* jallu unsubstantiality, emptiness, hollowness, worthlessness, defect; jalluga a weak, feeble man; jallu worthlessness, emptiness, hollowness; ? jaradu unsubstantiality, uselessness; (Coorg) salke lean. *Tu.* callu, (B-K.) callu stupid, dull, timorous, imbecile, weak, useless; callapini to get weak, become useless; calle a weak or timid man. *Kui* sadu (pl. satka) an empty ear of corn; an unfarmed grain, husk with no grain inside. DED(S) 1996.

2416 *Pa.* car- to be torn (cloth, etc.); carip- (carit-) to tear. *Go.* (Tr.) sarraṇā to be split as wood, be torn (of clothes, shoes, paper, etc.); (W.) sarrahāṇā to tear; (G. Mu.) har-, (Ma.) ar- (aht-), (S.) har-, ar- to be torn (Voc. 3338). *Pe.* ri- (-t-) id.; rip- (-t-) to tear. *Kur.* carṇā to tear, rend, dilacerate with the teeth, plough for the first time in the year. *Malt.* care to cut as with the teeth or scissors; cartre to cause to cut with scissors. DED(S) 1951.

2417 *Go.* (Tr.) sarri road, walk; (A. Y.) sari, (G.) harri, (Mu.) harr, (Ma.) ar(i), (M.) har, (S.) hari, (Ko.) ar road (Voc. 3339). *Konḍa* sari (pl. saRku) way, path. *Pe.* hazi id. ? *Kuwi* (S. Su.) jiyu, (P. F.) jiru id, road. ? *Tu.* sādi id. ? *Ka.* (Tipt.) ādi track, way (< Tu.). Cf. 405 *Ta.* āru. DED(S) 1953.

2418 *Ka.* sari paste, gum, glue. *Te.* (B.) cari, sari starch; paste or gruel used as paste. ? *Kui* sadali gum, resin. DEDS 374.

2419 *Te.* aru, aru neck. *Pa.* car (obl. carr-, pl. cartil) id. ? *Ta.* eruttu id.; eruttam id., nape of neck. ? *Ma.* erattu back of the neck; eruttam neck, back of the neck. DED 1997.

2420 *Pa.* caruṇ (prob. caruṇ) sāl tree. *Go.* (Mu.) harṇ, (Ma.) arṇi, (M.) harang, (Ko.) arṇ māra id. (Voc. 3525). *Konḍa* (BB) sargi id. *Pe.* hergi mar id. *Kui* jargi id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) hargi id. / Cf. Halbi sargi id. DEDS 375.

2421 *Te.* caracu to slap or strike with the open hand or with something broad, clap, pat; carapu a slap or clap with the open hand. *Go.* (Mu.) jah- to beat, fight, strike with hammer (Voc. 1409). *Konḍa* saR- (-t-) to slap with hand, clap hands, thrash (as clothes against a rock in washing). *Pe.* hah- (hast-) to beat. *Kui* sahpa (saht-) to beat, thrash, belabour, slap; n. beating, thrashing. *Kuwi* (Su.) hah- (hast-) to thresh with flail; (F.) hassali (hast-), (S.) hah'nai id. Cf. 320 *Ta.* arai. DEDS 376.

2422 *Ka.* jare, jari, jere, jeri to rebuke, abuse, jeer at; n. an imprecation or term of abuse; jaraha rebuke, censure; jarvu, jabbu, jabarisu, jabbarisu to chide, scold, abuse, rebuke. *Tu.* jaripuni, jarepuni, jarpuni to insult, jeer, despise. DED 1998.

2423 *Ka.* cannu, cennu straightness, beauty, grace, niceness, properness, elegance; canna, cenna a man of beauty, a handsome man; fem. canni, canne, cenne; cannage handsomely, nicely, properly; canniga a handsome, fine man. *Tu.* canna handsome, well. *Te.* cennu beauty, grace, elegance, manner, way. Cf. 328 *Ko.* anv and 2328 *Ta.* cantam. DED 1999(a).

2424 *Kur.* canxnā to turn stale (of cooked things, meat or vegetables), turn mouldy (as bread). *Malt.* cange to be or become rotten (of cooked food); cangro rotten. Cf. 2341 *Ta.* avi. DED 2000.

2425 *Ta.* cannai timber used as a lever to help the movement of temple car. *Ka.* sanne, sonne a lever. *Tu.* sanne-koly id. DED 2001.

2426 *Ta.* cā (cāv-/cākv-, cett-) to die, be spoiled or blighted (as crops), be exhausted; cāvu death, ghost; cākkāṭu death; cettal dying; ? ceku (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill. *Ma.* cāka (catt-) to die; cāku death, mortality; cāvu death, case of death, mourning feast; catta dead. *Ko.* ka-ī ca-v person who dies somewhere so that his body is not found (ka-ī jungle). *To.* soy- (sot-) to die (of others than Tōdas); so-f-Badaga funeral. *Ka.* sāy (sattu) to die; sāvu death, a corpse. *Koḍ.* ca-l- (ca-v-, catt-) to die; ca-vu corpse. *Tu.* sapini, taipini to die, be starved; sāile ghost; sāvu, tāvu death, mourning feast. *Te.* caccu (cā-, cāv-) to die, fade, wither, cease, disappear; adj. dead, vigourless, insipid; cāvu death; campu to kill, put to death; campuḍu killing. *Pa.* cay- (cān-) to

die; cān corpse. *Ga.* (Oll.) say- (sad-, san-), (S) cay-, (S.) sā- (sāg-, say-, etc.) to die. *Go.* (Tr.) saīānā (sās-), (W. SR.) sāyānā, (L.) hānā, (Mu. M. S.) hā- to die; (SR.) sānāl corpse; (L.) hāva, (W.) sātal dead (Voc. 3335). *Konḍa* sā- (-t-) to die; sap- to kill. *Pe.* hā- (-t-) to die, (fire) to go out; hātpa- to extinguish (fire). *Manḍ.* hā- to die, (fire) to go out; hāt- to extinguish (fire). *Kui* sāva (sāt-) to die, be ill, suffer; n. death, illness, suffering; sāppa (sāpt-) to kill, extinguish; n. act of killing, extinguishing. *Kuwi* (F.) hāiali (hat-), (S.) hānai, (Su.) hā- (-t-) to die; (Isr.) hāki death. *Kur.* khē'cānā (keccas) to die, fall out of use (as a law); (Hahn) khīu, (Grignard, Bleses) khī'u mortal. *Malt.* keye (kēc-) to die; keype dead; keyu mortal; keytre to let die, suppose someone dead; kagle to die. *Br.* kahing (past kask-, neg. kas-) to die, die down (of fire); kasifing, kasfing to kill. Cf. MBE 1961b. / Cf. Skt. sāva- corpse. DED(S, N) 2002.

2427 *Ko.* ca-k (ca-yk-) to make to grow, rear, support; ? ca-kn tameness (but not really tractable or domesticated). *To.* so-k (so-ky-) to rear (in songs). *Ka.* sāku to bring up, foster, rear, nurse, keep, protect, preserve; n. bringing up, fostering, etc.; sākisū to cause to bring up, etc. *Koḍ.* ca-k- (ca-ki-) to rear (child, young animal). *Tu.* sānkuni to foster, nourish, nurse, bring up, take care of, protect, shelter; caus. sānkāvuni; sānkāpē fostering, nursing, nourishing, bringing up, adoption. *Te.* sāku to rear, bring up, foster, educate, train up; sākudu rearing, bringing up. Cf. 3153 *Ta.* tānku. DED(S) 2003.

2428 *Ta.* cāku excuse, pretext. *Ka.* sāku id., pretence, palliation. *Te.* sāku pretence, pretext, plea, excuse. DED 2004.

2429 *Te.* ākali hunger, appetite; ākonu to be hungry. (SAN) ākonnatanamu hunger. *Nk.* (Ch.) sāka, sak(k)a id. *Pa.* cākol hunger, famine. *Pe.* haki hunger. *Manḍ.* haki id. *Kui* saki id., fasting, starvation. *Kuwi* (F. S. Su.) haki hunger. DED(S, N) 2005.

2430 *Ta.* cāy (-v-, -nt-) to march in crowds, happen, succeed. *Ko.* ca-g (ca-yg-) (man) becomes old, (span of time) is past, (disease) is cured, (possessions) are moved from one house to another; ca-gc- (ca-gc-) to live, shift (possessions) from one house to another. *Ka.* sāgu to go, move forward, proceed, advance, continue in time, last, come upon with grievous effect (as trouble), be brought about, achieved, or accomplished; sāgu, sāga advance, improvement, cultivation, tillage; sāgavalī, sāguvalī cultivation; sāgisu to cause to go or go on, carry on, cause to proceed or advance, perform or do, conduct, carry on, manage, convey, sustain, maintain, foster, nourish, cultivate. *Tu.* sāguni to proceed, progress (as work), be dispatched (as goods), move forward, advance; sāgu prosecution, progress, as of work; sāgāvuni to expedite (as work), send, dispatch (as goods), do a

thing perfunctorily; sāguvalī, sāgoli, sāgvalī farming, tillage, cultivation of land. *Te.* cāgu, sāgu to go on, proceed, get on, advance, continue, last, be successful, be effective, take effect; n. cultivation, tillage; sāginu to conduct, carry on, proceed with, continue; sāguḍaḍi cultivation, tillage. *Kuwi* (S.) sāginai to manage; (Isr.) sāg- (-it-) to grow, spread out, file out, proceed. DED(N) 2006.

2431 *Kur.* cāxnā to sow, scatter seed. *Malt.* cāge to divide, scatter, sow. DEDS 377.

2432 *Ta.* cākkaiyan member of a caste whose profession in ancient times was to sing and dance in temples and palaces; cākkai-kkūttu dance performed by Cākkaiyan. *Ma.* cākki, pl. hon. cākkīyar, cākyār a caste of half-brahmans who sing and dance before gods and brahmans. DEDS 378.

2433 *Ma.* cāmpu length, stretch. *Ka.* cācu to stretch out, hold out, extend, stretch forth, put out as the hand, etc.; cāpu stretch, length, extent; jambu length; jāgisu to stretch or raise (the body to its full extent); jāpu the measure of a long stride; sāgu to lengthen, extend; dāpu stretch, etc.; the measure of a stride. *Koḍ.* ca-c- (ca-ci-) to stretch out (hand), straighten; ca-njē (past verbal adj. of \*ca-y-, ca-nj-) to be straight straight. *Tu.* cācuni to stretch out, hold out. *Te.* cāgu to be stretched or extended; extend, lengthen; fall prostrate; cāgilu to prostrate oneself, lie down, recline; cāgilinta prostrating oneself before an idol; cācu to extend (tr.), stretch, lengthen; cāpu id.; n. extending, stretch, extent, length, a full piece of cloth; jampu long; delay, procrastination; jāgu delay; sāgu to extend, lengthen, expand, spread out, prostrate oneself; sāgāḍu, sāgilāḍu to fall down at full length. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 131) sāgeng to stretch (intr.). *Go.* (Tr.) sāhatānā (sāhc-) to stretch out (one's hands or feet as women do when fighting); (Tr. SR.) sāgānā, (Ch.) sāng- to spread as a creeper; (Ph.) sāhcānā, sāhtānā to make to grow or spread; (SR.) cāhānā to stretch; (Mu.) hāh- to spread, extend; (Ma.) ān- to stretch, be elongated; caus. ān-; (Ko.) āng- to be stretched out; tr. āh- (Voc. 3365). *Konḍa* sāg- (-it-) (body or limbs) to be stretched out to full length; sāk- to stretch out (fingers, limbs); sāp- to stretch out (tongue, hands, legs). *Pe.* jāc- (jācc-) to stretch (tr.). *Manḍ.* jāc- to stretch out (hand). *Kui* sāhpā (sāht-), sāspa (sāst-) to stretch out, lengthen out (limbs), stretch across (web, tendril); sākarī n. span. *Kuwi* (S.) hāh'nai (hāst-) to stretch (hands, etc.); jānjina to outstretch. *Malt.* cāgle to stretch the legs apart; cāglo one who walks with legs stretched apart; cāqltre to cause the legs to be stretched apart. ? *Ta.* cāpu (cāpi-) to stretch out as the arms and legs from lassitude. DED(S) 2007.

2434 *Pe.* hās (pl. -ku) necklace, beads. *Manḍ.* hāc (pl. -ke) id. DEDS 379.



2435 *Kuwi* (Mah.) hēccā ॥ flat rock. *Kur.* cācā stone, pebble, rock. *Malt.* cāce stone. DED(S) 2008.

2436 *Ta.* cāci mother's milk (nursery). *Ka.* cāci, tāci a childish word for the female breast. *Te.* cāci woman's breast (B. a child's word). DED 2009.

2437 *Ka.* jāju, jādu colour of red ochre, red colour. *Te.* jāju, jādu redness. (R. Ramachandra Rao, *Descriptive Grammar of Pampa Bhārata*, p. 356: derived from Skt. dhātu-) DED 2010.

2438 *Ka.* sāṭi likeness, similarity; like, equal. *Te.* sāṭi, sāṭika equal, like, similar; equality, likeness, similarity, an equal, ॥ parallel. DED 2011.

2439 *Ma.* cātuka, cāṭuka to throw; cāṭtuka to throw darts, hurl; cāṭṭu a hurl. ? *Ka.* jādisu to throw. *Tu.* cāṇḍuni to fling ॥ spear. DED 2012.

2440 *Ta.* (NTD) cāṭṭam jumping. *Ma.* cāṭuka to leap; cāṭikka to make to leap; cāṭṭam a leap; cāṭṭu jumping. *Kur.* cāṭaxnā (cāṭxyas) to stride, stride across, jump over. *Malt.* cāṭte to jump over. DED(S) 2013.

2441 *Ka.* cāṭu ॥ a refuge, shelter, anything that screens from rain, wind or heat of the sun. *Te.* cāṭu concealment, cover, shelter, screen; cāṭu-paḍu to be concealed or hidden. *Konda* sāṭu hiding, secret place. *Kuwi* (Isr.) sāṭ- (it-) to block out light, cover up. DED(S) 2014.

2442 *Ta.* cāṭai appearance, feature, similarity, inclination, tendency, temperament, hint, significant gesture, trifle, slightness. *Ma.* cāṭa faint notice of something, a trace. *Ko.* jaṭ sign (made by hands, eyes, etc.). *Ka.* jādu, jāde mark of a footstep or of a carriage wheel, track, trace, a slight or faint notice, wink, hint. *Te.* jāḍa a sign, trace, track; hint, intimation, way, manner. DED 2015.

2443 *Ta.* cāṭṭi, cāṭṭai whip, string to spin top. *Ma.* cāṭṭa whipcord, whip. *Ko.* jaṭ string to spin top. *Ka.* cāṭi whip. *Te.* jāṭi, (VPK) cāṭi id. *Kol.* saṭ id. DED(S) 2016.

2444 *Ta.* cāṇ span (measurement). *Ma.* cāṇ. *Ko.* gaṇ. *To.* kiṇ. *Ka.* gēṇ, gēṇa, gēṇu. *Koḍ.* caṇi. *Tu.* gēṇy, gēṇa. *Te.* jēṇa. *Kol.* zeṇa. DED 2017.

2445 *Ka.* cāṇa, cāṇa, cēṇa ॥ small chisel. *Tu.* cēṇy, cēṇy awl, chisel. *Te.* sēṇamu id. DED 2018.

2446 *Ta.* cāṇāṇ member of the Shāṇār caste whose occupation is toddy drawing; cāṇār Shāṇār. *Ma.* cāṇāṇ, cāṇāṇ a caste of palmyra cultivators in Travancore. DED 2019.

2447 *Ta.* cāṇṭu menstrual discharge. *Ma.* cāṇṭu semen. *Te.* sāḍu id. *Konda* sāṇḍ(u) the

fluid ejection from the female or the male genital organ. DED(S) 2020.

2448 *Ta.* cāṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to daub, smear, anoint; cāṇṭam sandal; cāṇṭu sandal tree, sandal paste, black pigment made of burnt rice or ragi used as tilaka, sacred ashes, paste, mortar, plaster; cāṇṭu sandalwood; cāṭur (-pp-, -tt-) to daub, besmear. *Ma.* cāṇṭu compound ointment of sandal, camphor, musk and saffron; cement; tar. *Ka.* sādu, sāṇḍu a fragrant substance, perfume, the black colour made of burnt rice or ragi with which females and children mark their foreheads. *Koḍ.* caṇḍi sandalwood. *Tu.* sāḍikē smearing. *Te.* cāḍu to rub into a paste, (K. also) sharpen blade on stone; n. a black spot on the forehead, beauty spot, a black preparation of burnt rice, etc., used for beauty spot on the forehead; (Inscr.) cāṇṭu-paḍi sandal paste. / Cf. Skt. candana- sandal (tree, wood, paste) (whence borrowed forms, e.g. *Te.* candanam, *To.* todonm); cf. (Kauṭ.) sāṭana- a kind of sandal. DED 2021.

2449 *Ta.* cāṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to put on, adorn (idols, great persons), wear as a caste mark; n. wearing as a garland. *Te.* cāṭu to wear (K. esp. holy clothes, caste mark, etc.). Cf. *Ma.* cāṭṭuka, s.v. 2460 *Ta.* cār. DED 2022.

2450 *Ta.* cāṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to beat, thrash; n. beating, thrashing. *Ko.* caṭ- (caṭ-ty-) to give a blow to, beat. DED 2023.

2451 *Ka.* jāni-giḍa a small tree, *Grewia abutilifolia*; (Lush.) jāṇa *G. asiatica*; ṭaḍa-jāṇa *G. tiliaefolia*; kari-jāṇa *G. orbiculata*. *Te.* (SAN) jāṇa a kind of tree; (Lush.) jāṇa *G. orbiculata*; nalla-jāṇa, pedda-jāṇa *G. asiatica*. DEDS 380.

2452 *Ta.* cāppai mat made of grass or rushes. *Ma.* cāppa hut, shed of leaves. *To.* so-py sleeping mat (< Badaga). *Ka.* cāpa, cāpe, sāpe mat. *Te.* cāpa id. *Nk.* cāpa id. *Pa.* cāp id. *Go.* (Y.) cāpre, (G.) cāpi, (Mu.) cāp, (Ma.) sāpi, (Ko.) cāpa id. (*Voc.* 1299). *Konda* sāpa id. *Kuwi* (Su.) sāpe, (S.) cāpe id. DED(S) 2024.

2453 *Ta.* cāmpu (cāmpi-) to wither, droop, perish, pine away, close up as flowers, decline, shrink, lose consciousness, grow dim as the eyes; cāmpal, cāmpar ashes, withered flower, old age; cāy (-v-, -nt-) to grow thin; cāyvu deficiency. *Ma.* cāmpuka to contract itself, shut, blink as eyes; cāmpal contracting, closing; ashes. *Tu.* cāmbuni to close, shut, shrivel as a flower. DED 2025, and from DED 307.

2454 *Ta.* cāmpu (cāmpi-) to pull in by jerks, haul, draw in, pump. *Tu.* cāmbuni to lift with a lever; cāpaṇa a lever. DEDS 381.

2455 *Ta.* cāy sedge; ? *Tu.* cā *Andropogon schoenanthus*. DEDS 382.

2456 *Ta.* cāy (-v-, -nt-) to incline, hang down, decline as a heavenly body, bend, turn down as the ear, recline, lie down, give

way, break, flee, be partial, biased, deviate, lean; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to incline, bend or stoop, turn in a new direction, drive, steer, prejudice, spoil, defeat; cāyvu slope, declivity, etc.; cāyppu slope, slant, side or declivity of a mountain, sloping roof, etc.; cāyal inclining, etc. *Ma.* cāyka to incline, lean to one side, rest or lie on, settle down, disappear; cāyal, cāccal bending sideways as a falling tree, side, inclination; cāykka to lean against, bend, put one on the other, lower, level the ground by beating, lie down to sleep; cāyvu, cāyippu inclination; āyka to bend as for an exertion; ācuka to bend forward, incline, bow. *Koḍ.* taye- (-p-, -t-) to level field and break up clods with a plank drawn by bullocks; n. plank thus used (cf. *Ma.* cāykkā). *Tu.* cācuni to bow. *Te.* cāya side, direction, quarter, vicinity, neighbourhood. *Maṇḍ.* hē-, jē- to descend; *cav.* hēpa-, jēpa-; (for Maṇḍ. and its relationship with *Kui* in this entry, see Burrow 1976, pp. 40-1). *Kui* jāpa (jāt-) to descend; n. descent; jāppa (jāpt-) to cause to descend. DED(S) 2026.

2457 *Ta.* cāy brilliance, light, beauty, colour, fame, reputation; cāyam colour, tinge, tint, dye, true colour, real nature; cāyal beauty, gracefulness, colour, likeness, resemblance, reflected image, shadow; āy (-v-, -nt-) to be or become beautiful; n. beauty; ai beauty; aiṭu that which is beautiful, beauty; aiya beautiful. *Ma.* cāy beauty; cāyam colour, dye, paint; cāyal shape, figure, resemblance, beauty, colour. *Ko.* ca-yv colour. *Koḍ.* ca-y beauty; ca-yli well (*adv.*); ca-yka-rē handsome man; *fem.* ca-ykarati. ? *Kui* sānja (sānji-) to be proper, good, right, beautiful, bright; n. goodness, beauty; *adv.* beautifully; *pl. action* sāska (sāski-). DED(S) 2027.

2458 *Kol.* say- (sayt-) to leave, let go, release; sasi- (sasit-) to leave (say- + si- to give); (SR.) say- to leave. *Nk.* say- leave, abandon. *Nk.* (Ch.) say- to leave. *Pa.* cāy-id.; (S.) cāyip- (cāyipt-) to cause to leave, wean. *Ga.* (Oll.) say- to leave, abandon; (S.) say key- to leave, let loose; (S.) say- to leave, heal (*intr.*); sāyupp- to heal a wound. ? *To.* toy- (toc-) to give the slip to. Cf. 2351 *Ka.* say. DED(S, N) 2028.

2459 *Ka.* jāyila dog. *Tu.* jāyala-nāyi wolf-dog. *Te.* jāgilamu hound, hunting dog. DED 2029.

2460 *Ta.* cār (-v-, -nt-) to reach, approach, depend upon, take shelter in, be near to, be associated or connected with, unite, be related to, resemble, lean on, recline against; n. joining, uniting, place, situation, side; cārpu place, side, help, support, refuge, shelter, attachment, birth, bias, partiality, friendship, approximation, nearness; cārpu place, residence, pial, refuge, basis, help, support, means, attachment, vicinity, partiality; cārntōr relatives, friends; cārṭtu (cārṭti-) to cause to lean, support, join, unite, connect;

cārcci leaning, uniting, connexion, approach, support; cārppu sloping roof; cārāl drawing near, side, slope of mountain; cārī side, wing, row, series; cārṭtu (cārṭti-) to close as a door (= cārṭtu); ār (-v-, -nt-) to combine with, belong to. *Ma.* cāruka to lean against, rely upon, be attached to, be shut, place against, put on; cārā bending sideways, nigh, close; cārāl leaning against, inclination, side, declivity of hill, support; cārikka to lay against in order to support, shut the door; cārṇavar kinsmen; cārcca relation by blood; cārṭtu joining, assemblage; cārṭtuka to join as wood, put on dress, adorn, throw on (see 2449 *Ta.* cāṭṭu); cārṭtikka to adorn as an image with flowers. *Ko.* ca-ry near; ar ca-ry left side; val ca-ry, val ka-ry right side; o ca-ry one side; val ca-rym all around. *To.* so-ry near (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka.* sār to come or go near or to, approach, be or become near, join, associate oneself to, come to hand, be obtained, come about, come or go, be applied or used; sārāṇ nearness, proximity; sārē being near, nearness, proximity, union; sārke approach, nearness, proximity; sārccu to make oneself come or go near or to, go near, approach; make go or come near or to, apply to, put to, on, or in, put; ār to be united. *Koḍ.* ca-ce relationship, kinship. *Tu.* sārṭi encountering, meeting, happening, occurring. *Te.* tāru to move about, wander, stroll, (K. also) approach, go near; tāru-konu to approach, (K.) meet, attack; tāru(cu) to bring together, join, procure (as a procurer). ? Cf. 2814 *Ta.* cēr. DED(N) 2030.

2461 *Pe.* hār- (t-) to be left over. *Kui* sārā (sārī-) to be in excess, exceed; n. excess; *adv.* exceedingly; srāppa (srāpt-) to cause to exceed; srāpsi more, excessively. *Kuwi* (F.) hār- to remain, be left over; (S.) hārīnai to remain; hārī kinai to spare; hāra, hāreka many, much. DEDS 383.

2462 *Ta.* cārāṇai purslane-leaved trianthema, *Trianthema decandra*. *Ma.* cārāṇa *T. monogyna*; (B.) *Boerhavia diffusa*. DED 2031.

2463 *Ta.* cāram scaffolding, sticks tied to the smaller branches of a flower-tree as a scaffold for picking flowers. *Ko.* ca-ram (obl. ca-rt-) beams on which floor of attic is laid. *Ka.* sārā, sārave scaffolding. *Te.* sārūva scaffolding, a small bank, a bridge. *Pe.* hāra bridge. *Kuwi* (S.) sārā id. DED 2032.

2464 *Ta.* cārī time, turn. *Ma.* sārī id. *Ka.* sārī, sārē id. *Tu.* sārī, sārṭi id. *Te.* sārī id., repetition, occasion. DED 2033.

2465 *Ga.* (S.) sārū pancake. *Go.* (A. Y.) sārī, (Tr. W.) sārī, (Ch.) sārī, (Ph.) sārī, (G. Mu.) hārī, (Ma.) āri bread (*Voc.* 3371). *Pe.* hārī bread, cake. *Maṇḍ.* hārī id. *Kuwi* (F.) hē'ra, (S.) hēra, hē'ra id. DEDS 385.

2466 *Te. sārinca* to extend, spread. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sār* (-it-) to spread (e.g. sore). DEDS 384.

2467 *Ka. jārige-huḷi-mara* Mysore gamboge tree, *Garcinia morella* Desr. *Tu. jārige* *G. pictoria* [G. *morella* Desrouss. = *G. pictoria* Roxb.] DED 2034.

2468 *Kol. sa-r* (pl. *sa-dl*), (Kin.) *cār* (pl. *caḍl*) thorn. *Nk. sār* (pl. *sādl*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) sār* id. *Pa. cāka* id. *Ga. (P.) sāp* (pl. -ul), (S.) *cappū* id.; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *sappu* id., spine, spike. *Go. (Tr.) sāp*, (G.S.) *hāp*, (Mu.) *hāp* (pl. *hāhk*), (Ma.) *āp(i)* (pl. *ā'ku*) thorn (*Voc.* 3369). *Koṇḍa sāmhu* (pl. *sāpku*) id. *Kui sāpu*, (K.) *hāpu* id. *Kuwi* (Su.P.) *hāpu* (pl. *hāpka*), (F.) *hāpu*, (S.) *hāpu* id. DED(S) 2035.

2469 *Kur. cār* a tree of the reed kind, which grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet (its wood is very hard and serves to make penholders and arrow-shafts); arrow-shaft, arrow. *Malt. cāru* arrow. DED 2036.

2470 (a) *Ta. cāl* (cāl-, cāl-) to be abundant, full, be suitable, fitting, be great, noble; be sufficient; *n.* fullness, abundance; *cālpu* excellence, nobility; *cālōr* the great, the noble. *Ma. cāla* richly, fully. *Ko. ta-r na-to-n* a Toda of the division that includes the clans of *To-ro-r* and *Niry* (*ta-r na-r* = *To-ro-r*); *ta-d* *nay* ghee brought to the Kota village ceremony by the Todas (of the clan related in the *jaimani* economy). *To. to-r* important man; clan(s), people of the clan, esp. of the clans of the higher-ranking moiety; the higher-ranking moiety (usually called *to-rōas*); the Todas (in contrast to the *Tamilians*); *to-ro-r* *n.* pr. of the chief hamlet of one of the clans (lit. place of the *to-r*). *Ka. sāl, sālu* to be sufficient or enough, suffice. *Te. cāl* to be able, capable, bear, endure, be enough, sufficient; *n.* sufficiency; *cāla* abundant, abundantly; *cālaka* ability; *cālami* insufficiency, inability. *Kol. (SR.) sāl* to be able, can. *Go. (Mu.) hālina* completely; *hālinahk* until it is complete (*Voc.* 3542); (*Koya Su.*) *āl* to be able. *Koṇḍa sāl* (-it-) to be capable of, be suitable. *Kuwi* (S.) *hāl* to suffice, be enough to.

(b) *Ko. ca-g* (ca-gy) to be possible; *ca-km* sufficiency; *ca-ko* it is enough; *ca-ky* enough. *To. so-k* enough. *Ka. sāku* he, she, or it is, they are sufficient or enough; *n.* sufficiency; sufficient, enough. *Tu. sāku* to suffice. DED(S, N) 2037.

2471 *Ta. cāl* furrow in ploughing, track of a sower while passing and reaping in sowing; *cālai* street, avenue, road. *Ma. cāl* furrow, channel, track, line, direction. *Ko. ca-l* furrow. *To. so-l* id. *Ka. sāl* a continuous line, a furrow. *Koḍ. ca-lli* line, furrow, one complete ploughing of a field, people related in any way by descent. *Tu. sālu* line, row, furrow. *Te. cāl* id., groove, track; *cālupu* line, row, series. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) sālu* furrow made by plough. *Go. (Ko.) āl* furrow (< *Te.*; *Voc.*

140). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) *sāl* id. DED(S) 2038.

2472 *Ko. ca-lm* (obl. *ca-lt*) debt, loan, account of all debts and credits, account of one's life, piece of advice. *To. so-lm* assets and liabilities. *Ka. sāl, sālu* to be bound to, become indebted, be placed under a debt, be obliged or under obligation, be required, fit or proper; *sāla* debt; *sāliga* debtor, creditor; *sālaṅguli* person who is wont to contract debt. *Koḍ. sa-la* a loan. *Tu. sāla* debt. DED(S) 2039.

2473 *Ka. jālari Shorea talura* Roxb., *S. laccifera* Wall. *Te. jālari Vatica laccifera*. [*S. Tabura* Roxb. = *S. laccifera* Heyne = *V. laccifera* W. & A.] DED 2040.

2474 *Ta. cāl* umbrella-thorn babul, *Acacia planifrons*; elephant thorn, *A. tomentosa*; buffalo-thorn cutch, *A. latronum*. *Ka. jāli* thorny babool tree, *A. arabica* Willd.; *A. Farnesiana*. *Te. (VPK) jāli, jāla* *A. arabica* (branches are cut and used for fencing). DED(S) 2041.

2475 *Ta. cālīkan, cālīyan* a caste of weavers. *Ma. cālīyan* a weaver. *Ka. sāliga, sāliya* id. *Tu. tālye* weaver; spider; (*Shanmugam*) *sālye* caste of weavers; *fem. sālyetti*. *Te. sāle* caste of weavers; *sāḷḍu, sālevādu* a weaver. *Ga. (S.<sup>2</sup>) sāle* pindake spider; *sāle patṭu* spider-web. *Kuwi* (S.) *sālīse* weaver. Cf. 2809 *Ta. cēṇṭiravar*. DED(S) 2042.

2476 *Kur. cāl* the 3 or 4 feet of free ground immediately in front of a house. *Malt. cāl* a threshing floor. DED 2043.

2477 *Ta. cālīkai* money-bag. *Ma. cālīka* id. *Ka. jālige* id., purse. *Te. jāliya, jāle, jāleya* a sort of purse. / ? < Skt. *jālaka*. DED 2044.

2478 *Ka. sāluva, sālya* a kind of bird, a hawk used in hunting. *Te. sāluva, sāluvanu, sālvamu* a species of hawk. / Cf. Skt. *jālīva, sāliya* a kind of hawk (*Mānasollāsa*). DED 2045.

2479 *Ta. cālai* oil sardine, sp. of *Clupea*. *Ma. cālai-min* sardine. DED 2046.

2480 *Kol. (Haig) sālē*, (Kin.) *salle*, (Pusad; BB 1957) *sāle* quail. *Nk. sālē* (*sālē*) id. DEDS 386.

2481 *Ta. cārāi* stripe. *Ka. cāra* line, streak. *Te. cāra, cārīka* line, streak, stripe. DED(S) 2047.

2482 *Ta. cāru* (cārī-) to slip off, slip down as from a tree, slant, incline as a post, deviate, flow, issue; *cārāl* drizzling rain; *carukku* (*carukki*-) to slip or slide, go astray; *n.* slipping, sliding; *caruku* (*caruki*-) to slip, slide, fall; *carukkal* slipperiness, slipping, slippery place. *Ma. cārūka* to run off or out, drizzle; *cārūka* to drizzle; *cārāl, cārāl, māra cārāl, cārū māra* drizzling rain. *Ka. jāru* to slip, slide, slip away, steal away, withdraw, retire, shrink, go off or start swiftly, run, drop or ooze out, flow, (knot) slips or becomes loose;

*n.* slipping, etc.; *jārisu* to make to slip, go away, etc.; *jāra, jārike, jāruvike* slipping, sliding, slipperiness, flowing, trickling. *Koḍ. ja-r* (*ja-ri*-) to slip, be slippery; *ja-rike* slipperiness, slippery. *Tu. jāruni* to slip, slide down, be slippery or smooth, tumble, fall down, be dislocated, shrink, hesitate, backslide, flee, flay, lop off as branches of a tree; *jāraṅgely* slipperiness, glibness, smoothness; *jārunāye* an unsteady man, a backslider; *jārele* a runaway, an unsteady man, a backslider, coward; *jārupaḍi, jārapaḍi* running away, decampment, retreat; *ilī-jāru* a slope, slipperiness (cf. 503 for *ilī*). *Te. jāru* to slide, glide, slip, become loose, ooze; *n.* slipperiness; slippery; *jārucu, jāru* to let slip or drop, let down, loosen; *jāruḍu* slipperiness, sliding, slipping; *jārumiḍi* a slipknot. *Go. (Ko.) jārar ā-* to slip (*Voc.* 1399). *Koṇḍa zār* (-it-) to slip, slide. Cf. 2360 *Ta. cari*. DED(S, N) 2048.

2483 *Ta. cāru* (cārī-) to sweep the threshing-floor and gather scattered grain. *Te. (K.) cāru* to sweep the threshing-floor with a broom. DED 2049.

2484 *Ta. cāru* juice, sap, water in which aromatic substances are infused, pepper water; *cāru* sap, juice, sweetness, tastiness, toddy, honey, treacle. *Ma. cāru* sap as of a palm tree, broth or soup, infusion, decoction. *Ka. cāru, sāru* sap, juice, broth, relish in a liquid state, well-seasoned sauce, pepper water. *Tu. cāru* a kind of pepper water; *sāru* sap, soup, broth. *Te. cāru* tamarind soup or broth; (*Merolu*) *cāru* a kind of curry. *Pa. kēd* broth. *Kui* (P.) *jau dhal*, gravy, soup (from *DBIA* 166). *Kuwi* (F.) *jaiyū* curry; (S.) *jāyu* sauce, curry; (Su.) *jāyu* cooked pulse; (Isr.) *jāyu* kuca vegetables. / Cf. *Mar. sār* a dilute mixture of tamarind, etc. DED(S) 2050.

2485 *Ta. āru* six; *āru-patu* sixty; *āru-nūru* 600; *ārumai* six; *āruvar* six persons; *av-āru* by sixes. *Ma. āru* six; *āru-patu* sixty; *āru-nūru* 600; *āruvar* six persons. *Ko. a-r* six; *ar vat* sixty; *a-r nu-r* 600; *ar va-py* six *pa-py* measures. *To. o-r* six; *pa-r* sixteen; *aroḍ* sixty; *o-r nu-r* 600; *ar xwa-w* six *kwa-x* measures. *Ka. āru* six; *āra-vattu, āru-vattu, ar-vattu* sixty; *āru-nūru, āru-nūru* 600; *āruvar, āruvar* six persons. *Koḍ. a-rī* six; *a-rane* sixth; *āru-vadi* sixty; *a-r nu-ri* 600. *Tu. āji* six; *ājane* sixth; *ājipa, ājippa, ājipa, ājpa* sixty. *Te. āru* six; *ājuguru, ājuguru* six persons; *āru-vadi, aruvai, aravai* sixty; *āru-vandru* sixty persons. *Kol. (SR. Kin., Haig) ār* six; (SR.) *ārgur* six persons. *Nk. (Ch.) sādi* six. *Go. (Tr.) sāruṅ* six; *sār* six each; (W.) *sārūṅ*, (Pat.) *haruṅ*, (M.) *ārū, hārūṅ*, (L.) *hārūṅ* six; (Y.) *sārūr*, (G.) *sārūr*, (Mu.) *hārūr, hārūr*, (Ma.) *ārūr* six (*masc.*) (*Voc.* 3372); *sarne* (W.) fourth day after tomorrow, (Ph.) sixth day (*Voc.* 3344); *Kui* (Letch-majee) *sāji* six; *sāja pattu* six times twelve dozen (= 864); (*Friend-Pereira*; *Gūmsar*

dialect) *saj* six; *sāji* six things; (K.) *hāja* six. DED(S) 2051.

2486 *Ta. cārū* (cārī-) to publish, announce, explain in detail, speak, mention, praise, beat as a drum; *n.* proclaiming, declaring, sound. *Ma. cārūka* to speak loud, call on gods and sing (as astrologers); *kuṇṇam cārūka* to declare guilty, impute a fault to. *Ko. ca-r* (*ca-ry*-) to tell news of in all places. *Ka. sāru* to cry out, proclaim aloud, publish; *sārisu* to cause to proclaim aloud, etc.; *sāruha* proclaiming aloud, etc. *Tu. sāriyuni* to proclaim, publish, preach, warn; *sāriyavuni* to cause to proclaim or publish. *Te. cāru* to proclaim, declare, announce, publish, make known to the public; *cārinca* to proclaim, declare, make known to the public, publish by beat of drum, tom-tom; *cāṇṇippu* proclamation, announcements, publishing by beat of drum; *cāṇṇa* proclamation. ? *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *hāt* (-it-), (F.) *hātali*, (S.) *hātinal* to call; (S.) *hātpu* the call; (Mah.) *hāṭu* a call. ? *Kur. cāl* voice, act of addressing, answering, shouting, shout (*Pfeiffer*). DED(S, N) 2052.

2487 *Kui jāna* crab. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 123) *jāna*, (D.) *jāna* id. DEDS 388.

2488 *Ta. cikkanavu* hardness, firmness. *Ka. jigaṭu, jigaṭe, jibaṭu* stickiness, gumminess, gum, birdlime; *jigi, jibi* thickness, viscosity, glutinousness, gum; *cigil, jigil* to be sticky, gummy, viscid, glutinous, adhesive, adhere, stick fast; *jibbu* stickiness, sap that issues from the stalk of the mango after it is cut from the tree; *cikaṇi* hard, substantial, thick, rich, fat. *Te. jigaṭa* gum, paste, slime, birdlime, stickiness, gumminess, viscosity; *jigi* viscosity, glutinousness; *jiguru* gum, birdlime; *cikka-baḍu, cikka-vaḍu* to become thick or inspissated; *cikkana* thickness as of a liquid, density, closeness of texture, etc.; *adj. cikkani*. *Kol. (Pat. p. 107) sikoṭ* sticky. *Go. (Y.) sever*, (A.) *sever*, (SR.) *saver*, (Tr.) *sowwer*, (M.) *hever*, (L.) *hevor*, (Ma.) *ever*, (Ko.) *ever* gum; (Mu.) *haver* birdlime (*Voc.* 3476). *Koṇḍa sika* thickness of fluid; *sikani* thick. / Cf. Skt. *cikka*-gum, birdlime (*Mānasollāsa*); *cikkana*-unctuous; any smooth liquid, gum; *Turner, CDIAL*, nos. 4780, 4782. DED(S) 2053.

2489 *Ta. imig* (-v-, -nt-) to sprout, shoot forth. *Ka. igaru, cigur, cigaru* id.; *n.* a sprout, shoot, young leaf; *cigi* to sprout, shoot. *Tu. igaruni, iguruni* to bud, germinate, shoot up; *iguru* bud, germ, tender shoot; *ciguru* sprout, bud, germ; *ciguruni, ciguruni, siguruni, tiguruni, tiguruni, tigruni, tiguluni* to sprout, shoot, germinate; *teguluni* to sprout, shoot, bud; *tegulu* a sprout, bud; (B-K.) *egulu*, ege a tender shoot. *Te. igirincu, igur(u)cu, ivirincu, ivur(u)cu* to bud or put forth buds, become red; *iguru, ivuru* a bud, sprout, shoot, red young leaf; *cigirincu, cigurucu* to put forth leaves, leaf; *ciguru, civuru* tender young leaf, sprout, shoot, sprig, young foliage, small twigs; *civaka, civva* twig, branchlet. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>)*

sigur tender leaf. *Kur.* cigā, cigi young plant just piercing the soil, small seedling; cigyānā to sprout, shoot, come out. /Cf. Mar. sigri a tender sprout or shoot. DED(S) 2054.

2490 *Ka.* cigali, ciguli a ball made of fried gingilli-oil seed mixed with jaggery. *Te.* (B.) cimili oilcake on which cattle are fed; (B.) cimmiri, cimmili (also Sañk.), cimmirupṭalu, cimmilunṭalu a sweetmeat made of fried sesamum seed with dry coco-nut kernels and sugar (eaten during pregnancy). /? Cf. Skt. śaṣkuli- a large round cake composed of ground rice, sesamum, and sugar, and cooked in oil; cf. *DBIA* 126. DED(S) 2055.

2491 *Ma.* cintuka to tear (as paper, leaves); cittu a shred, strip; iruka to saw, split (or with 542 *Ta.* fr). *To.* sixb sharp end of piece of wood (< Badaga). *Ka.* sigi to split (as wood), tear or rend with the teeth as sugar-cane; sigasu, sigisu to have split; sigulu to be split, cleft; split (*tr.*); sigur, siguru, sivaru, sivuru a splinter, a shiver (cf. s.v. 2600 *Ta.* ci); sibu bamboo-slit. *Tu.* tigipuni, tigipuni, (B-K.) sigipu to split, slit, cut, saw, tear; tiguruni, tigruni, tiguluni, siguruni to split; tigutē, tigite, tigite a split, splinter, slip, piece; (B-K.) tiburu a crack, split. *Te.* ciru to gash, rend, tear, cut in slices; cirudu tearing; cirugu, cinugu to be torn or rent; *n.* a tear or rent; cincu, cimpu to tear, rend; cimpi, ciniki ragged, tattered; a rent, tear. *Pa.* cik-, (S.) cikip- (cikit-) to tear; (S.) cigg- to be torn. *Go.* (Tr.) sinder a splinter of wood, bamboo, etc. (*Voc.* 3396); (M.) hikānā to tear; (G. Mu. L.) hik-, (Ma.) ik- to tear (*tr.*); (L.) hikaval carpenter. (*Voc.* 3560); (Koya Su.) iñ- to be torn; ik- to tear. *Kui* siki inba to be torn, frayed, split, snapped, broken; siri torn, split (or < IA). *Kuwi* (F.) sipla a splinter, chip; (F.) hissali, (S.) hih'nai to split. *Kur.* cira to divide (by rending, splitting, sawing) (or < IA). *Br.* ciring to slit, slice, tear open (or < IA). /Cf. Skt. cira- rag (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4843), and *ibid.* no. 4844 \*cirayati. DED(S, N) 2056.

2492 *Koṇḍa* sik- (-t) to laugh, smile; sikpis- (-t) to cause to laugh. *Maṇḍ.* hik- (-t) to laugh. *Kuwi* (F.) sikhali to grin; (T.) palka sik- id.; (Isr.) sik- to bare the teeth; sikla one who laughs a lot and for a long time. DEDS 389.

2493 *Pe.* hig- (hikt-) to lower head. *Kui* sika (siki-) to bend the head down, bow the head, droop the head. *Kuwi* (F.) hikali to crouch; (S.) hikk- to hang the head. DEDS 390.

2494 *Te.* cikilu to cry tenderly or fondly, as a child. *Kur.* cixnā to weep, cry, sob; *caus* cixta'anā, cixcixnā to have a mind to weep, have tears in the eyes. DEDS 391.

2495 *Ta.* cikka in brief, in a nutshell. *Ma.* cikkipi young, small (said of girls). *Ir.* cikkedu mosquito. *Ko.* ciku mouse. *Ka.* cikka, ciga little, small, young; ciku smallness,

littleness of size, used of grain and pulse; cikkatana childhood, youth. *Koḍ.* cik-kadake very young, tender arca-nut. *Tu.* cikka little, young, small, short; cikini tender, young, small; cikke a dwarf; (B-K.) cikkel a small variety of mouse. *Te.* cikikici small, little. *Go.* (Tr.) cikkal, (Ph.) cikkal muskrat (*Voc.* 1304); (ASu.) cikkal mouse. /Cf. Skt. cikka-gaja- = gaja-bālaka- (*Yasastilaka*); Pkt. cikka-small; cikka- a small or trifling matter; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4781, \*cikka- small. DED(S, N) 2057.

2496 *Ta.* cikkaṭi field-bean. *Te.* cikkuḍu the bean called *Dolichos lablab*. *Ga.* (S.) cikur bean(s) (< *Te.*) *Go.* (Ma. *Ko.*) cikur (kāya) a kind of beans (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 1303). *Koṇḍa* sikuṭi beans, *D. I.* DED(S) 2058.

2497 *Ta.* cikkam comb; cikkaru (cikkarī-) to disentangle; cikkarukki a kind of comb. *Ma.* cikukuka to disentangle, dry and dress the hair after bathing; cikkarukku to disentangle, comb out; cikkarukki a comb. *Ka.* sikkāṭi, sikkāṭige, sikkāṇige id. *Te.* cikkaṇṭu, cikkaṇṭe a sort of long comb with a few big teeth. DED(S) 2059.

2498 *Ta.* cikku (cikki-) to become entangled, complicated, be caught, ensnared, be obtained; *n.* tangle, twist, intricacy, snare, entanglement; cik-k-epa firmly, tenaciously, tightly, closely; cinṅku (cinṅki-) to be caught; ikal intricacy, obscurity, involvedness; ? ciṭṭukku a tangle. *Ma.* cikku being entangled, intricacy; cikukuka to be entangled. *Ko.* cik- (ciky-) to be caught, get in trouble, be got, obtained; cik- (cike-) to make to be caught, get, obtain; tik tangle in the hair. *To.* tik- (tiky-) to be trapped (physically or figuratively); sik knot or tangle in hair. *Ka.* sikkū, sigu (sikk-), sirkū, siliku, siluku, silku to become entangled, be caught, fall into the hands of, be got; sikkū, sirkū, silku state of being entangled, entanglement, intricacy, impediment, obstacle, trouble. *Koḍ.* cik-k- (cikki-) to become entangled. *Tu.* sikkuni, tikkuni to be ensnared, caught, seized, obtained; sikkāvuni, tikkāvuni to ensnare, entangle, button; sikkū, tikkū entanglement, intricacy, perplexity, distress; sikkāṭṭu, tikkāṭṭu labyrinth, intricacy; tikkāṭṭuni to be matted, be entangled, intricate; sikkuni to be entangled, be perplexed; salkuni to be entangled; salkāvuni to entangle; (B-K.) tirky, sirkū entanglement, difficulty. *Te.* cikku to be entangled, ensnared, be obtained, got, come to hand; *n.* a tangle, intricacy, difficulty, trouble. *Koḷ.* sik- (sikt-) to hang (*intr.*); sikip- (sikipt-) id. (*tr.*); (Pat., p. 159) sikkeng to get stuck. *Pa.* cirng- to get stuck, entangled, trapped; cikrip- (cikrit-) to trap, snare. *Ga.* (S.) sikkū entanglement (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) jirkānā to be caught on thorns, esp. of clothes; (W.) jirksānā to stick; (Ph.) jirkānā, jirksānā to get stuck; *caus.* jirk-sahtānā (*Voc.* 1424); (G.) hirk- to be trapped; (Mu.) hirk- to get stuck; *caus.* hirh-/hirih- to trap animals; (Ma.) arṅk-, (Ko.) irk- to get

stuck; (Tr.) hilkānā to be caught up, entangled, or stuck in anything; (SR.) hilgānā to entangle (*Voc.* 3553). *Kuwi* (F.) sikkū aiyaḷi to be tangled; (S.) cikku kinai to snare. DED(S, N) 2060.

2499 *Ta.* cik-k-epa quickly, promptly. *Ma.* cik-k-ennu, cikkanē resolutely, quickly. *To.* tign unexpectedly; tig ary- (ars-) to come to know suddenly. *Ka.* cekkane, jaggane quickly, speedily; cakkane quickly, fast, suddenly; cāga, cēga, cēgi, jēga, jēgi quickness; quickly. *Tu.* cakka quickly, at once. DED 2061.

2500 *Ta.* cikku modesty, shame (*loc.*). *Ko.* cig shame, self-respect. *To.* sig shame (in songs). *Ka.* siggu shame, decency, modesty, bashfulness, timidity, disgust; siggaḷi a person who is ashamed, a bashful person. *Te.* siggu shame, disgrace, dishonour, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty; siggari one who is ashamed, bashful or shy (masc. or fem.); fem. siggarikattiya (Otte); siggaritanamu bashfulness, shyness, shamefacedness; siggaru to have no shame; siggidi a shameless or brazen-faced person. *Go.* (M.) sig shame (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 3382). *Koṇḍa* sigu id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) siku, sigu id. DED(S) 2062.

2501 *Ta.* cinṅka-vāgai, cinṅkan-vāgai a variety of plantain introduced from Ceylon (said to be < *Sinhala*- Ceylon). *Ma.* cinṅhan a sort of plantain; cinṅha-ppagam, cinṅha-vāga its fruit. *Koḍ.* cingē ba-ḷe sp. plantain. *Tu.* siṅga-bārē id. DED 2063.

2502 *Ka.* siṅganika, siṅgaḷika a black monkey. *Tu.* cinṅlike a large kind of ape. *Te.* (B.) siṅgilikamu the great black monkey. DED(S) 2064.

2503 *Ta.* cinṅku (cinṅki-) to diminish, wane, decrease, faint, fail, droop, decay, perish, elapse, pass away (as time); cikku (cikki-) to become lean or emaciated (< *Te.*); cikal (cikalv-, cikāṇr-) to diminish, decrease, perish; *n.* want, ruin. *Koḍ.* cik-k- (cikki-) to become tired; cikki numb sensation of mouth produced by arca-nut. *Tu.* tirkuni to be lean, weak; sirkuni to fade, shrivel, become weak, lean, fall off; tirky, sirkū fading, weakness, faintness; tirkōḷē a lean or weak man. *Te.* cikku to become lean or thin. *Pa.* cing- (sun) declines after midday. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) sirānā, (SR.) sirānā to grow thin; (W.) sirtor weak; (Hislop) sir thin (*Voc.* 3400). *Koṇḍa* sik- (-t) to be reduced (as body), fall (in flesh), pine in fear, etc. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13387, \*sikka-, \*siṅga-, Pkt. siṅga- lean, thin. DED(S, N) 2065.

2504 *Ka.* jiṅke antelope; cigari, cigare black buck or antelope; (Bellary; U.P.U.) jimke deer. *Tu.* jiṅkē antelope. *Te.* jiṅka id. DED 2066.

2505 *Kur.* cingnā to pinch slightly between the finger-ends, give a slight scratch (e.g. to a fruit to see if it is ripe); *refl.*-pass.

cingrnā. *Malt.* cinge to pinch. ? *Kor.* (O.) cuṅku to pinch. DED 2067.

2506 *Ka.* (Tipt.) cigla a fly. *Maṇḍ.* higne mosquito; heṅne a fly.

2507 *Ka.* ciṭike, ciṭaki, cuṭike a pinch, as of snuff. *Tu.* ciṭuku, ciṭiki, ciṭka id. *Te.* (K.) ciṭike id. DED 2068.

2508 *Ka.* ciṭi ciṭi hode to throb, as the head from ache. *Tu.* ciṭiciṭi the throbbing pain of a boil when suppurating or forming. DED 2069.

2509 *Ta.* ciṭuciṭuppu onom. expr. of hissing noise, as of a burning wick when it contains particles of water. *Ka.* ciṭa ciṭa the sound produced when water touches burning oil; the snapping sound of corn in being parched; ciṭiciṭi the sound of sparks or flames bursting forth and crackling; ciṭil the crackling of flames. *Tu.* ciṭiciṭi a crackling noise. *Te.* ciṭaciṭa the crackling noise of burning; crackling. Cf. 2511 *Ta.* ciṭikkai. /MBE 1969, pp. 292-3, no. 19, for areal etymology; cf. BHS ciṭiciṭayati/e sputters (of the noise made by hot things, possibly when in contact with water), Pali ciṭiciṭayati id. (esp. in contact with water), H. ciṭiciṭānā to make a cracking or crackling noise; no entry in Turner, *CDIAL*. DED 2070.

2510 *Ka.* ciṭisu to break, snap, crack, burst, etc. *Te.* ciṭlu, (K. also) ciṭilu id.; ciṭlincu id. (*tr.*). *Pa.* ciṭṭ- to cut, split. *Ga.* (Oli.) siṭ- id. DED 2071.

2511 *Ta.* ciṭikkai snap of the finger (< *Te.*). *Ka.* ciṭaku, ciṭuku, ciṭuṅku a sound in imitation of the cracking or snapping of the fingers; ciṭike, ciṭaki, ciṭuke a snap with the finger and the thumb; ciṭuṅkisu to snap with the finger and the thumb. ? *Koḍ.* cedi- (cediv-, cediṅ-) to break of itself with a cracking noise. *Tu.* ciṭuku, ciṭiki, ciṭka a snap of the fingers; ciṭiciṭi a crashing noise. *Te.* ciṭika a snap of the fingers; ciṭikarincu to produce a sound by a snap of the fingers; ciṭikarinta a snap of the fingers; (K.) ciṭuku to snap the fingers; *n.* a snapping sound; (K.) ciṭṭa a snap of the fingers. *Go.* (G.) ciṭkuli, (Mu.) ciṭkul, (S.) ciṭkan snapping of fingers; (Mu.) ciṭkul-nēk- to snap fingers (*Voc.* 1311). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) siṭim cracking of the knuckles. ? *Malt.* code to crack (as the fingers do); code to crack the fingers. Cf. 2509 *Ta.* ciṭuciṭuppu. /Cf. Skt. choṭikā- a snap with the thumb and fingers, Mar. ciṭki, cuṭki id.; Turner, *Nep. Dict.*, s.v. cuṭki, cuṭki. DED(S) 2072.

2512 *Ta.* ciṭṭi a small measure. *Ka.* ciṭṭi, ciṭṭe a measure of grain equal to four sru, one equal to four solge. *Te.* ciṭṭi one fourth of the measure called sōla. DEDS 392.

2513 *Ta.* ciṭṭu anything small; ciṭṭu-kkuruvu house sparrow; (Tinn.) ciṭṭu a small bird. *Ka.* ciṭṭu, ciṭa, ciṭi smallness, shortness, etc.; ciṭṭ-ili mouse. *Tu.* ciṭṭe small, little.

*Te. ciṭṭi* id., young; *ciṭṭ-eluka* mouse. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *ciṭṭu* fine husk. *Kui siṭṭu* small, dwarfish. *Kuwi* (F.) *sita* kadda a stream; *sitki* a mouse; (Isr.) *siṭ'eri* orli a kind of rat. Cf. 1594 *Ta. ciṭu*. DED(S) 2073.

2514 *Ta. ciṭṭai* short striped border of a cloth. *Te. ciṭṭe* a coloured border or edge of a cloth. DED 2074.

2515 *Kol. zidṅga* cattle-bell. *Pa. jinna* id. *Go.* (SR.) *śirṇā* bell; (Mu.) *hirna* cowbell, waist-bell used by the Murias for dancing (Voc. 3404). *Kuwi* (F.) *jiringa*, (Su.) *jirṅga* cowbell; (S.) *jiringa* bell; *jilinga* clock. Cf. 2572 *Ko. jelk*. DED(S, N) 2075.

2516 *Ka. jiddu* a substance that is smeary, greasy or oily, as ghee or oil. *Te. jiddu* oiliness, grease or greasiness, unctuousness. *Nk. jikkip* to stick to (tr.). ? *Pa. cin-* to stick, adhere (< *cin-/ciṇḍ-*); *caus. cinip-* (cinit-). *Kui siṭpa*, (sitt-), *siṭpa* (sirt-) to be sticky, tacky; *sindru*, *sindru*, *jindru* gum, resin. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hindru* resin. DED(S) 2076.

2517 *Go. (Tr.) siddi* a mousetrap (Voc. 3389). *Kui sindu* (pl. *siṭka*) a trap for small birds, a snare.

2518 (a) *Kol. sidde* squirrel. *Nk. sidde* id. *Go. (W. Ph.) cidral*, (Mu.) *cidral* (pl. *cidrahk*) id. (Voc. 1314). *Kur. cidra*, *cidra* id. / For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 157, Emeneau, JAOS 82.109, and Pfeiffer, p. 170.

(b) *Koṇḍa sirkuli* squirrel. *Pe. hirkoli* id. *Kui siruni*, *siruṇi*, (K.) *heruṇi* id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *her'uṇi*, (D.) *hir'uni* id. / Cf. Skt. *cikroḍa* id. (*Vaijayanī*; > *Te. cikroḍamu* id.), H. *cikhur* id. DED(S, N) 2077.

2519 *Ka. jipagu*, *jipugu*, *jinagu*, *jinugu* fineness or thinness (as of texture, thread, powder, written letters, etc.). *Te. jilḍgu*, *jiluvu* fine cloth; small, slight, fine, delicate. DED 2078.

2520 *Ta. cipukku* (cipukki-) to yield in small quantities, ooze, issue in drops, drizzle; *cipukku-cipukku-epal* onom. expr. of issuing in drops; *cipuṅku* (cipuṅki-) to drizzle. *Ma. cinahhuka* to rain slightly, drizzle. *Ka. jinugu*, *jinuṅgu* id.; *n.* drizzling rain; *jinigisu* to liquefy; (Nanj.) *sinku* (n, not ṅ) to drizzle. *Te. cinuku* a drop, a thin or drizzling rain, drizzle, sprinkle of rain; *vb.* to fall in drops. *Pa. (S.) cinkip-* (cinkit-) to drip. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) sinkul* raindrops. DED(N) 2079.

2521 *Ta. cipuṅku* (cipuṅki-) to whine, whimper; *cipukkam* whining, whimpering; *cipukkan* worthless person, as always whining; *cipukku-cipukku-epal* onom. expr. of worrying with frequent crying. *Ma. cinahhuka* to be touchy (? or with 1600 *Ta. cipa*), to repine, whine, whimper; *cinakkuka* to mutter, neigh. *Ka. jinugu* to mutter, murmur, hum. DED 2080.

2522 *Koṇḍa sinpa-* (-t-) to shave (beard, head, etc.); *sinpis-* (-t-) to cause to shave;

*sirim razor. Pe. hen-* (-t-) to shave. *Kui silpa* (silt-) to shave (beard, head); *n.* a shave; *sine*, (K.) *heni razor. Kuwi* (Su.) *hip-* (-h-), (F.) *hirhali*, (S.) *hinh'nai* to shave; (Su. Isr.) *hippa*, (F.) *hippa*, (S.) *hinipa*, (Mah.) *hinipa razor. ? Ta. ipuṅku* (ipuṅki-) to pull off as a leaf from a twig, pluck as a flower. DEDS 393.

2523 *Ta. ciṭṭu* stench, as of rancid curd. *Ka. siṇḍu* a disagreeable, nauseous, fetid smell (as of sheep, tigers, rancid butter, etc.); *jaddu* the disagreeable smell of sheep's milk, etc.; *jiddu* rancidity, etc. *Koḍ. ciṇḍi* scent (found by dog in hunting, etc.). *Tu. jiddu*, *jidda* rancidity, mustiness; rancid, musty. DED(S) 2081.

2524 *Ta. citar*, *citaram* raindrop; *citari* rain. *Ma. citar* a drop as of ghee. *Go. (Mu.) hidihk-*, (Ma.) *idk-*, *irk-* to sprinkle; (M.) *hidkanā* to spray (Voc. 3546). *Malt. cithge* to begin to rain drop by drop. DED(S) 2082.

2525 *Ta. citampu* (citampi-) to be spoiled by too much moisture; *n.* spoilt condition, excessive maceration; *citampal* being softened by soaking or spoiled by too much moisture. *Te. citacita* dampness, moisture; *cittadi* damp, moisture, wetness; damp, wet, moist; *cittari* the rainy season. *Kui sindali* moist, damp. DEDS 394.

2526 *Ta. citai* (-v-, -nt-) to be injured, spoiled, be broken, become corrupt, prove untrue; (-pp-, -tt-) to injure, waste, destroy, ruin, demolish, kill, uproot; *citai*, *citaivu* injury, degeneracy, ruin, defeat, fault, defect; *citaku* (citaki-) to strip off, erase. *Ka. cidaku*, *ciduku* to squeeze the soaked pulse called *avare* with the fingers and thus remove the skin; *sindu*, *sendu* to rub out, extinguish, destroy. *Te. cituku*, *ciduku* to be crushed, broken or smashed; break, burst; *cidiyu* to be broken, smashed or crushed, break; *cidupa* a bit, fragment, piece; *cidupu* to crush, smash, squeeze, break; *cidumu* to pinch, nip; *cidura*, *cidurupa*, *cidrupa* a piece, bit, fragment. *Koṇḍa sidli-* (-t-) to be crushed (as an overripe fruit). *Malt. cithge* to squeeze out the seed or stone from a fruit. DED(S) 2083.

2527 *Kol. sit-* (sitt-) to thrust into hole, gore. *Nk. sitt-* to pierce with horns. *Pa. citta-* to butt with horns, gore. *Ga. sit-* (P.) to gore with horns; (S.<sup>3</sup>) to pierce; (S.) *citt-* to insert (as flowers into a braid). DED(S) 2084.

2528 *Kol. sittena-ṭṭuṅ* in the evening; (SR.) *cintevēla* evening. *Nk. sitte* id. *Pa. citta* night. DED 2085.

2529 *Ta. cintam*, *intam* tamarind tree. *Te. cinta* tamarind. *Kol. (SR.) sintā* id.; (P.) *sitta māḥ* tamarind tree. *Nk. sitta* tamarind. *Go. (Tr.) sittā maṛā*, (G. Mu. S.) *hitta*, (Ma. Ko.) *itta*, (M.) *ita* id. (Voc. 3381). *Koṇḍa sita* maran tamarind tree. *Kur. citi* a tamarind seed with one of its sides rubbed until it has become white; *ciyā* a tamarind seed. *Malt.*

*site sour. /Cf. Skt. ciñcā-* tamarind; Turner, CDIAL, no. 4792. DED(S) 2086.

2530 *Ta. cintu* a kind of musical composition, masquerade dance, a musical note; *centu* a primary melody type. *Ma. cintu* a poetical measure. *Te. cindū* dancing; *cindilu* to shake, move; *cindū-drokku*, *cindulu-drokku* to dance (for *trokku*, see 3522; M. Kandappa Chetty). DEDS(N) 395.

2531 *Pa. cīdup* (pl. *cīdupul*) bracelet (of men). *Ga. (P. S.<sup>2</sup>) cinup* (pl. *cinpul*), (P.) *sinup* (pl. *sinpul*) bracelet. *Go. (ASu.) sinnūm* id. DEDS(N) 396.

2532 *Nk. (Ch.) ciparta* dokka rib bone (cf. 2976 *Te. dokka*). *Go. (G.) cipara* rib (Voc. 1316). ? Cf. 2620 *Go. sipi*. DEDS 397.

2533 *Ka. cippa-kasuvu* the fragrant grass *Andropogon schoenanthus*. *Te. cippa-kasavu*, *cippa-gaḍḍi* id. DED 2087.

2534 *Ta. cippam* parcel, bundle, a man's load of tobacco leaves. *Ma. cippam* bundle, bale, chiefly of tobacco. *Te. cippamu* a bundle or parcel. DED 2088.

2535 *Ta. ippi* pearl-oyster, shell; *cippi* shell, shellfish, coconut shell for measuring out curds. *Ma. ippi*, *cippi* oyster shell. *Ka. cippu*, *sippu*, *cimpi*, *cimpe*, *simpi*, *simpu*, *simpe* oyster shell, mussel, cockle, a portion of the shell of a coconut, skull, a pearl oyster; (Gowda) *cippi* coconut shell. *Tu. cippi* coconut shell, oyster shell, pearl; *tippi*, *sippi* coconut shell. *Te. cippa* a shell; (kobbari c<sup>o</sup>) coconut shell; (mōkāli c<sup>o</sup>) knee-pan, patella; (tala c<sup>o</sup>) skull; (muttepu c<sup>o</sup>) mother-of-pearl. *Go. (Ma.) ipi* shell, conch (Voc. 174). / Cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 13417, \*sippi-; Pali *sippi-* pearl-oyster, Pkt. *sippi-* id., etc. DED(S) 2089.

2536 *Ko. ceb* sores on the mouth in syphilis. *Ka. cibba*, *cibbu*, *sibba*, *sibbu*, *sibbe* a whitish, reddish or blackish spot on the body. *Tu. cibbu* white spots on the body; *sibba*, *sibbu*, *subba*, *subbu* a blotch, discolouring of the skin; *śidibu*, *śidubu* the pustule of smallpox. *Te. sibbiyamu*, *sibbemu*, *sōbiya*, *sōbe* a sort of discoloration and spots formed on the skin; *ciḍumu* itch, scabies. *Go. (SR.) subbā* white patches on a man's skin (Voc. 3441); ? (Tr.) *sipōwā* id. (Voc. 3421). / Said to be from Skt. *siddhma*-blotch, leprous spot, leprosy. Cf. Mar. *śibē* a mild form of leprosy, a blotch or scab of it; Turner, CDIAL, no. 13406. DED(S) 2090.

2537 *Ka. cibbala*, *cibbalu*, *cibbil*, *cibbul* a bamboo lid. *Te. sibbi* lid, dish. DED 2091.

2538 *Ka. jibb-aḍike*, *jibā-aḍike* a young areca-nut cut into two pieces and boiled. *Koḍ. jibbi*, *jibb-aḍake* a young and tender grade of areca-nut. *Tu. jibalu*, *jibulu*, *jibulu* boiled, tender areca-nuts. DED 2092.

2539 *Ta. cemma* water. *Tu. śima* moistness, cold; *sima* cold (n.). chill; *simma* cold

(adj.); *temma* n cough, cold. *Te. cemma* moisture, damp; moist, damp; *cemmagincu*, *cemmagilu*, *cemmagillu* to become damp or moist, sweat; *cemmaṭa*, *cemāṭa*, *cemaru* sweat; (K.) *cemaru* to melt, become wet in sweat; *cemar(u)cu* id.; *temma* wetness, moisture; *temm-era* cool breeze, zephyr (for *era*, see 810 *Ka. eral*); *temāḍa* phlegm, mucus. *Kuwi* (S. T.) *jimbri* piyu drizzle. ? *Kur. simdhārnā* to become damp. DED(S) 2093.

2540 *Ta. cimipṭu* (cimipṭi-) to tickle, pluck, pinch, prod; *ciṇṭu* (ciṇṭi-) to tease, vex. *Ma. ciṇṭuka* children to nettle, prick, pull one another. *Ka. cimūṭu* to press together, squeeze, pinch; (Gowda) *jigipṭi* to pinch. *Tu. cimukuni* id.; *caupṭuni* to pinch, nip. / Cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 4822, \*cimbi-pinch; Nep. *cimṭanu*, *cimṭanu* to pinch, Beng. *cimṭā* id., Mar. *cimāṇē*, *cibāṇē*, *cibāṇē* id., and related forms. DED(S) 2094.

2541 *Ta. cimili* cricket. *Ma. cimili* a certain variety [i.e. black bee, wasp, beetle]. *Ka. cimmaṇḍi*, *cimmaṇḍe*, *jimmaṇḍe* cricket. *Te. (B.) cimāṭa*, *cimiṭa*, *cimmaṭa*, *cimmaṭa* the grave cricket that destroys clothes; moth, bookworm, cockroach. ? *Kol. simri*, in: *ka-kasimri* dragonfly (Kamaleswaran). Cf. *Ta. ciḷ-vaṇṭu* cricket, etc., s.v. 2588 *Ta. ciḷ-epal*. DED(N) 2095.

2542 *Ta. imiḷ* (-v-, -nt-) to bind as by order, restrain; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten, tie; *n.* bond, cord; *cimig* (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, entrap; *n.* small round jewel box, small casket; *cimigippu* bondage, tie. *Ma. cimig* small box. *Te. imuḍu* to be contained within; *imuḍ(u)cu* to put in, thrust in. DED 2096, DEDS 66.

2543 *Ma. cimipṭu* young, little; *cimipṭan* child. *Pe. himpa* child, young of animal. *Maṇḍ. himpa* id.; *hippa* son. ? *Kui miḍa*, *mila* child, infant, young of animal (< \*smil- < \*siml-). ? *Kuwi* (D.) *mila* child. DEDS 399.

2544 *Ta. cimai* summit of a mountain, hair-tuft; *cimaiyam* top, summit of a mountain, peak, mountain, hill. *Te. civa* end, point, tip, extremity. *Kur. cum'a*, *cup'a* projecting point on a hill or mountain, peak, crag. DEDS 398.

2545 *Ta. imai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wink, glitter, twinkle, shine; *n.* eyelid, winking of the eye, time spent in winking; *cimig* (-pp-, -tt-) to wink, blink; *cimipṭu* (cimipṭi-) id., to make a signal with the eyes; *n.* blinking of the eyes, significant wink; *cimili* (-pp-, -tt-) to wink; *cimipṭu* winking of the eyes; *cimpulji* (-pp-, -tt-) to close or shut the eyes as in joy, terror, etc.; *nimai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wink; *n.* eyelid. *Ma. ima* eyelash; *imekka* to blink, twinkle; *cima* eyelash; *cimpuka*, *cimmuka*, *cimpuka* to twinkle with the eyes; *cimpal* twinkling of the eyes; *ciṇṭuka* to give a secret sign. *Ka. ime*, *eme*, *eve* eyelash, eyelid; (Hal.) *kāṇjeme* (n, not ṇ) eyelid; *cimuṭu*, *civaṭu*, *civuṭu* to twinkle or wink with the eyes. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) cimm-* to twinkle; *cimm* blinking of the



eyes. *Tu. imè, simè, simmè* eyelash. *Te. cimuṭu* to wink. / Cf. *Nep. cim* closing the eyes; *cimlanu* to blink; Bashkarik *čimik* blink (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4822; different from the items in that entry related to 2540; Burrow 1967, p. 41). ? Cf. *Skt. śmil-* to wink, twinkle. DED(N) 2097.

2546 *Ta. cimpu* small splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood or metal, chip, flake from beaten iron, frayed ends of a worn cord, bamboo splits, twig; *cimpal* splinter, rough nap. *Ma. cimpu* splinter, bamboo slip. DED 2098.

2547 *Kui* (Mah. p. 87) *homburu* cloth. *Kuwi* (Su.) *himbōri*, *humbōri*, (F.) *himbōri*, (S.) *himbōri* id. DEDS 400.

2548 *Ka. cimmu* to discharge by means of two fingers, shoot with the finger, push forward by means of the foot or a stick, cast, fling, push away, butt or toss with the horns, squirt, sputter; break forth, flow forth, burst forth, gush out; brandish a weapon, shake, swing; *cimmisu* to cause oneself to spring out, gush forth; come forth suddenly; shake (*tr.*), swing; *cimaku, cimiku, cimuku, civuku, cimakisū, cimikisū, cimukisū, civukisū* to sprinkle; *simpipi* sprinkling; *simpisu, simpadisu, simbadisu, simmadisu* to sprinkle, besprinkle; ? *cigi* to discharge with or from the fingers. *Kor. (O.) cimki* to splash; *cimci* to sprinkle. *Te. cimmu* to throw, cast, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt as with the horns; *n. n* spurt, thrust, butt; *cimmudu* throwing, flinging, casting; *cippil(lu)* to gush, flow, overflow, well forth, rise; *cimnamu* spurting, squirting. / Cf. *Pkt. simpai, sippai* to sprinkle, *Mar. šippē* id. DED(S, N) 2099.

2549 *Te. ciyya* flesh, muscle; *jigili* plump, fleshy. *Ga. (Oll.) seg* muscle, flesh. *Go. (Mand.) sikahk* flesh (*Voc.* 3378). *Pe. jey* id. (or with 529 *Ta. iṛaicej*). DED(S) 2100.

2550 *Ta. cirattai* coconut shell, begging bowl; *carattai* coconut shell (*loc.*); *Ma. cirattā* coconut shell, chiefly the lower half; *cirattī* the upper half of a coconut shell. *Ka. (DCV) gerate, (Hal.) gerate, (Bark.) garita* coconut shell. *Koḍ. cerafe* id. *Kor. geyte* id. DED(S, N) 2101.

2551 *Ta. ciral* kingfisher. ? *Go. (ASu.) cirāl* a kind of bird. DEN 34.

2552 *Ta. iravu, ira, irā, rā* night; *iru* black; *iruṭci, iruṭtu, irupmai, irumai* darkness; *iruḷ* darkness, dark colour, ignorance; (*iruḷv-, iruṇṭ-*) to become dark, dim, obscure, be black in colour, be darkened (as the mind); *iruḷaṇ* Irula (member of a tribe in the Nilgiris); *iruntai, iruntu, iruntil* charcoal. *Ma. iravu, irā, rā* night; *iru* to be dark; *iruṭtu, iriṭtu, iruḷ* darkness; *iruḷka* to grow dark; *iruḷa* a caste of jungle dwellers; *irunnal* charcoal; *ikkari* soot, grime. *Ir. ra-vu, ra-podu, ra-ve-podu* night. *Ko. irḷ* night; *ilma-rm* night, the whole night. *To. i-ḷ* night; *iṣṭa-s* night-time; *erḷ* Irula; *fem. erḷ* (Sak. *erḷ, erḷc*); ? *ermoln*

sand (*obl. ermolt-*; cf. 4666 (b) *Ta. maṇal* sand). *Ka. iruḷ, irāḷu, irāṭu, iruḷ* night; *iddal, ijjalu* charcoal; (eastern dialects) *iglu*, (western dialects) *ijlu* coal (*LSB* 1.3). *Koḍ. iri* night; *irili* night-time; *iriri* darkness. *Tu. irku* night; *irḷu, irḷu* dusk, darkness, night. *Te. irulu* darkness, shades, shadows; *irulu konu* to become dark or obscure; *rēyi* (in cpds. *rē-*) night. *Kol. (Kin.) cirum* very dark; *sindi* soot. *Pa. ciruṇ* charcoal. *Ga. (Oll.) sirinḡ* black; *sirṇaṭ* black, rusty; (S.) *sirṇaṭṭi* black; (P.) *sirṇi* (*pl. sirṇil*) charcoal, cinders; (S.) *sirṇi* soot, ashes; (Oll.) *sirtal* evening. *Go. (Mu.) hirk, (S.) hirkī, (M.) hirkī, irki, (Ma. Ko.) irk* charcoal (*Voc.* 3551). *Koṇḍa siruki* coal; ? *reyu* night; (BB) *sirik* charcoal. *Pe. rika, riṇḡa* id. *Mand. riṇḡaṇ* (*pl.*) id. *Kui* *sriva* soot; *singa* charcoal. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *riṇḡa, (S.) riṇḡa* id. Cf. 483 *Ta. iṭṭi*, 486 *Ta. irumpu*, and 2604 *Te. cṭkaṭi*. DED(S, N) 2102.

2553 *Kol. sid* day (ok *sid* one day; *a- sid* that day); (SR.) *āṣir* that day, day before yesterday; *ejir* when ?; (Pat., p. 51) *aṣid* day before yesterday. *Nk. śir* day (ok *śir* one day; *āṣir* that day, day before yesterday; *esir* when?). *Nk. (Ch.) accir* day before yesterday. *Pa. ciric* day. *Ga. (Oll.) siris* id.; (S.) *sirin* on a particular day; (S.) *ācin* that day, day before yesterday. *Koṇḍa sir narge* just early in the morning (or with 2779 *Kur. cērō*; for *narge*, see 3621). DED(S, N) 2103.

2554 *Kol. sir* (*pl. sidl*) female buffalo. *Nk. śir* id. *Nk. (Ch.) sir* buffalo, she-buffalo. *Pa. cir* (*pl. cirul*) buffalo. *Ga. (Oll.) sir* (*pl. sirkil*), (S.) *cirru* (*pl. cirkil*) id. / Cf. *Skt. sairibha-* buffalo, *fem. sairibhi-* (Emeneau, *Language* 51.468); *Pkt. sihiri-mahiṣi* (*Haramekhala*, pt. 2, p. 79 [TSS, vol. 136]; ? < \**sirihī-*). DED(S) 2104.

2555 *Pa. cirmol* (*cirmocil*), (S.) *cirmul* sambar. *Ga. (Oll.) sirmul*, (S.) *cirmul* id. ? *Kuwi* (D.) *cibḍa/sibḍa* id. DED(S) 2105.

2556 *Ko. jir* gum, any adhesive. *Kur. jerrē* gum, resin. DEDS 402.

2557 *Ga. Koṇḍa reg-* (*-it-*) (skin) to be flayed; *rek-* (*-t-*) to flay. *Pe. riṇ(g)-* (*riṇṭ-*) to be unloosened; *rik-* (*-t-*) to loosen, untie. *Mand. rik-* to untie. *Kui sringa* (*sringi-*) to be loosened, untied, freed, released; *sripka* (< *srik-p-*; *srikt-*) to loosen, untie, unbind, free, release. *Kuwi* (F.) *ringali* to be uncoiled, dishevelled; *rikhal* to unroll, dishevel; (S.) *rikh'nal* to loose, rip; *rikknai* to unfold, undo. DEDS 403.

2558 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sirsa* bird's crop or gizzard. *Pe. hirha* id. *Kui sirsa* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hirsā* id. DEDS 404.

2559 *Ta. il* non-existence, death; *illai* it is not (in Old Tamil with a complete neg. paradigm); no; *illāmai* absence, non-existence, poverty, want; *illātavan* one utterly destitute; *illān* poor man; *ill-enal* death, negating existence; *ilam, ilampai* poverty; *ili* one who is without (at end of cpd.); *ilmai* total

negation of existence, poverty; *inriya* that which is not. *Ma. illa* does not exist, there is not; no, not; *adj. illa; illayma* not existence, poverty, want. *Ko. il-* not to exist, not to be in a place (complete negative paradigm). *To. il-* id.; *iloṭ* not being; *idy* which is not (in song). *Ka. illa, illam, illavu* is or are not; no, not; *ila* a man who has not, a place that is free from; *illade gerund* not being; *illada adj.* not being; *illave* state of not being. *Koḍ. ille* be not (for all persons and numbers). *Tu. iiji*, (B-K.) *iddi* not to exist, not to be. *Te. lē-* (complete neg. paradigm; 3 *sg. non-m. lēdu*) be not; *lēka* without, not having; or, else; *lēdu* no, none; *lēni* absent, wanting, not having, having nothing, poor, needy; *lēbaramu* nothing; *lēmi, lēmiḍi* absence, non-existence, not being, want, poverty, neediness; *-idi* he who has not. *Pa. cila* does not exist (also inflected for gender and number; 3 *sg. m. cilad, neut. cila, pl. m. cilar, neut. cilav*); *cilaka* without. *Go. (A. Y.) sile, (SR.) sille, (W. Ph. Pat.) hille, (M.) hille, hile, (Mu.) hille, (Ma.) ille* not, no; (Pat.) *hille* to be not (complete neg. paradigm; SR. also gives conjugated forms of *sil(i-)* (*Voc.* 3414); (Koya Su.) *ill-* to be not. *Koṇḍa sil-* not to be. *Pe. hil-*, (in songs) *sil-* id. *Mand. lā-* id. *Kui sida* id. (complete neg. paradigm; *sida-nanju* poor man; *fem. sidanari. Kuwi* (F.) *hill-* to be not (*hille* it is not); (S.) *hill-* to be not; (Su.) *hille* is not. ? *Malt. cile* to forbid. / Cf. *Pkt. (DNM) illa-* poor. DED(S) 2106.

2560 *Ta. il, illam, illi, ilavu, cillam* clearing-out tree, *Strychnos potatorum* Linn. *Ka. cilla, cillu, cittu, cali* id. *Te. cilla* id. DED 2108.

2561 *Ka. cilaka, ciluka* a hasp or small chain for fastening a door; (Tipt.) *cilka* a door staple; (Coorg) *silku* iron bolt. *Tu. ciluku, cilku* the catch or bolt of a window. *Te. cilaka, ciluka, ciluku* a padlock, the bolt or hasp of a door; (B.) *cilakaṭa*, (also *Ṣaṅk.*) *cilukaḍa* a saddle buckle, a ring at the end of a rope used as a girth through which the other end is passed to fasten the saddle. *Go. (G.) silka* a leaf-cup pin (*Voc.* 3412). DED 2109.

2562 *Ta. cilanti, cilampi* spider. *Ma. cilanni*. ? *To. twa-lozn. Ka. seladi, selandi. Te. celādi, celagamū*. / Cf. *Skt. śalaka-* id. DED(S) 2110.

2563 *Ta. cilanti* pimple, small boil, abscess, ulcer, venereal boil. *Ma. cilanni* a kind of ulcer or bubo. *Te. celidi* a kind of skin-disease; (K.) a skin rash with small boils (also *celidi*). DED(S) 2111, and from DED 1617.

2564 *Ta. cilampam, cilamam* practice of the art of using quarterstaff, fencing. *Ma. cilampam* fencing; *cilampi* fencer. DED 2112.

2565 *Ta. ilir* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to stand erect as the hair stands on end from fright, etc.; sprout, germinate; *cilir* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to sprout, shoot, bristle as the hair on the body; *cilir-*

*cilir-* to get goose-skin from intense emotion; *ciluppu* (*ciluppi-*) to bristle; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) id., have an uneven surface by the rise of splinters, fibres, etc.; *cilumpu, cilukku* splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood. *Kui slinga* (*slingi-*) to stand on end (hair). DED 2113.

2566 *Ta. cilu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to open, split (*intr.*); *cilukku* chipping, cutting; *ciluvai* rags, tatters. *Ko. cilv-* (*cild-*) to break along the length of the grain (*intr.*); (*cilt-*) id. (*tr.*). DED(S) 2114.

2567 *Ta. ciluku* trouble, affliction, perplexity, quarrel, obstacle; *cilukku* quarrel, trouble; *cilukan, cilukkan* troublesome or quarrelsome man; *cillarai* annoying business, trouble from thieves. *Ma. ciluku* trouble; *cilukan* quarrelsome. *Ka. siluku, silku* troublesomeness, viciousness; *cillatana* trouble. *Te. silugu, siluvu* mischief, trouble. DED 2115.

2568 *Ta. cilukku* iron staple, tooth of a saw, barb. *Ma. cilukku* spike, iron barb, javelin. *Tu. cilleli* a sharp stick to dart [sic] a fish with. *Te. cillakōla* lance, javelin; *ciluku, sela* arrow; *selagōla* goad; *selapandi* porcupine (for *pandi* pig, see 4039). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12466, *Skt. śili-*. DED 2116.

2569 *Ta. cilucilu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to rain gently; *cilu-nir* raindrop dripping from leaves; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) to flow out, gush out. *Ko. cilḡ* (*-it-*) to drizzle. *Ka. (Tipt.) cilkuniru* water in fine drops; *jilipu* to ooze (as water from a new pot). *Kor. (O.) cilbi* to splash water with the finger. *Te. ciluku* to sprinkle (*tr.*), spirt, shed; be spilled; *cilikincu, cilukarincu* to sprinkle; (K.) *cilacila* imit. of flowing; *cilupu* a pond; *ciṅka* a small water-channel. *Kol. (P.) silka* river. *Nk. śilka* brook, river. *Pa. cilva* brook, rivulet. *Go. (A.) silka* small river; (G.) *hilkā, (Ma. Kō.) ilka* rivulet (*Voc.* 3411). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *silḡ* (*-it-*) to splash (*intr.*). Cf. 2785 *Ka. sele*. / Cf. *Pkt. cilicilā-* a shower; *cilicilla-* wet (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 20). DED(S, N) 2117.

2570 *Ta. ciluppu* (*ciluppi-*) to churn, stir, agitate; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) to be agitated, shaken; (Devanesan, p. 3) *ciluppi* a churning staff. *Ka. cilku cilku* noise of milk in churning; (Nanj.) *silbu* to churn. *Te. ciluku* to churn. DED(S, N) 2118.

2571 *Ta. cilai* bow. *Ma. cila* id. DED 2119.

2572 *Ko. jelk* anklet with bells (or with 1574 *Ta. cilai*). *Kol. zila* small bell (one of a string) on strap on bullock's neck. *Go. (ASu.) jila* small bell tied to the neck of an ox. Cf. 2515 *Kol. zidḡga*. DEN 35 (Kamaleswaran for *Kol. and Go.*).

2573 *Te. jila* itching, itch; *jilajila* tingling, tickling, or titillation of the skin; (B.) *jila-jilam-anu* to itch, be prurient, tingle, tickle. *Kui silii salī* *ava* to itch, tingle. *Kur. cilḡa* itching; a caterpillar whose touch causes the hand to itch severely; *cilḡaṅḡā* to feel an

itch. *Malt.* cille itching; ciltre to cause to itch. / MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 21, for a possible areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4874. DED(S) 2121.

2574 *Ta.* cillarai things scattered here and there in small quantities, sundries, fractional quantities, change (as of a rupee); trifling, insignificant matter; cillānam odd; savings effected from the sum allotted for household expenses. *Ma.* cillara small, trifling matter; cillānam, cillānam odd; remaining fraction, small articles of daily use bought in the bazaar. *Ko.* cillr odd (over a round number; ca-vm cillr ka-c a thousand-odd rupees); cillr de-va-dy a small-change god (contrasted with co-ym the great god). *To.* silo-r, silfo-rm silver, small change; silly silver (in songs). *Ka.* cillara, cillare, cille smallness, pettiness, fractional quantities, money under the value of a rupee; cillāvan the odd money over a round sum. *Tu.* cillārē small money, change, trifle; little, trifling; cillāna, cillāna the odd money over a round sum; little, small, trifling, mean, low. *Te.* cillara small, unimportant, insignificant, trifling, of no note or consequence, minor, non-essential, sundry, miscellaneous, odd, extra, additional; sundries, odds and ends, miscellaneous articles, change, small coins. *Kuwi* (S.) cillera prāncu to retail; (Isr.) siru change (coins). / Cf. Mar. cillar petty, trifling article, change (of money). DED(S) 2122.

2575 *Ta.* illi small hole (as in a pitcher), orifice as of the teat; cilli leak, hole, crack. *Ma.* cilli-kkuttu a little hole. *Ka.* jilli small hole in an earthen vessel. *Te.* cilli small hole as in a pot, paper, etc. DED 2123.

2576 *Ta.* cilucilu (-pp-, -tt-), jilujilu to feel chill, be cool; cilucil-ēnal, jilujil-ēnal onom. expr. of being cool; cill-itu, jill-itu to become chill; cill-ēnal, jill-ēnal onom. expr. of being very chill; jillu extreme cold (< Te.); jillu-jiluppu coolness. *Ka.* jillu the sensation produced by touching cold water. *Te.* jillum-anu to feel or be very cold or chill. *Pe.* jila cold. *Mand.* jilij (pl.) cold (water). *Kui* jili cold, chill; jili inba to be cold, cool; jilna coldly, coolly. *Kuwi* (S.) julla innai to be very cold. DED(S, N) 2124.

2577 *Ta.* cillai unruly mischievous disposition (as of a bull), wicked and libidinous woman. *Ka.* cille a worthless, mischievous, misbehaving woman. DEDS 405.

2578 *Ko.* jiv jiv in- (id-) (limbs) become numb from cobra's bite, from sitting in a cramped position, or from extreme exertion. *Ka.* jum, juny, juma, jumu, jummu in-it. sound used in the sensation of coldness or chill, of the taking effect of poison, of horripilation, of the pain of a wound, (also jommu, jōmu; cf. 2882 *Ta.* cōmpu) of the numbness of a limb kept long in one position; juvu a sound to express the sensation of fatigue and pain in the feet after walking. *Te.* jumjum numbness, 'sleeping' of the limb; a throbbing

pain; horripilation; jumma a sudden stunning or smarting sensation; (K.) jiva jiva numbness of limb. *Pe.* junjuni numbness, pins and needles. DED(N) 2125.

2579 *Ta.* civiñki Indian lynx, *Felis caracal*; hunting leopard, *F. jubata*. *Ma.* civiñhi a hunting leopard. *Ka.* sivañgi the tiger-wolf, the hyæna; a leopard used in hunting. *Te.* civāgi, civvañgi, civvāgi, sivāgi, sivañgi, sivvañgi, sivvāgi hyæna. DED 2126.

2580 *Ta.* civiri a fan. *Ka.* siguri, (K.<sup>2</sup>) sigudi a kind of chowrie. *Te.* siviri a chowrie. *Kui* jiperi a fan. DED(S) 2127.

2581 *Ko.* civk (repeated any number of times) onom. of young birds twittering. *Ka.* civu civu the twittering of small birds; the peculiar cry of rats or mice. DED 2128.

2582 *Go.* (W.) sirī, (Mu.) hiri (pl. -k) parrot (*Voc.* 3409); (LuS.) hidkoo (pl.) id. *Konda* sirā id. *Pe.* hira a kind of bird. DEDS 406.

2583 *Go.* (Mu.) hirka, (Ma. M.) iṛka, (L.) hirrkā cucumber (*Voc.* 3555). *Konda* rika id. *Pe.* rila id. ? *Tu.* cilli, cillē a kind of cucumber. DEDS 407.

2584 *Tu.* tirtu, hirtu, (B-K. also) sirtu down, beneath, below, under; *adj.* lower, subordinate; tirtattu lower side or level; tirtapē lower part of a slope; tiryara low; below, downward, under. *Go.* (Tr.) sir under, beneath; (W. Ph.) sirī, (S.) hir(u), (L.) hiru below; (Ma.) iṛ beneath, below; (Ma. S.) iṛta lower (*Voc.* 3408); (ASu.) sir down, below; sirayin east. *Kui* (K.) sirā lower. *Kuwi* (Isr.) rīi low, lower; rīika lower part (of village, etc.). DEDS(N) 401.

2585 *Ta.* ili (-v-, -nt-) to strip off, pluck. *Ma.* cilikka (the rind of a fruit) to open from ripeness. *Tu.* cilikuni to flay. *Pa.* ciling to peel off, flake off (*intr.*); cilkip- (cilkit-) to peel off, scale off (*tr.*). *Kui* slinga (slingi-) to be plucked, untied, loosened; slipka (< slik-p; slikt-) to loose, untie, pluck off. *Br.* sil skin, slough of snake, fruit-skin, rind (prob. < Panj.-Lahnda chill skin, peel; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5052). DED(S) 2120.

2586 *Ka.* cilike stick and other small pieces of wood. *Pa.* cilpa piece of wood (Halbi si<sup>0</sup>); cilurka (pl. cilurkel; S.) chips of wood. *Go.* (Mu.) hippen (pl.) bark of tree; (M.) hippe fuel; (L.) hippe firewood (*Voc.* 3556); (LuS.) hipre a chip or shaving. *Konda* silpa chip of wood. *Pe.* cilpa id., bark.

2587 *Ma.* (Tiyya, Calicut) cilla small branch of a tree; (Tiyya, Cannanore) illi twig. *Ko.* cil branch of a tree, tine of antlers, tributary of river; cil kav pole with a fork at the end. *Ka.* cille bifurcation, a fork (as that formed by two branches); ? (Hav.) gellu branch. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) gellu id., twig. *Te.* (B.) cilla bifurcated; cillu a fork (as that formed by two branches). *Pa.* cella, jella branch, bough. DED(S, N) 2129.

2588 *Ta.* cill-ēnal onom. expr. of being noisy, boisterous; cilucilu (-pp-, -tt-), cilupulu (-pp-, -tt-) to be chattering; cilu-cil-ēnal, cilu-pul-ēnal, cilu-ppil-ēnal onom. expr. of bubbling, as boiling water; cil-vanṣu, cil-viṣu, cillitu cricket. *Ma.* cil-viṣu, civiṣu, ciṣu id. Cf. 2541 *Ta.* cimili for 'cricket'. DED 2130.

2589 *Ta.* ciṛa (-pp-, -tt-) to be eminent, illustrious, surpass, be abundant, be auspicious, be graceful, rejoice; ciṛantōr the great, the illustrious, gods, relatives, ascetics; ciṛappu pre-eminence, pomp, abundance, wealth, happiness, honours, esteem, periodical festival in a temple; ciṛavu meritorious deed. *Ma.* ciṛakka (ciṛannu) to be glorious. *Ka.* (K.<sup>2</sup>) serapu hospitality, honour, festival. ? Cf. 515 *Ta.* iṛa. DED 2131.

2590 *Ta.* ciṛuttai panther, *Felis pardus*. *Ka.* ciṛate, ciṛaca, circa, ciru a small kind of tiger, the cheeta or hunting leopard, *F. jubata*. *Ko.* ciṛate leopard. *Tu.* cirteṇili id. *Te.* ciṛuta leopard, cheetah; ciṛu puli leopard. Cf. 1599 *Ko.* kirbn and 1326 *Ta.* ciṛu. DED(S) 2132.

2591 *Ta.* ciṛai, ciṛaku, ciṛakar wing; iṛai, iṛaku, iṛakar, iṛakkai wing, feather. *Ma.* iṛaku, ciṛaku wing. *Ko.* rek wing, feather. *Ka.* erake, erahke, rakke, rekke wing; raṭṭe, reṭṭe wing, upper arm. *Ko.* rekke wing; raṭṭe upper arm. *Tu.* edinṭe, reṅṅe wing. *Te.* eraka, rekka, rekka, neraka, neṛi id. *Kol.* redapa, (SR.) reppā id.; (P.) reṛapa id., feather. *Nk.* rekka, reppa wing. *Pa.* (S.) rekka id. *Go.* (S.) rekka wing-feather; reka (M.) feather, (Ko.) wing (*Voc.* 3045). *Konda* reka wing, upper arm. *Kuwi* (Su.) rekka wing. Cf. 1983 *Ko.* kerṅgi and 3424 *To.* tergy. DED(S, N) 2133.

2592 *Ta.* ciṇai (-pp-, -tt-) to form, rise, come into being, bud, branch out on all sides, rise in pimples as prickly heat, grow stout, be impregnated; n. embryo, foetus, pregnancy, spawn, eggs, flower bud, branch of a tree, member, component part; ciṇaiṇṇu prickly heat, becoming pregnant, fatness. *Ma.* cana pregnancy; canekka animals to conceive, branch out; canaccam smaller branch of a tree or antler; cina branching out as an ear of corn; cinekka to branch out, rice to sprout. *Ka.* jane yolk of an egg; tane, tene embryo of beasts, pregnancy. *Tu.* tanē, sanē conceiving, breeding as cattle, sheep, etc.; taneyuni cattle or animals to be big with young. *Te.* jena yolk of an egg. Cf. 2798 *Ta.* ēnal. DED(S) 2134.

2593 *Konda* siner water boiled for cooking food. *Pe.* hiner/hener vā to boil, come to the boil. *Kuwi* (Su.) hineri eyu boiling water; hineri ūkoṛi steam of boiling water. DEDS 408.

2594 *Ta.* ciṇṇa small, little, inferior, mean, low, young; ciṇṇam smallness, minuteness, anything small; ciṇṇi small child, little thing, a small measure. *Ma.* cinna small; cinnan a short man; cinampu a little; cinakku a bit.

*Ka.* cipi, cippi, ciṇṇe smallness, shortness; ciṇṇa a little one, a boy; cina smallness, small pieces; cinna, jinna smallness, etc. *Ko.* cippi small; cenna a little. *Te.* cinna small, little, young, younger, petty, mean, trifling, trivial; cinnādanamu smallness, childhood, youth; cinnadi girl, lass; cinnavāḍu boy, young man, one who is younger; cinni small, little, pretty. *Kol.* (W. SR.) sinnam small, young, younger; (Kin.) cinni small. *Nk.* sinna(m) little. *Pa.* cin little (in a text; cin cin diṛa ney just a little castor oil); cind, (NE) cind son. *Ga.* (Oll.) sini vande little finger; sind son; (S) cindu, sindu (pl. cindil, sindil) id.; (S.<sup>2</sup>) cin makil children. *Go.* (Mu.) cini andki little finger (*Voc.* 1315). *Br.* cunak small; cunā child. / Cf. Mar. cinkā small, tiny (n, not ā; also cimkā). DED(S) 2135.

2595 *Ta.* (Lush.) cinnāñci *Lagerstroemia parviflora*. *Ma.* (Lush.) cimañci id. *Ka.* canaṇgi, cennaṇgi id. *Te.* (Lush., Kitt.) canaṇgi, (Lush.) cimañci id. DEDS 409.

2596 *Ta.* ciṇṇam coin, gold coin. *Ko.* cinm gold. *To.* sin gold; ear-ring; tingony bag in which old coins are put for use at funerals (for -gony cf. App. 33 *Ta.* kōpi). *Ka.* cinna gold. *Tu.* cinna id. *Te.* cinnidamu, cinamu id.; cinnamu a weight (of gold) equal to 1/30 of a tola. DED(S) 2136.

2597 *Ta.* ciṇṇi Indian shrubby copper-leaf, *Acalypha fruticosa*. *Ka.* cinni birch-leaved *Acalypha*, *A. betulina* Retz. [*A. fruticosa* Forsk. = *A. betulina* Retz.] DED 2137.

2598 *Ta.* i (-v-, -nt-) to give to inferiors, agree, consent; ikai gift; ikaiyan liberal person; ivu giving, gift, distribution; ivi (-pp-, -tt-) to distribute; ivōṇ donor. *Ka.* i (itt-) to give, allow, permit; isu, iyisu to cause to give. *Te.* iccu (T-iy-, iv-) to give, allow, permit; igi, ivi giving, donation, charity, a gift; igikāḍu, ivikāḍu, ivari a liberal, bountiful person. *Kol.* si- (si-) to give. *Nk.* ši- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) si- id. *Pa.* ci- (ciñ-) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) si- (sid-, siy-, sin-), (S) si- id. *Go.* (Tr.) siṇā to give, allow; (M) hiyānā (hit-), (G. Mu. S.) hi-, (Ma. Ko.) i- to give (*Voc.* 3418). *Konda* si- (t-) id. *Pe.* hi- (t-), (in songs) si- id. *Mand.* hi- id. *Kui* siva (sīt-), jiva (jīt-) id., allow; n. act of giving, bestowal; (K.) hi- to give. *Kuwi* (F.) hiali, (S.) hinai, (Su.) hi- (t-) id. *Kur.* ci'nā (ciccas) id., allow. *Malt.* ciye (cic-) to give away. Cf. 416 *Ta.* iku. DED(S) 2138.

2599 *Ta.* ci (-pp-, -tt-) to sweep off, brush away, wipe off, cleanse; ciy (-pp-, -tt-) to sweep; ciyu (civi-) to sweep clean (as floor), clean (as teeth); cikku rubbish; cikam-pul, ciku, ciṇṇu broom-grass; (RS, p. 147, item 258) ciprā a broom. *Ma.* cūl broom, besom. *To.* ki-p broom. *Ka.* ciṇṇari id. *Ko.* ci-pe broom made of grass, palm-leaves, etc. *Kor.* (O.) tippi to sweep. *Te.* cīkili, cīpuru a broom. *Kol.* sabdi id. *Nk.* (Ch.) sabdi id. *Pa.* cēpid id. *Ga.* (Oll.) sēpeṭ, (S.) cēpeḍ,

sēpe, (S.<sup>3</sup>) sēpē id. *Go.* (Tr.) saiyānā, saittānā, (Pat.) heyānā, (G.) hey-, (Mu.) hay-, (S.) hey-, ey-, (Ma.) ey-, (Ko.) ey- to sweep (*Voc.* 3471); (S.) hēpur, (M.) hepur, (Ma.) ēpor, (Ko.) ēpur broom; (M.) hēpā *Thy-sanolæna agrostis* [a grass] (*Voc.* 3590). *Koṇḍa* sipa (-t-) to sweep; *sipor* broom. *Pe.* hip- (-t-) to sweep; *hipos* broom. *Mand.* hēp- to sweep; *hēpur* broom. *Kui* sēpa (sēpi-) to sweep; n. sweeping; *sēperi* broom, brush. *Kuwi* (F.) hepali, (S.) hēpinai, (Su.) hēp- (-it-) to sweep; (F.) hepori, (S.) hēpori, herpori (?), (Su.) hēpori (*pl.* hēporka), (P.) hapuri broom. *Kur.* cēnā to rub with something soft for cleaning or drying, wipe away, dry; *cēnā* to wipe off. *Malt.* cice to wipe, clean. DED (S, N) 2139.

2600 *Ta.* ci (-pp-, -tt-) to scrape; *civu* (civi-) to pare off, shave or scrape off, smooth or polish by planing; *cival* parings, shavings; *civ* (-pp-, -tt-) to rub (*intr.*); (SATD) *cive* a slice. *Ma.* cika to scrape, smooth, polish; *civuka* to scrape, peel, polish. *Ka.* *civu*, *civvu* to cut thin, shave, scrape, peel, pare or trim the nails, smooth, furbish, polish; *civūtu*, *civūṭu*, *jigaṭu* to cut or cut off with the nails, nip off; *sigur*, *siguru*, *sibaru*, *sivaru*, *sivuru* that is pared off, rind (cf. s.v. 2491 *Ma.* *cintuka*). *Te.* *civu* to cut, shave, pare, mend or sharpen (as a quill pen or pencil); (B.) *civva* thin strip or shaving of wood; *cuvaka*, *cuvva* twig, small flexible stick or cane. *Kol.* *sivva* piece of fuel. *Nk.* *sivva* wood; *suvval* (*pl.*) fuel. DED (S, N) 2140.

2601 *Ta.* ci (-pp-, -tt-) to scratch (as fowls), tear up earth (as pigs). *Ma.* *cika* to scratch. *Ka.* *ciru*, *civaru*, *civuru* to scratch with the nails or claws; (K.<sup>2</sup>) *sivuru* to scratch. *Te.* *ciru* to scratch; *cirūdu* scratching. *Kur.* *cirnā* to scratch. *Malt.* *circe* to scratch (as a bird with talons); *circo* spurs of a cock. DED 2141.

2602 *Go.* *jīnā* (Tr.) to strike, hit, throw; (W.) to beat, kill; (Ch.) *ji-* to strike, beat; (Mu.) *hi-* to strike, shoot with bow; *caus.* *jih-*; (Ma.) *i-* to strike, beat (*Voc.* 1432). *Kuwi* (F.) *jiali* to shoot an arrow; (Su.) *ji-* to shoot with bow; (Isr.) *ji-* to shoot. DED (S) 2142.

2603 *Ta.* *ci* an excl. of contempt, disgust, repudiation; n. disdain; *ci-cēi*, *ci-cēi* an excl. of contempt, abhorrence; *ciy-enal* onom. expr. signifying disgust; *cicēi* *fiel.* *Ma.* *ci* id. *Ka.* *ci* *fiel* shame! *Tu.* *ci*, *cici*, *chi*, *chichi* *fiel* *Te.* *ci* *fiel* nonsense! DED 2143.

2604 *Te.* *cīkaṭi* darkness, obscurity, gloom, dark; *cīṭkaṭi* twilight; *ciku* = blind person; blind. *Kol.* (Kin.) *cikaṭi* darkness; (SR.) *cikaṭ* dark. *Pa.* *cikod* (*pl.* *cikocil*) darkness, night. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sikaṭ*, (S.<sup>2</sup>) *cikaṭ* darkness. *Go.* (A.) *sikaṭi* id.; (Tr.) *sikaṭi* pitch darkness; (W.) *sikaṭi*, (M.) *ikār*, (Ko.) *ikār* darkness; (Mu.) *ikār*, (S.) *hikaṭ* darkness, night (*Voc.* 3379). *Koṇḍa* *sikaṭi* (i) darkness. Cf. 2552 *Ta.* *iravu*. DED (S) 2144.

2605 *Ka.* *sigaḍi*, *siguḍi* a very small kind of fish that is sold in a dried state. *Tu.* *tikoḍe* a kind of fish. DED 2145.

2606 *Ka.* *cikuru-vāyi* cockroach. *Te.* *cikuru-vāyi*, *cikurāyi* bat, cricket; *civuka-piṭṭa* a bat. DED (S) 2146.

2607 (a) *Ta.* *cī-kkāy*, *ciya-kkāy*, *cikai-kkāy* soap-pod wattle, *Acacia concinna*. *Ma.* *cikka-kkāyi*, *ciya-kkāyi* *Mimosa abstergens* (the fruit serves for cleansing the hair after bathing). *To.* *si-x A. dealbata* and *melanoxylon* [two Australian species, much planted in the Nilgiris]. *Ka.* *sige* a climbing prickly shrub, the pods of which are used like soap for washing the hair, etc., *A. concinna* (the soap-nut tree is often called *sige*, but not correctly; it is *aṇṭavāla*, etc.). *Tu.* *sige*, *sige-kāyi* pods of *M. abstergens* reduced to fine powder and used as soap for cleansing, soap-nut. *Te.* *si-kāya A. concinna*; *cikireṇu*, (B. also) *cikireṇi* a certain medicinal tree, the leaves of which are ground and used as a soap. *Koṇḍa* *siko* soap-nut tree; (Sova dial.) *sili mraṇu* id.

(b) *Ta.* *ikai* sp. of mimosa; tiger-stopper [Mysore thorn, *Caesalpinia sepiaria*]; *ikkai* tiger-stopper; sp. of stinking swallow-wort [*Pentstemon micropphylla*]; *iṅku* sp. of sensitive-tree; tiger-stopper; *iṅkai* sp. of sensitive-tree, *M. rubicaulis*; sp. of stinking swallow-wort; *iyai* tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree. *Ma.* *iṅṇa M. intsia*, the bark of which is used in bathing; *iṅca*, *iṅca*, *iṅṇa A. intsia*.

(c) *Ta.* *iṇṭu* tiger-stopper; *iṇṭu* eight-pinnate soap-pod, *A. intsia caesia*; sensitive-plant, mimosa; *M. rubicaulis*; tiger-stopper; *iṇṭai* eight-pinnate soap-pod; trichotomous-flowering smooth jasmine; tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree; thorny caper. *Ka.* *aṇṭarike*, *aṇṭirike A. intsia*. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *siri* a bush, the leaves of which are used as soap. / Cf. *Mar.* *śikekāi* a plant, also the pod of it, *Mimosa abstergens*; ? Skt. *śikavalli*- a plant (*Kaṭṭ. Arthaśāstra* 2. 17. 6). [*A. concinna* DC. = *M. abstergens* Spreng. *A. intsia* Willd. = *M. intsia* Linn. (var. *A. intsia caesia*). All the other botanical names denote different species.] DED (S) 2147.

2608 *Kui* *sīṅga*, (P.) *sīṅga* turmeric; the colour of turmeric, saffron, yellow. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *hīṅga*, (F.) *hīṅga* id.; (S.) *hīṅga* turmeric; *hīṅga* saffron; (Isr.) *hiṅgeri* yellow. DEDS 410.

2609 *Go.* (SR.) *cice* small fruit (*Voc.* 1307); (ASu.) *cice* young berry, fruit just formed after the blossom. *Kur.* *cici*, *cico* any fruit in its embryonic stage, just after the fall of the blossom; boy or girl under marriageable age. DEN 36.

2610 *Ta.* *ical* whistle; *iccu-kkoṭṭu* to whistle. *Tu.* *isuly* whistling. *Te.* *ila*, *ila* a whistle; *ila kōṭṭu* to whistle. *Kol.* *i-sa* pod-id. *Go.* (Tr.) *isri* a whistle (*Voc.* 217); (W. Ph.) *sīsari* id. (*Voc.* 3429); (ASu.) *sīsri* id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sīsuri* whistle. *Pe.* *sīsiri* whistling.

*Kui* *sīsori* id.; *sīsori vika* to whistle; (Mah., p. 129) *hucuri* whistle. *Kuwi* (F.) *sīsori kiali*, (S.) *cicodī kinai* to whistle; (Mah., p. 129) *cicari* whistle; (S.) *cicinai* to pipe. Cf. 2638 *Ta.* *ciṅ*. DED (S, N) 456.

2611 *Ta.* *cīṭu* skein of thread = eight kuṇ-cam (k. = 120 threads of the warp). *Ka.* *cīṭaku* a skein of thread. *Te.* *cīṭu* a skein which is seven times the quantity called *punjamu* (p. = a skein of sixty threads). DED 2148.

2612 *Ta.* *ciṭai* small ball cakes of rice flour. *Ma.* *ciṭa* a round cake or omelet. *Ka.* *ciṭe* a sweetmeat in the form of a marble fried in ghee or oil. *Te.* *jīḍiya*, *jīḍe* a sort of sweetmeat. DED 2149.

2613 *Ka.* *side*, *seḍe* to become stiff as a limb, rope, etc., become erect from cold as the hair on the body. *Kol.* *si-d* (*si-dt*) (part of body), gets numb. *Pa.* *ciḍ* (limb) becomes numb. ? *Go.* *sirum saianā* to have pins and needles after a limb has gone to sleep. ? *Kui* (K.) *ḍima* numbness, loss of sensation in the limbs. DED (N) 2150.

2614 *Pa.* (S.) *citam* bamboo pin (for leaf cup). *Go.* (Ko.) *itam* leaf-pin (*Voc.* 208); (Mu.) *hina*, (Ma.) *ina* leaf-cup pin (*Voc.* 3562). *Kui* *sike*, *siki* a fine strip of bamboo used as a pin for fastening leaf cups or plates. DEDS 411.

2615 *Ka.* *sitaṅ* anger, wrath. *Te.* *cīḍaṅa* disgust, dislike, abhorrence, trouble, vexation, annoyance. DED 2151.

2616 *Ta.* *cittai* want of character, lowness, badness; low, base person. *Ma.* *citta* lowness, badness. DED 2152.

2617 *Ta.* *intu* date-palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*; dwarf wild date-palm, *P. farinifera*; *iṅcu* id.; wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*; *iccam-papai* wild date-palm. *Ma.* *intal P. farinifera* (*cirr*), *Elate sylvestris* (*kāṭṭ*); *intu* a cycas (i.e. sago-palm); *itṭa P. dactylifera*. *Ka.* *ical*, *icale*, *icil* wild date tree, *P. sylvestris* Lin. *Tu.* *icily*, *icilyi* the wild date; *indū* sago-palm, *Caryota urens*. *Te.* *īta*, (SAN also) *īdu* the wild date tree; (B.) *iḍāḍi*, (SAN) *īḍāḍu* the marshy date tree, *P.* or *Elate paludosa*. *Pa.* *cind* date-palm. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) *sindi* id. *Go.* (Y.) *sindi* wild date-palm; (W.) *chatā-sindi* date tree; (Mu. Ma. S.) *hīndi* wild date-palm; (M.) *īndi* id., *Phoenix acaulis*; (Ko.) *ite kaṭa* wild date-palm (*Voc.* 3395); (Ko.) *ētel* date-palm (*Voc.* 381); (ASu.) *sindi* id., *P. dactylifera*. *Koṇḍa* *sitel* dubu, *sintel* maranu date tree, *P. sylvestris*. *Pe.* *hīndi* wild date-palm. *Kui* *sita* a small date bush. *Kuwi* (Su.) *sindi*, (Isr.) *sindi* *marnu* wild date-palm. *Kur.* *kīṇḍā* palm tree, date tree (= H. khajur) / Cf. Skt. *hintāla*- the marshy date tree, *Phoenix* or *Elate paludosa* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 14093), *saindhī*- spirituous liquor; Pkt. *sindi*- date-palm, khajūrī. Cf. also *Savara sindi-n* a variety of date or toddy tree. [*P. sylvestris* Roxb. = E.

*syvestris* Linn. *P. dactylifera* is an introduced species. The classification of the various *Phoenix* species in Hooker is only tentative.] DED (S) 459.

2618 *Ta.* *cintu* (*cinti*-) to blow, as the nose; *cintal* mucous matter of the nose; *cintu* (*cinti*-) to blow the nose. *Ma.* *cintuka*, *cirruka* id. *Ka.* *sin* (*sint*-, *sind*-), *sinu* (*sit*-) to sneeze; n. sneezing, a sneeze. *Tu.* *hintruni*, *himpuni*, (B-K.) *simpu* to blow the nose. *Kor.* (O.) *cimpu* to clear the nose. *Te.* *cīḍu* to blow the nose. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 135) *sindeng* id. *Pa.* *tīd*- to clear the nose. *Ga.* (S.) *cind*- (*c* = *ts*) to sneeze; (P. S.<sup>3</sup>) *sind*- to blow the nose. *Go.* (Mu.) *hind*-, (Ma. Ko.) *ind*- id., (*Voc.* 3563). *Koṇḍa* *sind*- (*it*-) id. *Kui* *sirinda* (*sirindi*-), (K.) *hind*- id. *Kuwi* (F.) *sindali*, (T.) *hind*-, (Isr.) *sind*- (*it*-) id. DED (S, N) 2153.

2619 *Pa.* *cippi* leaf-cup. *Go.* (S.) *hipi* spoon (*Voc.* 3564). *Pe.* *hippi* leaf-cup. *Kui* *sipori* a leaf ladle or spoon. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *sippi* container made from leaf. DEDS (N) 412.

2620 *Go.* (Tr.) *sipi* the part over the liver; (Ch.) *sipi* upper belly (*Voc.* 3419). *Kuwi* (Su.) *hipa-daki*, (P.) *sipa-daki* chest (cf. 2976 *Kui* *daki* breastbone, chest). ? Cf. 2532 *Nk.* (Ch.) *ciparta* *ḍokka*. DEDS 413.

2621 (a) *Ta.* *cippu* (*cippi*-) to suck. *Ma.* *impuka* to suck, lick, sip. *Ko.* *ci-p* (*ci-py*-) to suck out at one draught; n. *ci-p*. *Ka.* *cipu*, *sipu* to suck the substance out of anything, suck. *Te.* *cīku*, (K.) *ciku* to smack, suck, place (as fruit or the like) partly in the mouth and draw in the juice; (B.) *cipu* to make a sound with the lips; (Saṅk.) *cibuku*, (K. also) *civuku* to smack, suck. *Kur.* *cipnā* (*cippyas*) to suck. *Malt.* *cipe* id.

(b) *Ta.* *cūppu* to suck, sip; *cūppi* artificial nipple for a child to suck; *cūmpu* (*cūmpi*-) to suck, fondle with the lips; *ūmpu* (*ūmpi*-) to suck; *umi* (-v-, -nt-) id. *Ma.* *ūmpuka* to suck, eat; *umma* a kiss; *umikkuka* to sip, suck. *Ko.* *ub* (-uby-) to suck penis. *Ka.* *ummu* a kiss. *Koḍ.* *u-t* (*u-ti*-) to suck. *Tu.* *jumbuni* to suck, sip, lick; (B-K.) *jumbu*, *jimbu* to suck. *Kor.* (O.) *jumbu* id. ? *Kol.* (Pat., p. 155) *ūmburseng* id. (for *urs*, see 709). *Pa.* *cūk*-, *cūv*- to suck. *Ga.* (S) *cupk*- (*cupt*-) to suck, smack. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) *suhkānā*, (Ma.) *u-k*- to suck (*Voc.* 3449); (Ph. W.) *ūt*- id. (*Voc.* 312; cf. *Koḍ.* *u-t*). *Koṇḍa* *sūb*- (*it*-) id., kiss. *Mand.* *jūb*- to suck. *Kui* *jūmba* (*jūmbi*-), *jūpa* (*jūt*-) to suck, absorb; n. suction, absorption. *Kuwi* (F.) *jūpali* to suck, kiss. *Kur.* *conkhā* (*cunkhyas*), (Hahn) *cūkhā* to kiss. *Malt.* *cumqe* to kiss; *cumqrēse* to sound with the lips in calling animals. *Br.* *cūping* to suck (Bray compares *Jaṭ*-, *Si.* *cūp*-). / Cf. Skt. *cumb*- to kiss; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4870. DED (S, N) 2154.

2622 *Ta.* *cippu* bolt, wooden brace to a door driven into the ground when bolting, shutter of a sluice. *Ma.* *cippu* bolt pushed up from below; *cirppu* a bolt, bar. *Ka.* (Hav.)

cipu wooden latch. *Tu. cīmpi, cīmpu, cīmpu* a bolt, bar, latch; *cipu* a wedge, wooden peg. (B-K. also) bolt, latch. DED 2155.

2623 *Te. cima* ant. *Kol. si-ma*, (SR.) sime id. *Nk. śima* id. *Koṇḍa śima* id. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) śima, (P.) hima id. DED(S) 2156.

2624 *Ta. cir* (-pp-, -tt-) to be excellent, be superior, be suitable, fitting (as an opportunity), fall into rhythmic movement; *n.* prosperity, wealth, beauty, gracefulness, goodness, greatness, excellence, superiority, paramount importance, esteem, regard, reputation, fame, nature, good normal condition, literal meaning, equilibrium, evenness, balance, measure, quantity, heaviness; time-measure, song, metrical foot, sound of musical instruments; *cirmai* greatness, excellence, eminence, reputation, renown, weight, moderateness, decorum, smoothness, evenness, polish; *cīrpu* excellence. *Ma. cir* good condition, stoutness, increase; *cirkka* to swell, become stout; *cīrpikka* to increase; *cīru* good condition, luck. DED 2157.

2625 *Ta. ir, irppi* nit. *Ma. ir* id.; *iruka* to comb hair. *Ko. ci-r* nit. *To. ti-r* id. *Ka. ir, ipi, sir* id.; *ir* to comb out nits; *ir-āṇige, sir-āṇige* comb for nits or lice; (Hav.) *ciguru* nit. *Koḍ. ci-r* id. *Tu. tīru*, (BRR) *cīru, sīru* id.; *tīruvāṇa* nit-pick. *Te. īru, ipi* nit; *ir(u)cu* to comb out nits; *ir(u) pena* comb for removing nits. *Kol. si-r* nit. *Nk. śir* id. *(Ch.) sirku* (pl.) nits. *Ga. (S.) irs-* (iris-) to comb. *Go. (Ch. Ph. W.) sir* (pl. -k), (Mu.) *hīr*, (S.) *hīr*, *ir* nit; (Tr.) *sīr* louse (sic) (*Voc. 3422*); (W. Ph.) *cirni* comb for removing nits (*Voc. 1325*); (*Koya Su. irs-* to comb out nits. *Pe. hīr* (pl. -ku) nit. *Manḍ. hīr* (pl. -ke) id. *Kui sīreni, sīreṇi* comb. *Kuwi* (S.) *hīru*, (Su. P.) *hīru* (pl. *hīrka*) nit. *Kur. cir* id. DED(S, N) 2158.

2626 *Go. (Tr.) sir*, (A.) *śir*, (Y. Ch. Ph.) *śir*, (D. G.) *hīr*, (Mu.) *hīr*, (S.) *hīr*, *ir*, (Ma.) *ir* root (*Voc. 3423*). *Pe. cira* id. *Kui sīru* (pl. *sīrka*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *hīru*, (S.) *hīru*, (Su. P.) *hīru* (pl. *hīrka*) id. / Cf. Maithili *sir* fibrous roots of tree or plant, in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13421. DED(S) 2162.

2627 *Ka. ciraṇa, cīrpa, jīrpa* a small chisel, esp. used in cutting metals. *Te. ciraṇamu* a small chisel. / Cf. Mar. *cīrṇē* id. DED 2159.

2628 *Kol. (SR.) sire*, (Kin.) *cīre* chironji tree. *Nk. śire* id. *Pa. cir* chironji nut. *Go. (Tr.) sarekā* chironji tree, *Buchanania angustifolia* Roxb. [better, *B. latifolia* Roxb.]; (Ch.) *sarekā*, (G. Mu.) *rēka* chironji (*Voc. 3342*); (SR.) *sīrkā marā* id. (*Voc. 3403*); (ASu.) *serkā* id. *Pe. rēka mar B. latifolia. Manḍ. rēko* id. *Kui srēko* a species of forest tree. *Kuwi* (T.) *rēko B. latifolia*. DED(S) 2160.

2629 *Ta. cīrai* cloth; *cīlai* cloth, garment, woman's cloth. *Ma. cīla, śīla* cloth. *To. si-ly* a cloak (in songs). *Ka. sire* cloth, garment in general (not sewed), female's garment (not sewed). *Tu. sīrē, sīrē* female's garment. *Te.*

*cīra* id., any cloth in general. *Go. (Ko.) cīla* cloak (*Voc. 1336*); (*Ko.*) *sīle* cloth (*Voc. 3428*). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *sīla* paciya dhoti. / *Ka. sire* is said to be from Skt. *cīra*, but the sense is rather that of Skt. *cēla*-clothes, garment; there has prob. been contamination between the two words. DED(S) 2161.

2630 *Pa. cir* el bandicoot. *Ga. (S.) cīrel* rat. *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) *sīrli* a kind of rat. *Pe. hīrel* ordi bandicoot. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hīreli* ordi a kind of rat; (S.) *dandi hīreli* bandicoot. Cf. 833 *Ta. eli*. DED(S) 2163.

2631 *Koṇḍa sīrba*-to cry (pair-word with 282 *arba*); *arbaḍeṇ sīrbaḍeṇ* crying constantly. *Pe. hīrba*-to call (intensive base only). *Malt. cirqe* to shout, make a noise. DEN 36A.

2632 *Ma. cīla, śīla* bag, purse. *Ko. ci-rm* (obl. ci-rt-) bag. *To. ti-rm* (obl. ti-rt-) gunny sack. *Ka. cīra, cīla, cīlu* bag, sack. *Koḍ. ci-le* bag. *Tu. cīravu* bag, purse, pocket. DED 2164.

2633 *Ka. cīlamanḍe* ankle. *Te. cīlamanḍa* id. DED 2165.

2634 *Ka. cīla* a word of calling to a cat, like pussy. *Te. cīli* a pet name for a cat, puss, pussy. DED 2166.

2635 *Kui sīdi* raw, unripe, green; sober; *sīdari* something that is raw, unripe, green; a sober woman; *sīdanju* a sober man. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hī'li* unripe; (F.) *hī'li* raw; (S.) *hī'li* green. DEDS 415.

2636 *Go. (Ch.) cīva*, (W.) *cīwāl*, (Ph.) *cīvāṇā, cīvāl*, (Tr.) *cīwā* young of birds, chick (*Voc. 1337*). *Koṇḍa sīpī*, (BB) *sīpi* chicken. *Kui sīpa* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *hippa*, (Mah.) *hipā*, (Su.) *hipa* chicken, chick. *Kur. (Hahn) cī'am, cīyam* id. *Malt. cīnyo* chicken. DEDS (N) 414.

2637 *Ta. cīval* that which is loosely woven. *Ma. cīval* thinness of cloth. DED 2167.

2638 *Ta. cīṛ, cīṛkkai, cīkkal* whistle, whistling; *cīṛṭi* whistling, toy whistle. *Ma. cīl, cīl* a sound. *Ka. sīṭṭu* whistling (of men or birds); *cīl, sīl* a scream, a cry; (Tipt.) *sīṭṭu* whistling. Cf. 2610 *Ta. ical*. / Cf. Mar. *śīl* a whistle. DED(S, N) 2168.

2639 *Ta. cīru* (cīri-) to hiss as a serpent, snort as a horse, sniff, be infuriated, swell with rage, roar and blaze forth as a flame, get angry with; *n.* anger; *cīṛam* anger, fury; *cīru-cīṛ-ṇal* onom. expr. signifying violent anger; *cīntu* (cīnti-) to be angry with, hiss (as a serpent). *Ma. cīrūka* to hiss, puff as a snake, foam, rage; *cīṛikka* to make to hiss, enrage; *cīṛam* rage; *cīṛu* a hiss, puffing; *cīṛūka* to hiss, rage. *Ka. sīru* to grow enraged, become angry, be very contentious or quarrelsome; *n.* raging, fierceness; *sīvarisu*, *sīvarisu* to hiss, puff, pass the proper temper, show disgust or disdain; *sēru* to rail at, treat with derision; ? *sīṭṭu* anger, rage. *Koḍ. ci-r-*

(ci-ri-) to grumble, answer back grumblingly. *Tu. sīruni* to hiss; *sīṭṭu* anger, displeasure. *Te. (B.) cīru* to hiss like a serpent. ? *Pe. hīc-* (hīc-) to threaten. Cf. 553 *Ta. īṛal*. DED (S, N) 2169.

2640 *Ko. ci-rl* (to rain) in a drizzle. *To. si-r* spray. *Ka. sīru* to be scattered, be sprinkled, fly about; *sīr-pani* spray or fine drops of water; *sīṛumbul* being scattered, sprinkled, etc. ? *Te. (K.) cīrumu* to fling, throw. *Go. (ChD.) jīriā* fountain (*Voc. 1423*; so correct *Voc.*); (ASu.) *sīrk-* to sprinkle water. *Kui sīrpa* (sīrt-) to shake out, sprinkle; *n.* act of sprinkling, shaking out; ? *sīrsi* giva to sprinkle. DED(S, N) 2170.

2641 *Ta. cīni* false hemp tree, *Tetrameles nudiflora*. *Ma. (DCV) cīni* id. DEDS 416.

2642 *Ko. cīr...* onom. of hot iron sizzling in water, of a burning corpse. *Ka. cūmyi, cūy*, *comyi* the hissing of water on heated iron or fire. *Tu. cūyicūyī* hissing noise of a heated metal dipped into water. *Te. cūyi* the hissing noise produced by water coming into contact with hot metal or other substance. *Kur. choēchoēnā* to fizz, hiss (said of a fire or red-hot iron upon which water is thrown); *choē-moē* onom. imitating the sound of something roasting. DED 2171.

2643 *Ta. cukiyaṇ* a kind of sweet pastry ball. *Ka. suggu* rice parched, ground and mixed with jaggery and coconut. *Te. sukiya* a kind of sweet cake or bun. DED 2172.

2644 *Ka. sugi* to tear off, strip off, plunder, peel; *ugi* to pull, draw away, rob, draw or tear off, draw (a sword), pull out. *Kur. coxnā* (cokkhas) to pluck, cull (fruit, flower, useful leaves); *coxnā* (lahn) to fall off as fruits, (Grignard) be plucked. *Malt. coqe* (coq-) to pluck off, set free; *cogre* to drop off, get free, be ransomed. DED(N) 2173.

2645 *Ta. cukir* (-v-, -nt-) to card as cotton, part, separate (as hair, fibres), rub clean and smooth as a lute-string; *cūr* (-v-, -nt-) to pick, separate. *Ma. cūruka* to pick cotton. DED 2174.

2646 *Ta. cukkai* star (< *Te.*) *Ka. cukke* small mark, dot; *cikki, cikke* spot, speck, dot (as of cat, leopard), star. *Te. cukka* star, spot, dot, drop. *Kol. sukka* star. *Nk. cukka* (c = ts) id. *Nk. (Ch.) cukkin* id. *Pa. cukka* id. *Ga. (S.) cukka* drop of rain; (S.) *sukka* star. *Go. (Tr.) sukkum*, (G.) *huko*, (Mu.) *hukka, hukkum*, (S.) *hukka*, (Ma.) *ukikum, ukka*, (Ko.) *ukam* id. (*Voc. 3432*). *Koṇḍa suka* id. *Pe. huka* (pl. -ṇ) id.; *hukeraṇ, hukeriṇ* (pl. only recorded) stars. *Manḍ. hukeriṇ* id. *Kui suka* star. *Kuwi* (F.) *hūka*, (S. Su. P.) *hukka* id.; (D.) *suk'erika* stars. DED(S) 2175.

2647 *Ka. suggi* the season of spring (from the middle of March to that of May), the season of gathering a crop of any kind (esp. the time of reaping the corn and grain), harvest, plenty, a feast. *Tu. suggi* the twelfth

Tuḷu month (March-April), the second rice-crop, harvest. *Go. (Hislop) sugge* harvest (*Voc. 3436*). / Cf. Mar. *sugi* the period of coming to maturity or perfection, or of the abounding or prevailing (of the products of the earth, of articles of merchandise, etc.), season. DED(S) 2176.

2648 *Ta. cuṅku* end of cloth left hanging out in dressing, pleat or fold of garment, silken tassel used in plaiting girls' hair (< *Te.*). *Ka. cuṅgu, juṅgu* end of a turban sticking out, a small part torn and hanging to the thing, a dangling tatter. *Te. cuṅgulu* the end(s) of a garment; (B.) *cuṅgu* a skirt, the end of a cloth. *Kol. (SR.) juṅge* cloth; (Kin.) *juṅge* dhoti. DED 2177.

2649 *Ta. cuṅkuṭu* trivial balance, trifling amount in arrears (< *Te.*). *Ka. cuṅgaḍi* pettiness, small money, change, a trifling or petty sum above the large one, odd (as in one hundred and odd). *Tu. cuṅguḍi* a trifling sum, odds, small coins, change, anything of little value. *Te. cuṅguḍu* small balance of money due. Cf. *Ta. cukku* small bit, fragment, piece, particle, worthless thing; *cukkai* small piece, bit. DED 2178.

2650 *Ka. cuṅcu* a projecting ledge on a house. *Te. cuncu-midde* an overhanging tower or turret. DED 2179.

2651 *Ka. cuṅcu* the hair curling round the forehead. *Te. cuncu* a small lock of hair left upon the crown of the head. *Kol. (Kin.) cuncur* crest of cock (Kamaleśwaran). *Pa. cucurka* topknot. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *cuṅcu-śekhara*. DED(S, N) 2180.

2652 *Ka. juṅjuru* state of being curled or tangled. *Te. juṅjuru* dishevelled hair. DED 2181.

2653 *Kur. cuṅjā* to pound rice, beat with repeated vertical knocks; *reṣṭ-pass. cuṅjānā; cuṅjā* a clay-coated hole in the ground, used as a mortar for pounding rice in. *Malt. cunje* to clean rice by pounding. DED 2182.

2654 *Ta. cuṭu* (cuṭuv-, cuṭṭ-) to be hot, burn; warm (*tr.*), heat, burn up, roast, toast, bake, fry, cook in steam, burn as bricks in a kiln, cauterize, brand; *n.* burning, heating, scalding; *cuṭar* light, brilliance, lustre, sun, sunshine, moon, planet, fire, burning lamp, flame, spark; *cuṭal* drops of burning oil falling from a lamp, charred end of a burning stick; *cuṭalai, cuṭu-kāṭu* burning-ground; *cūṭu* (cuṭṭ-) to brand (as cattle), cauterize; *n.* that which is heated, burnt, roasted, heat, warmth, feverishness, fomentation, hot temper, anger, brand; *cūṭṭu* that which is burnt or cooked, a kind of ola torch. *Ma. cuṭuka* to burn, be hot, feel hot; burn (*tr.*), make hot, toast, roast, bake, boil; *cuṭuvikka* to get one to burn; *cuṭar* fire, brightness; *cuṭala* the burning-place in the southern corner of the compound, burning or burying place; *cūṭu* heat, burning; *cūṭṭu* torch; *cūṭṭa* top of a coconut



branch used as a torch. *Ko.* tuṭ- (tuṭ-) to roast, bake (pots), burn (corpses); *cuṭ ga-ṛ* funeral burning-place; *cu-ṛ* (*obl. cu-ṛ*) heat, a burn, spark thrown off by hammered iron; pair-word with *pa-ṛ* hardship (*pa-ṛ cu-ṛ*). *To.* tuṭ- (tuṭ-) to burn (*tr.*). *Ka.* suḍu (suṭṭ-) to burn, roast, bake, fire (a gun); be consumed with fire, burn, feel hot, be roasted; *n.* burning, etc.; *suḍuka* who has burned; *suḍuvike*, *suḍuha* burning; *suḍu-gāḍu* cemetery; *suḍu* burning, cauterization; *sūte* a torch of wisps, etc.; *soda* burning; *sodar*, *sodarū*, *sodalū* lamp; *sunṭage*, *sunṭige* roast meat, act of burning or roasting; that which is chiefly taken for roasting on a spit, the heart. *Koḍ.* cuḍ- (*cuḍuv-* cuṭṭ-) to burn (*tr.*); *cuḍi* gāḍa cremation place; *tu-ḍi* torch of dry reeds or small splints of wood. *Tu.* *suḍupini*, *suḍpini*, *tuḍupini* to burn, be hot, sultry; burn (*tr.*), bake, toast, roast; *suḍalē* burning a dead body; *suḍu*, *suḍu* act of burning; *suḍugāḍu* cemetery; *suḍuḍu* a burning sensation in the throat; *sudary*, *tudary*, *tudary* lamp; *cūdu* heat, warmth, zeal, hot, warm; *cūṭe*, *tūṭe* torch made of palm leaves, etc.; *sodary* smell of burning. *Kor.* (O.) *sūdi* torch made of coconut leaves. *Te.* *cūdu* to burn, brand with a hot iron or the like; *n.* burning, branding, a brand; (K.) *sūdiyu* to burn (*intr.*). *Kol.* *suḍ-* (suṭṭ-) to cook; (Kin.) *cuṭ-* to bake (bread). *Nk.* *suṭ-* to roast. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sur-* (*sudd-* suṭṭ-) to fry. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *surrānā*, (G. Mu.) *hurr-*, (Ma.) *or-* to cook bread (*Voc.* 3446); (W.) *sūr* torch (*Voc.* 3458). *Koṇḍa* *sur-* (*suṛt-*) to roast, burn (incense). *Pe.* *huz-* (*hust-*), *huzba-* to roast. *Kui* *subga* (< *sug-b-*; *sugd-*) id.; *n.* roasting. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hūḍ-* (*-it-*) to burn, shoot with gun; (F.) *hūḍali* to burn; (S.) *hūḍinai* to burn, kindle. *Kur.* *kurnā* (*kuṭṭas*) to grow warm, become hot, be heated; cook (*tr.*) on live embers, bake on an open fire. *Malt.* *kuṛe* (*kuṭ-*) to burn, roast, sear; *kurnare* to be hot or warm; *kurni* warm, hot. /Cf. *Skt.* *cūḍ-*, *in-* *upacūḍana-*, *upacūḍana-* singeing, searing, heating; *Skt.* (*Haraviṇaya* 14.60), *Pkt.* *cuḍuli*-torch, *Mar.* *cuḍi* torch of wisps or twigs. DED(S, N) 2183.

2655 *Ta.* *cuṭṭi* tuft of hair. *Ma.* (Tiyya) *juṭṭu* tuft of hair on shaven head. *Ka.* *juṭṭa*, *juṭṭu*, *juṭṭu* the tuft of hair left on the crown of the head at the ceremony of tonsure, crest, tuft growing on an animal's head; (Ilav.) *joṭṭu* hair-knot. *Koḍ.* *jiṭṭi* tuft of hair as worn by brahmans, etc., woman's backhair. *Tu.* *juṭṭu* tuft of hair on the head, cue. *Te.* *juṭṭu* long lock or tuft of hair, crest of a bird such as a peacock. *Kol.* (Br.) *juṭṭi* tuft of hair. *Go.* (Y.) *cuṭṭi*, (*Tr.* Ph.) *cuṭṭi*, (W. Ch.) *cuṭṭin* (*pl.*) hair (*Voc.* 1346); (S.) *juṭṭi* topknot, cock's comb (*Voc.* 1434); (Su.) *juṭṭi* tuft of hair. *Kur.* *cuṭṭi* hair (of man or animals), bristles, mane. /Cf. *Skt.* *juṭṭa*-twisted hair of ascetics and Śiva (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5258), and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4883, esp. 3 \**coṭṭa-*; some of the items recorded here may be < *IA*. DED(S, N) 2184.

2656 *Ta.* *cuṭṭi* intelligent person; *cuṭṭikkai* ingenuity, sharpness, smartness; *cuṭṭukkāraṇ* witty person. *Ma.* *cuṭṭi* smartness, quickness. *To.* *suṭm* cleverness, skill (pair-word with *poṭm*). *Ka.* *suṭi* clever, able, powerful; *suṭi* smartness, quickness. *Tu.* *cuṭṭi*, *suṭi* smart, clever. *Te.* *suṭi* clearheadedness, method, orderliness. DED(N) 2185.

2657 *Ta.* *cuṭṭi* small ornament worn by women and children on the forehead, white curl on the forehead of bull or cow, white spot on the head of beast or serpent, plate of gold worn on the forehead as a mark of distinction. *Ma.* *cuṭṭi* mark or jewel on the forehead; *cuṭṭu* natural mark on the skin, e.g. of cows, children. *Ka.* *cuṭṭi* a kind of frontlet. *Tu.* *cuṭṭi* a small spot or speck, spotted, speckled. DED 2186.

2658 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu* (*cuṭṭi-*) to point out, show, designate, indicate, have in view, aim at, desire, think, consider, honour; *n.* indication, reference, that which is intended or designated, honour. *Ma.* *cuṭṭu* pointing; *cuṭṭuka* to point at, aim; *cuṭṭal* pointing out; *cuṭṭan-viral* forefinger. *Ka.* *suṭṭu* to point at with the finger; *suṭṭumbe* the index finger; *cuṭṭi* aim. *Tu.* *cuṭṭi* id.; *tūṇḍuni* to aim, point at; *tūṇḍelu* pointing, directing. *Te.* *suṭṭi* aim; *juṭṭa-vreḷu* forefinger. ? *Pa.* *juṭṭin-* (*juṭṭit-*) to show (or with 3566 *Ta.* *tōṇṇu*). *Kui* *sūṭa* (*sūṭi-*) to point with the finger; *sūṭa* vanju the index finger. *Kuwi* (F) *hūṭali*, (Isr.) *hūṭ-* (*-it-*) to point out; (F.) *hūṭa* vāṇju forefinger. DED(S) 2187.

2659 (a) *Ta.* *cupaṅku* yellow spreading spots on the body of women (regarded as beautiful), sallow complexion as of a love-lorn woman, a spreading skin disease esp. of animals, pollen dust; *cupam* yellow spreading spots on the body of women; *cupai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to itch, be inflamed, twinge, tingle; *n.* pustules, prickle (as in leaves, stalks, etc.), down on fruits, itching, smarting, keenness, sharpness, shame, sense. *Ma.* *cupaṅṇu* variegated surface, soft down as on young palm leaves, scales of fish, blotch, scab, spots on the skin, yellow or dark (considered as a beauty); *cupa* down on a fruit, sensitiveness; *cuṇekka* to have the skin irritated, be touchy. *Koḍ.* *cuṭṭi* spot, mark; *cuṭṭi* *paiyu* spotted cow. *Tu.* *cupṇai* scab, scurf; *tupṇaṅgu*, *tupṇaṅgu*, *tupṇai* the scurf or mealy crust of the body, *conihkē*, *copkē*, *solikē* the scab of itch, etc. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *sonōṇi* the blister eczema of the hands (*Voc.* 3507). *Kur.* *jonṇē* wart. (b) *Ta.* *cuṇṭu* dandruff, scurf. *Ka.* *joṇḍu* the scurf of the head, dandruff. *Te.* *cuṇḍu* dandruff, scurf. DED(S, N) 2188.

2660 *Ta.* *cupaṅku* (*cupaṅki-*) to be jaded, loiter, linger. *Ka.* *juṇṇu* to shrink, contract, withdraw, retire; *n.* state of being shrunk, a shrunk, crippled body. *Te.* *juḍḍu*, *juṇḍu*, (K. also) *juṇḍu* to lurk, slink, (K. also) shrink, withdraw. Cf. 2687 *Ta.* *curuṅku*. DED(S) 2189.

2661 *Ta.* *cuṭṭan* grey musk shrew; *cuṭṭeli*, (Koll.) *cuṭṭan* mouse, *Mus urbanus*; *cūṭan* grey musk shrew; *mūṭ-cūṭu* musk-rat, *Sorex indicus*. *Ma.* *cuṭṭeli* mouse, musk-rat. *Ka.* *suṇḍa*, *suṇḍ-ili*, *suṇḍil-ili*, *suṇḍ-ili*, *cuṇḍ-ili* musk-rat. *Koḍ.* *ciṇḍ-eli* house-mouse, field-mouse. *Tu.* *suṇḍ-eli* musk-rat. *Te.* *cuncu* mouse, musk-rat; *cunc-eluka*, *cuṇḍ-eluka* mouse; *cūṭ-eluka* species of mouse. *Kol.* (Kin.) *cindrag* musk-rat. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) *cūci* musk-rat (*Voc.* 1353); (Ma.) *cuṭṭi-eli*, (Mu.) *cuṭṭi*, *cuṭṭiyal* small rat (*Voc.* 1344); (Ph.) *coṭe* mouse (*Voc.* 1368). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *suṣuki* musk-rat. *Kur.* *coṭṭō* mouse. For *eli*, etc., see 833 *Ta.* *eli*. Cf. 2664 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu*; the shrews seem to be differentiated from rats and mice by the length of the snout. /Cf. *Skt.* *śuṇḍi-mūṣikā*, *gandha-śuṇḍinī* (Burrow, *Kratylos* 15.56), *cuṇḍu-mūṣikā*, *chucchūṇḍura*, *cucundari*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5053. Cf. also *Skt.* *tuṭuma*-mouse, rat. For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 95 (Santalī *cūṇḍ* musk-rat, etc.), and Emeneau, *JAOS* 82.109. DED(S, N) 2190.

2662 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu* (*cuṭṭi-*) to dry up, be evaporated by heat; boil (*tr.*), stew, simmer; *n.* sediment, that which adheres to a pot when boiling. *Ko.* *cund-* (*cundy-*) to boil away (*intr.*); ? to starve oneself for one's children's sake. *Ka.* *suṇḍu* to evaporate; *suṇḍisu* to make evaporate, reduce in boiling. *Te.* *cuṇḍu* to be evaporated or dried up. /Cf. *Skt.* *śuṇṭh-* to become dry. DED(S) 2191.

2663 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu* (*cuṭṭi-*) to shoot with the thumb and finger (as a marble), flip a coin, tap with the thumb or finger, jerk (as reins), draw out an elastic body and let it recoil with a jerk; *n.* jerking, flipping; *cuṭṭu-vil* toy bow for shooting stones or pellets. *Ma.* *cuṭṭu-villu* a crossbow. *Ko.* *cund-* (*cundy-*) to test (coin) by flicking it up in the air and listening to the noise made by the thumbnail in flicking. *Te.* (B.) *cuṇḍu* to be flicked, as water from the finger. DED(S) 2192.

2664 *Ta.* *cuṭṭu*, *coṭṭu* bill, beak, lower lip. *Ma.* *cuṭṭu* a short beak or bill, lips, snout; *cuṭṭan* pointed, pick-axe, blubber-lipped; *toṇṇa*, *toṭṭa* mouth. *Ka.* *cuṇḍu* a bird's beak. *Kor.* (M.) *juṭṭi* beak. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *salla* mouth, face. *Pa.* *cond* mouth, beak. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) *solu*, (S.<sup>3</sup>) *sol(lu)* mouth; (P.) *sonḍi* beak. *Go.* (Ko.) *sonḍe* lip (*Voc.* 3494). *Pe.* *conḍi* beak of bird. *Kui* *suḍa* mouth, beak, brim. *Kuwi* (D.) *honḍi* mouth. *Kur.* *colō* pointed (said of the mouth of animals). Cf. 2661 *Ta.* *cuṭṭan*, 3296 *Ta.* *tuṭi*, and 3311 *Ta.* *tuṭṭam*. DED(S) 2193.

2665 *Ta.* *cuṭṭai* *Solanum torvum*; *S. verbascifolium*; Indian tree potato. *Ma.* *cuṭṭa* *S. pubescens*. *Ko.* *ciḍ* mul *S. indicum*. *Ka.* *suṇḍe*, *suṇḍe* *S. pubescens*. *Koḍ.* *cunde* sp. *Solanum*. *Tu.* *sōṇṭe* a kind of *solanum*; (DCV) *suṇḍe* Indian currant tomato. DED(S) 2194.

2666 *Ta.* *cupṇi* membrum virile. *Ma.* *cupṇi* penis. *Ka.* *tupṇi*, *tupṇe* id. *Te.* *culla*, *culli* id. *Kur.* *copṇō* id. Cf. 2681 *Pe.* *cuyi*. DED 2195.

2667 *Te.* *utuku*, *uduku* to wash (as clothes), drub, thrash. *Kol.* *sutk-* (*sutukt-*) to wash (clothes). *Nk.* *sutk* id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sut-*, *sut(u)k-* id. *Go.* (SR. Tr. Ph.) *sukkānā*, (G. Mu.) *huk-*, (Ma. Ko.) *ukk-* id.; (M.) *hukānā* to wash (*Voc.* 3431). DED(S) 2196.

2668 *Ta.* *cutti*, *cuttiyal* small hammer. *Ma.* *cutti*, *cuttika*, *tutti* hammer. *Ka.* *suttige* id. *Tu.* *sutti*, *suttige*, *suttiye*, *suttē*, *suttiye* id. *Te.* *sutte* id. *Go.* (A.) *sutte* id. (*Voc.* 3438). *Kuwi* (S.) *suthi* id. /Cf. *Mar.* *sutki* an instrument of stone-splitters. DED(S) 2197.

2669 *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sutri* (*pl.* *-gu*) nostril. *Go.* (L.) *sutrin* nostrils (*Voc.* 3439). DEDS 417.

2670 *Go.* (Mu.) *sūṇḍ* gaṭ knot of hair at back (*Voc.* 3454). *Kur.* *cundī* the hairtail as worn by men. DEDS 418.

2671 *Kol.* *supari* *ma-s* diviner, priest; (Pat., p. 87) *supari* shaman. *Kui* *supari* holy; vowed, devoted. DED 2198.

2672 *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *supar* tamarind. *Pa.* *cupāri* (*pl.* *cupāri*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *supār* (*pl.* *supārtil*) id.; *supārtil* sour. DED(S) 2199.

2673 *Ta.* *cuppāl*, *cuppi* twigs; *uval*, *uvalai* twigs and sprays, dried leaves. *Ma.* *cappu* leaf, esp. plantain leaf; *tōl* green leaves, small branches, shrubs. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) *toṭṭi* leaves. *Ko.* *cop* broth made of plants, plants used in making broth. *To.* *tub* leaves of tree; *sup* leaves (in song; < *Badaga* *soppu*). *Ka.* *sappu*, *soppu*, *tappala*, *toppala*, *toppalu*, *toval* all green leaves of plants in general, foliage, a herb, greens, covering, bark; *tovalu* having put forth new leaves; *sabbige*, *sabbe* a slender branch of a tree or shrub; *jabbalu* a grassy place. *Koḍ.* *cappala* leaf; *toppī* small leaves. *Tu.* *coppu*, *soppu*, *tappu* leaf, foliage, greens; *tappoliyuni* to be covered with foliage. DED (S, N) 2200.

2674 (a) *Ta.* *uppu* salt, alkali, saltiness; *uppar* salt manufacturers; *uppalām* salt-pan, saline land (cf. 299 *alam* salt-pan); *uppalavan* salt-maker; *uvalakam*, *umpalām* salt-pan; *umapaṇ* salt-maker, dealer in salt; *fem.* *umapaṇṭi*. *Ma.* *uppu* salt, saltiness, condiment; *uppikka* to be salty; *uppalām* salt marsh. *Ko.* *up* salt. *To.* *up* id. *Ka.* *uppu* id.; *uppaliga* man who belongs to a division of the salt-maker caste, the members of which are also fishermen; *uppaḍa* salted and dried vegetables. *Koḍ.* *uppi* salt. *Tu.* *uppu* id.; *uppaḍu* pickles; *uppaḍa* salted fish; *uppaṇṇu* brackishness. *Te.* *uppu* salt; *uppana* saltiness, salt taste; *uppani* saltish, brackish; *uppalamu* salt-pan, salt-works. *Kol.* *sup* salt. *Nk.* *supp* id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sup* id. *Pa.* *cup* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sup*, (S.) *cuppu* id.

(b) *Ta.* *uvar* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to taste saltish, be brackish, taste astringent, dislike, abhor,

loathe; *n.* saltishness, brackishness, salt, brackish soil, fuller's earth, sea, pleasantness (= Skt. *lavanya*-); *uvarppu* saltishness, astringency, dislike, aversion; *uvari* brackish water, urine, sea. *Ma.* uvar salt taste, brackishness; *uvari* sea; *or* saltiness. *Ka.* ogar an astringent taste. *Tu.* ubary, ubary brackishness; *ugaru* brackish; *ogaru* brackishness; salty, brackish; *ogaru* to become salty or brackish. *Te.* ogaru, vagaru astringent taste; having an astringent taste. *Go.* (Tr.) sawwor, sawwar, (M.) havar, (L.) hovar, ovar, (Ma. Ko.) ovar salt (*Voc.* 3360). *Konda* sōru id. *Pe.* sōr id. *Mand.* jār id. *Kui* sār id. *Kuwi* (F.) hārū, (S. Su.) hārū id. Cf. *Ta.* cavar, s.v. 2386 *Ta.* cavaṭu. /Cf. *Nahali* copo salt. DED(S) 2201.

2675 *Ta.* cuvavu musk-shrew. *Kol.* supke young rat. *Pa.* cumari, cumbri musk-rat. *Go.* (Tr.) stūpe house-mouse; (SR.) supe small mouse; *huppe* (M.) rat, mouse, (D.) rat, (Mu.) field-rat; (Ko.) uppe rat (*Voc.* 3440). *Pe.* cupel musk-rat. *Kui* supā, supenji, superi shrew-mouse, musk-rat. *Kuwi* (S.) suppesi musk-mice; (Mah.) supri musk-rat. DED(S) 2202.

2676 *Kur.* cubbā peacock. *Malt.* cuwe id. DED 2203.

2677 *Ta.* cuma (-pp-, -nt-) to become heavy as debt or interest, be burdened; bear, support, carry a burden, take upon oneself, bear in the womb; (Tinn.) cema to carry; *cummaṭu* burden, load, load pad for head; *cumatalai*, *cumaitalai* burden, responsibility; *cumati* load, burden, abundance; *cumattu* (*cumatti*-) to burden, load, impose; *cumai* bearing, burden, load; *cumaiyan* porter; *cummaṭu* load pad for head; *cummai* burden, charge; *cimpuri* coil of straw used for keeping steady a vessel, load, etc., as on the ground or head. *Ma.* cuma burden, load; *cumakka* to carry a burden; *cumaṭu*, *cōṭu* burden, load; *cumatala* charge, duty; *cumattuka* to load, charge; *cummai* load; *cummaṭu* pad for head to carry burdens; *cummuka* to bear, carry. *Ko.* tamṭ carrying pad. *Ka.* simbi, simbe ring of cloth to be put under a vessel, etc., upon the head; a coil for setting a vessel on the ground; the coil of a snake; *sivaḍu*, *sivadi*, *sivudi*, *sivuḍu* pad to be put under a load on the head; ? (Hav.) *tōmpaṭa* carrying on the head (or with 3540 *Go.* *tōc*-). *Tu.* tumbuni, (B-K.) tumbu, sumbu, humbu to bear, carry as a load; *tumbāvuni* to load; *tumboṇuni*, *tummoṇuni* to bear or suffer, be patient. *Bel.* (LSB 2.1) simbi to carry. *Te.* cumma, *cumpāta* carrying pad (*pāta* cloth). *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) kunt- to lift; (W.) kut- (*kutt*-) to place burden on head. *Nk.* cumma (*c = ts*) pad on head for carrying. *Pa.* kumt- to carry on head; *cumṭal* carrying pad on head. *Ga.* (Oll.) kumt- to carry on head; (P.) *sumṭal* head-pad for carrying loads. *Go.* (Ph.) *summar*, (SR.) *cumār*, (Ch.) *summar*, (Mu. S.) *hūmar*, (Ma.) *umar*, (Ko.) *umar* id. (*Voc.* 3442). *Konda* simboṇi id.; *suma* a cloth

rolled into a pad. *Kur.* kum'nā to take and carry on head, make oneself responsible for, confess, be pregnant as result of a fault. *Malt.* kume to take upon one's head, accept terms, take charge of. *Br.* kubēn heavy (see *BDCG*, §2.24, n. 25). Cf. 5126 *Ta.* mō- (? *\*cuma*- > *\*cmō*- > *mō*-). /Cf. *Pali* *cumbaṭa*(ka)- coil, pad of cloth; a wreath (*puppha*-c<sup>0</sup>, *māla*-c<sup>0</sup>). Pkt. (*DNM*, Norman) *cumbhala*- garland for the head; *cuppala*- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4869, *\*cumbaṭa*-. DED(S, N) 2204.

2678 *Ta.* cummā leisurely, without any occupation or work, in normal condition, in health, silently, quietly, in perfect peace and rest, bare, without any reason, uselessly, vaguely, unintentionally, at random, as a joke, gratuitously, gratis, freely, unceremoniously, continuously, repeatedly. *Ma.* cumma without cause or emotion, gratis, quietly. *Ka.* summa, *summage*, *summane* quietly, silently, causelessly, without proper or just cause, without a particular cause, in an objectless manner, for nothing, uselessly, without the intention of getting labour done, without the intention of exacting remuneration; (PBh.) *ummane* silently. *Kol.* surmi silent; (Pat., p.191) *surum* aneng to be silent. *Nk.* surum silent; *summak* a secret. *Go.* (Tr. SR.) *cammake* silent (*Voc.* 1287). DED(S) 2205.

2679 *Kol.* sum- (*sumt*-) to catch, seize, buy. *Nk.* sum- id.; *lay.* *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sum*- to buy, catch, hold. *Pa.* *cumm*- to seize, catch hold of. DED(S) 2206.

2680 *Ko.* ci-1 life; air, blast of air from bellows; noise, small noise. *Ka.* suy, suyī, sūy to breathe, sigh; *n.* breath, a sigh; *suyil*, *suyilu*, *suylu*, *sūy*, *sūlu* breath, a sigh. *Tu.* *suyilu*, *suyyu*, *tuyilu* breath, respiration; *sighing*, a sigh; *suyimpuni*, *suyimbuni*, *suyyuni* to blow the nose, hiss, snort, bellow, fizz, grunt, etc. ? *Pa.* *cuyk*- to sob. Cf. 3512 *Ta.* toy. DED(S) 2207.

2681 *Pe.* *cuy* (child's) penis. *Mand.* hūy penis. ? *Go.* (Asu.) *cūcō* id. Cf. 2666 *Ta.* *cuppi*. DED(S) 419.

2682 *Pa.* *codda* ant. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup> S.<sup>3</sup>) *suydi* id. *Go.* (D.) *horri*, (Mu.) *harri* black ant; (G.) *hurri* ant, red ant; (Mu.) *hurri* ant; (M.) *hūri*, *orang* black ant; (Ko.) *orngu* a kind of poisonous ant (*Voc.* 3594); ? (L.) *cutti* black ant (*Voc.* 1348). *Pe.* *hoyda* ant. *Kui* *sodro* a medium-sized black ant; (K.) *horovanga* (*pl.*) a species of biting ants. *Kuwi* (T.) *horla* ant (= *Kui* *sodro*; cf. 994 *Pe.* *Kuwi* *orli*, *Kui* *oḍri*). DED(S) 2208.

2683 *Ta.* *curam* narrow and difficult path. *Ma.* *curam* difficult road, pass, ghaut. DED 2210.

2684 *Ta.* *curi* (-v-, -nt-) to be spiral as conch, whirl round, eddy (as water), curl; (-pp-, -tt-) to wind spirally, whirl, curl, lie in a circle; *n.* whirling, spiral, curve, screw, white curl on the forehead of bulls; *curiyal* curling, curly hair, lock of hair, woman's

hair; *curul* (*curulv*-, *curuṇṭ*-) to become coiled, roll, curl (as hair); *n.* rolling, roll, coil, curl, woman's hair curled and tied up in dressing; *curulal* ringlet, coil; *curulai* roll; *curuṭṭu* (*curuṭṭi*-) to roll up, coil, curl, fold, twist; *n.* curling, coiling, anything rolled up, cheroot; *curuṭṭai* curly hair, curly-haired boy or girl; *curuṇai* anything rolled up; *cūr* (-pp-, -tt-) to revolve, whirl round; *cūrpu* whirling, revolving, bracelet; *cūral* whirling as of wind. *Ma.* *curiyal* a round rattan basket; *curuṭṭu* a roll, cheroot, a sheaf; *curul* scroll, roll; *curuluka* to be rolled up, be curled; *curuṭṭuka* to roll up (*tr.*). *Ko.* *curp*- (*curd*-) to lie in coils (snake, rope); *curṭ*- (*curṭy*-) to coil, roll (*tr.*). *To.* *tu-ṭ* (*tu-d*-) to be rolled up (curl, leaf); *tu-ṭ* (*tu-ty*-) to roll up (*tr.*), curl (hair), tie up (hair); *tuṣk* hair curl; *tu-r* storm; *su-ṭ* cigar (< *Ta.* *curuṭṭu*). *Ka.* *suruli*, *surule*, *surali* a coil, roll; *suruṭu*, *suruṇṭu* to coil, roll up (*intr.*); *surku*, *sukku* to curl; *surku*, *sukku*, *suṅku*, *sokku* a curl. *Koḍ.* *turiḍ*- (*turiḍ*-) to be rolled up; *turiṭ*- (*turiṭ*-) to roll up (*tr.*); *tore* a string that goes round; (*torev*-, *torand*-) (string) is wound round and round; *tora*- (*torap*-, *torat*-) to wind (string) round and round. *Tu.* *turṭu* a female's hair tied into a knot; *surali*, (B-K.) *suruli* a coil, roll of anything. *Pa.* *cird*- to turn; *cirdip*- (*cirdit*-) to make to turn; *cirdukud* circuit, roundabout way; *cird*- to revolve; *cirdip*- (*cirdit*-) to make to revolve. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) *sirl*- to revolve; *caus.* *sirlap*; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *sirl*- (*silr*-, *silir*-) to rotate; *silurp*- id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) *suruṇḍānā* to go round and round, esp. in the Bhawar marriage ceremony; (Ch.) *suruṇḍ*- to roll (*Voc.* 344); (LuS.) *hoorchunna* to roll up. *Pe.* *hūr*- (*t*-) to wind, wind round, roll up. *Kui* *sursuṭi* curly. *Kuwi* (Su.) *rup*- to twine round, wind round (*tr.*); (F.) *rūpali* to roll up (as a rope) (*r = r*); *rūpali* to wind into a ball; (S.) *rujja* *koddinai* rigle (*sic*); (Isr.) *rūṭ*- to roll fibres; (F.) *rūmbūli* curly. *Kur.* *kūrṇā* to put on and tie a sari round one's waist. *Malt.* *kurge* to roll up, wrap up. *Br.* *kūring* to roll up (*tr.*), make a clean sweep of. Cf. 1794 *Ta.* *kurul*. DED(S) 2211.

2685 *Ta.* *curi* (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, perforate as in an ola leaf or book; *n.* hole, aperture, perforation through the leaves of an ola book, instrument for boring ola leaf or book; *curai* hollowness, hollow interior, tubularity, cavity; a kind of sharp crowbar; *cūr* (-v-, -nt-) to bore, pierce, scoop out; *cūrpu* piercing, boring. *Ma.* *curi* round hole pierced through olas to thread them, the instrument which makes the hole. *Ka.* (Bark.) *suri* to string, as flowers. *Tu.* (B-K.) *suri* to string, bore. DED (S, N) 2212.

2686 *Te.* (*TVB*, Guntur dial.; comm. by K.) *cūru*, in: *poga* *cūru* smoke to coat walls, roof, etc. with soot (for *poga*, see 4240). *Pa.* *curuk* deposit of soot on the ceiling or on any object that has been near the fire. *Ga.* (P.) *suygur* soot; (S.<sup>2</sup>) *pogasur* id. (< *Te.*). *Kui* *sōbi*, (K.) *sō'i* id. *Kuwi* (Su.)

*ro'va*, (F.) *rō'ya*, (S.) *roowa* id. DED(S) 420.

2687 *Ta.* *curuṅku* (*curuṅki*-) to shrink, contract, shrivel, wrinkle, lessen, dwindle, be reduced, curtailed, be puckered, creased, be furled, closed as flower, etc.; *curuṅkal* anything shrunk, wrinkled, wrinkle, crease; *curukku* (*curukki*-) to curtail, reduce, lessen, compress, contract, furl, close, epitomize; *n.* contraction, reduction, wrinkle, fold, crease, slipknot, noose, epitome; *curukkam* brevity, conciseness, abbreviation, epitome, shortness, contraction, decrease; *cukku* (*cukki*-) to get dry; *curul* (*curulv*-, *curuṇṭ*-) to shrivel, shrink (as leaf), droop (as from heat, hunger) be reduced to severe straits; *curi* (-v-, -nt-) to wrinkle; (-pp-, -tt-) to get dried, contract, shrink, wrinkle; draw in (as a tortoise its head). *Ma.* *curuṅṅhuka* to shrivel, shrink, be contracted, wrinkled, decrease; *curukkam* contraction, shortness; *curukku* sliding string, noose; *curukkuka* to contract (*tr.*), furl (sails), wrap, fold, reduce, shorten; *cukkuka* to grow dry, shrivel; *cukku* dry; *cuṅṅhuka* to grow dry or lean, be reduced; *cūḷuka* to shrink, contract; *cūḷal* shrinking; *coṅku* withered. *Ko.* *curg*- (*curg*-) to stint oneself to support family; *curk*- (*curky*-) to make small, draw up (legs, fingers), shrink; *cug*- (*cugy*-) to be creased; *corṭy* state of a hoe being worn short by much use. *To.* *tu-ṭ* (*tu-ty*-) to shrink (*intr.*); *tu-ṭ* (*tu-d*-) to pull legs close to body (e.g. while sleeping). *Ka.* *surku*, *sukku* to contract, shrivel, shrink, fade; *surku*, *sukku*, *suṅku*, *sokku* contracting, shrivelling, shrinking, a wrinkle; *soragu* to wither, grow dry or sapless, sink away, grow lean; *soratu* state of being contracted, shrivelled, as a leaf; *surul* to contract, shrivel, shrink, fear; *suruṭu*, *suruṇṭu* to become shrivelled or contracted; *surulcu* to cause to contract, etc.; (Hav.) *cirṇṇelu* shrunken. *Tu.* *suruṇṭuni*, *suruṭuni*, *sirṇṭuni*, *sirṇḍuni* to shrivel, contract, shrink; *suruṇṭu*, *suruṭu* contraction, shrivelling; *surugu* sinking, sliding; *sirkuni*, *tirkuni* to fade, shrivel, become weak, lean, fall off; *sirkāvuni*, *tirkāvuni* to cause to fade, make lean, weaken; *sirkū* fading, shrivelling, weakness, faintness; *juruṅṅuni* to hesitate, be reluctant; *nurluni* to wind up, fold, shrink. *Te.* *surḍu* to disappear, flee, (B.) shrink, fade; *srukku* to shrink, fade, become weak; *sorugu* a dead or dry leaf. *Kol.* *suk*- (*sukt*-) to fade, wither. *Pa.* *curk*- to shrivel, (cheeks) sink in; *curkip*- (*curkit*-) to make to shrivel. ? *Go.* *sūr* dry pulled stalks of san-hemp. *Kur.* (Hahn) *cog're* person with sunken cheeks. *Br.* *kurring*, *kūrēnging* to shrink from, contract, keep back, withhold (hand, property) (MBE 1961b, pp. 375-6). Cf. 2660 *Ta.* *cupaṅku*. /Cf. *Mar.* *sarkutṇe* to corrugate or wrinkle. DED(S) 2213.

2688 *Ta.* *curu-cur-ēnal* expr. signifying twitching with pain, feeling hot in the body; *curu-cur-ēnal* nom. expr. signifying stinging (as thorn). *Ko.* *cur in*-, *cur cur in*- (belly)

feels hungry, (heart) burns with guilt. *Ka. curu* = sound in imitation of the burning caused by the bite of an ant, the sting of a scorpion, the touch of fire, etc.; *curu curu* with violent smarting. *Te. curam anu* to feel a smarting, burning, or sharp pain or sensation. DED 2214.

2689 *Ta. curumpu* bee, drone; *curumpi* (-pp-, -tt-) to hum (as bees). *Kol. surund* (obl. surnd-) honeycomb; *surunt potte* bee; (Kin.) *curund* sp. bee; *curund taṭṭa* honeycomb. *Nk. surund* bee, honey. *Pa. curud, curdi* (stem curd-) sp. bee. *Go. sūrwē-phuki* bee which builds in hollow boughs; (SR.) *surve* medium-sized beehive; (L.) *hurrve* honey; (Ma.) *urve* talla honeycomb; *orve* kind of bee; *orve neyi* honey; (Ko.) *urve, uruve* kind of bee (*Voc.* 3448). *Kuwi* (F.) *horu* swarm of bees. DED(S) 2215.

2690 *Ta. curai* calabash climber, *Lagenaria vulgaris*. *Ma. cura* pumpkin, water gourd. *Ka. sore*, *sōre* the bottle gourd, *L. vulgaris*. *Kod. tore* gourd. *Tu. turē, surē* water gourd, pumpkin. *Te. (B.) sora, sorra, sōra* bottle gourd, *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [*L. vulgaris* Seringe = *C. lagenaria* Linn.] DED 2216.

2691 *Go. (G.) curki*, (Ph.) *curki* a small basket (*Voc.* 1351). *Konda surki* id. *Pe. curki* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *surki* id. ? *Ma. curiyal* a round rattan basket. DEDS 421.

2692 *Kur. jurjur<sup>u</sup>rnā* to feel heavy (as from bad digestion), feel out of sorts (as under the approach of fever). *Malt. jūrjura* slowly, dimly, drowsily. / *Cf. Mar. sursuri* dullness and drowsiness which arise from eating plentifully of certain fruits or after a full and heavy meal (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 22). DED 2217.

2693 *Ta. ulavu* (ulavi-), *ulāvu* (ulāvi-/ulāy-) to move about, walk or ride for recreation, take a jaunt, stroll or ramble, go in procession; *ulā* procession; *ulāttu* (ulātti-) to ride about, pass in procession; take out for a walk as a child, lead about as a horse; *n.* walking up and down for amusement, display or exercise, moving to and fro; *culavu* (culavi-) to revolve, move round, hover about; *lāntu* to walk about, wander about; *lāttu* to walk about, ride about; take out for a walk. *Ma. ulāvuka, ilāvuka* to take a walk; *ulāttuka* to take for a walk (children, etc.). *Pa. cul-* to go round, wander about. DED(S) 2218.

2694 *Go. (G. Mu.) huluṛ*, (Elwin) *solor*, *halur*, (Ma.) *uluṛi* flute (*Voc.* 3575). *Kuwi* (Mah.) *sururi* id. *Malt. suri* id. / *Cf. Skt. (Śabdaratnākara 1883) suruli-* a musical instrument. DEDS 423.

2695 *Ta. cavaṭu* track, footstep, sign. *Ma. cavaṭu, cumaṭu, cōṭu* footprint, vestige, foot, base, step; *cavaṭuka* to track, search after. *Cf. 2387 Ta. cavaṭṭu*. DED 2220.

2696 *Ta. cuval* nape of the neck, upper part of the neck, back, mane; *cekil* upper part of

the shoulders. *Ma. cumal* shoulder. *Ka. tegal* shoulder. *Kui sukoṛi, sukoli* shoulder-blade. *Br. cugh* nape of the neck. (*cf. Bal. ċug* id.; *Elfenbein*, p. 26). DED(S, N) 2221.

2697 *Ta. cuvalai* pipal; *cuvi* white fig, *Ficus infectoria*; stone fig, *F. gibbosa parasitica*. *Ma. (Lush.) cuvannāl F. infectoria*. *Ka. juvvi mara* wavy-leaved fig tree, *F. infectoria*. *Te. juvvi F. tsiela. Kol. (Kin.) juvi* pipal, *F. religiosa*. *Pa. jūmeri* sp. *Ficus* (prob. *religiosa*). *Go. (Ko.) jū māṛa Ficus* sp. (*Voc.* 1441). DED(S) 2222.

2698 (a) *Ta. cuṛaṅku* (cuṛaṅki-) to whirl, be tossed about; *cuṛal* (cuṛalv-, cuṛap-) to whirl, spin, rotate, roll, turn on axis (as wheel), revolve in an orbit, roam, wander, be tossed about, driven to and fro, be agitated, troubled, distressed in mind, droop, faint, languish, be dizzy, swim as the eyes; *n.* whirling, revolving, curl, eddy, etc.; *cuṛaṛci* whirling, spinning, rotating, wandering to and fro, trouble, agitation; *cuṛaṛjal* giddiness; *cuṛaṛri* handle as of spinning-wheel, fan; *cuṛaṛru* (cuṛaṛri-) to whirl (*tr.*), spin, swing round, turn, roll, brandish, flourish, wave, cause dizziness, make giddy; *n.* whirling, wheeling, spinning; *cuṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to become curved, curled, involved, form eddies as on the surface of water, screw up one's face in disgust, be cunning, guileful, be distracted, agitated; (-pp-, -tt-) to whirl as a whirlwind, form whirlpools or eddies, form curls; *curl* (*tr.*), curve, cause to roam, screw up one's face in disgust; *n.* whirling, vortex, eddy, curl, curved marks on head or body indicating one's luck; *cuṛippu* agitation; *cuṛiyal* curling as of hair; *cuṛiyaṇ* deceitful person; *cuṛivu* circumvention, anxiety; *cuṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to encompass, surround, envelop, go round, hover about, flow round; (-pp-, -tt-) to wind, wrap round, surround, hover about; *n.* surrounding; *cūṛttu* (cūṛtti-) to cause to surround, involve; *cūṛvu* surrounding, encompassing; *cūṛvōr* bystanders, spectators, neighbours; *cūṛal* surrounding, neighbourhood. *Ma. cuṛa-luka* to whirl, revolve, be giddy, surround; *cuṛali* whirling; *cuṛal* revolving, vortex; *cuṛalca* rotation, giddiness; *cuṛaṛruka* to whirl round, brandish, swing, fling; feel giddy; *cuṛaṛri* a fan, a twisting machine, a fishing net; *cuṛaṛru* a swinging, turn, time; *cuṛaṛrika* to cause to swing; *cuṛi* whirl, whirlpool, circle, curl, hinge or pivot of a door; *cuṛiyuka* to curl, whirl, crouch as before a conqueror, revolve in mind; *cuṛivu* whirlpool; *cuṛikka* to whirl; *cuṛippu* whirl, wriggling, untruth; *cuṛuka* to encompass, surround; *cūṛa, cūṛavē* round about; *cūṛi* surrounder, ocean. *Ko. culy* whirlpool in river; *cuyg* hair-whorl on person's head, whorls of hair on animal's back indicating by position excellence or badness. *To. tūly* deep pool; *tudy-* (tuds-) to move in a circle, lounge, loaf about; (*tudē-*) to turn (*tr.*) in a circle; *tū-ṣ* churnstick, in: *tū-ṣ ṛōṛ-* (ōṛt-) to churn (at ti-dairy; lit. to lift or erect the churnstick);

*tū-l me-n* post by which the churnstick is held erect with ring-fastenings (for *me-n* tree, post, see 4711(a)); *tū-l goṭy* ring-fastening which attaches churnstick to post (for *koṭy*, see 1147). *Ka. toṛal* (toṛald-) to move round, go or turn round, revolve, roam or wander about, get perplexed or bewildered, roam over, cross in wandering about, roll; *toṛakal* act of turning, wandering, etc.; *toṛali* moving around; *toṛalike* wandering about, etc.; *toṛalicu* to cause to roam about, send about; *toṛalisu* id., surround; *toṛaluvike* roaming or wandering about; *toṛasu* to nauseate; *turi* to turn round; *suri* to be turned round, go round, revolve, curl, wander, roam, walk, go, be unsteady, flicker, waver, fluctuate; *n.* turning round, waving, whirling, curling, moving about, motion, whirl, whirlpool, eddy, the tender still-folded leaf of a plantain, coco- or areca-nut, a vagrant, an idle or lazy man, deception, deceit, fraud; *surivu* turning or moving about, motion, going, waving, a flickering shine, glimpse; *surisu* to cause to move or go, turn round (*tr.*); *suruvu, suruhu* turning round, etc. *Tu. sulipini, suli-* puni to whirl, go round; *tulipuni, tuliyuni* to churn, make butter; *tulipuni, sulipuni* to shake, agitate, turn in a lathe; *suli* an eddy, whirlpool, ominous curve on a person, hinge; *suliyuni* to shake, be agitated as water. *Te. suḍi* a whirl, circlot, whirlpool, whirlwind, curl or twist in the hair, esp. in the hair of horses, mark; *sudiyu* to turn round, blow in a wind; *sudivadu* to turn round, be puzzled, confused, entangled. *Kui ḍuṛi* rolling, writhing, tossing; *ḍodga* (ḍodgi-) to roll on the ground, grovel, sprawl, wallow; *n.* act of sprawling, etc. *Kur. coḍḍa'ānā* to turn and twist.

(b) *Ta. uṛal* (uṛalv-, uṛaṇ-) to oscillate, swing, be in motion, whirl, revolve, wander, roam about; *uṛalai* cylindrical beam of wood in an oil or sugar-cane press, by the revolution of which the oil or juice is expressed; *uṛaṛci* whirling, revolving, roaming, wandering; *uṛaṛru* (uṛaṛri-) to drive to and fro, cause to wander, twist, whirl about, pass (time) tediously, writhe about (in pain); *n.* whirling, revolving; *uṛaṛri* rolling, twisting, writhing with pain; *uṛaṛu* (uṛaṛi-) to move about, be disturbed; disturb, disperse; *uṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to wander about. *Ma. uṛaluka* to rove, ramble, be fatigued, perplexed; -*uṛalca* vagabond; *uṛalikka* to vex; *uṛaṛuka* to be in hurry; *uṛaṛru* haste, agitation; *uṛaṛruka* to urge on; *uṛiṇāl* a swing, swinging bed. *Ka. uṛal* to be unsteady, whirl around, swing, be loosened and fly away. *Te. dōllu* to roll (*intr.*); *dol(u)-cu, dolupu* id. (*tr.*). *Go. (Ko.) ud-* to turn round, revolve, roam; *caus. uṛsp-* (*Voc.* 232); (*Koya Su.*) *udd-* to turn round, wander. DED(S, N) 2223.

2699 *Ta. cul, culḷu* pungency; *cull-iṭu* to prick, smart (as from pungency on the tongue), scorch (as the piercing heat of the sun), be stung to the quick; *cull-eṇal* expression of sternness, severity, or pungency. *culḷu-cull-eṇal* expr. signifying sharp pricking sensation.

*Ma. culuculē* with sharp pain; *culuculukka* to feel hot, irritated by the touch of nettles, piercing pain. *Ka. (Coorg) julḷu* to prick. DED(S) 2224.

2700 *Ta. culi* (-v-, -nt-) to be angry; (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry with, show displeasure toward, dislike, feel pain; *culivu* anger; *culukku* (culukki-) to screw one's face up in displeasure, frown. *Ma. culiyuka* to be wrinkled; *culikka* to be wrinkled, frown; *culippu* a frown, displeasure; *culivu* a wrinkle; *culukku* a frown, impatience; (*Tiyya*) *culicilu* wrinkle. DED(N) 2225.

2701 *Ta. culikka* pikestaff, sharp-pointed stick carried by travellers. *Ka. culike* a stout stick to beat cotton with. DED 2226.

2702 *Ta. ulukku* (ulukki-) to be sprained, dislocated; *n.* sprain, dislocation; *culukku* (culukki-) to be sprained, dislocated; ? *ulai* (-v-, -nt-) to ache or suffer pain in the limbs as from weariness, cold, rheumatism, suffer gripping pain as with dysentery, suffer in mind, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to afflict, torment, make sorrowful, dislike; *ulavuvu, ulaiṭṭu* gripping pain, intense pain. *Ma. ulukkal, ulukku, ulukkam* a sprain; *ulukkuka* to be dislocated; *culukku* sprain, wrench, cramp; *culuhukka* to be distorted, shrink, wrinkle; *culukkuka* to distort, wrench; *ulayuka* to suffer a dragging pain. *To. tik-* (tiky-) to be sprained. *Ka. ulaku* to be sprained; *ulaku, iluku* cramp, sprain; *uluku, ulku, uluku, ulku* a sprain. *Tu. ulku, ulku* a sprain or cramp; *ulukuni* to be sprained or cramped. *Te. iluku* a sprain; (*K.* also) to be sprained. *Go. (Koya Su.) ilk-* to be sprained. *Konda ilk-* (-t-) (part of the body) to be sprained. DED(S, N) 2227.

2703 *Ta. culuvu* ease, facility, lightness, cheapness. *Ko. culy* easy work, easy. *Ka. suluvu* facility, lightness; *culaka, culuku* lightness of temper or conduct, want of seriousness, levity. *Tu. culaka* light (not heavy). *Te. culuka(n)* lightly, with slight or disregard, easily; *culukana* lightness, easiness, disregard, slight, contempt; *culukani* light, easy, unimportant, insignificant; *suluvu* easy; easiness, facility. *Kuwi* (F.) *sūlkara* light (weight). / *Ka. Te. suluvu* (> *Ta., Ko.*) is said by Kitt. to be from *Skt. sulabha-*, DED (N) 2228.

2704 *Ta. culai* pulp as of jack-fruit. *Ma. cula* id., a layer. *Ko. toyl* seed with fleshy covering inside jack-fruit. *Ka. tole* a separate piece or division, one of the divisions in orange, jack-fruit, cotton-pod, etc.; (*Hav.*) sole pulp of jackfruit. *Kor. (T.) sūle*, (*M.*) *solā* id. *Te. tona* a division in an orange or other similar fruit, a carpel; *tola* a carpel as of jack-fruit, etc. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōla*, (*Isr.*) *to'la* jack-fruit (edible parts). DED 2229.

2705 *Ta. cullāṇ* a kind of mosquito. *Ka. solle* mosquito. DEDS 424.

2706 *Ta.* *culji* dry twigs, esp. for fuel, small stick, branch. *Ma.* *culji* a dry spray, sprig, brushwood; *culjal* a chip, fuel stick; *nulji* small sticks for firewood. *Ko.* *cūl* long pliable stick, stalk of plant. DED 2230.

2707 *Ta.* (Koll.) *culji* a thorny plant. *Ma.* *culji* a thorny plant: *Randia dumetorum*, *Tribulus lanuginosus* or *Barleria*, *Ruellia obovata*. *Tu.* *culji*, *ulji* the plant of *B. obovata*. DED 2231.

2708 *Ka.* *sulju* falsehood, untruth, fiction, a lie. *Tu.* *sulju* a lie, falsehood, fib; false, untrue. DED 2232.

2709 *Ta.* *culjai* potter's kiln, furnace; *culjai* kiln, furnace, funeral pile. *Ma.* *culja* potter's furnace; *culja* brick-kiln. /Cf. Skt. *culi-* fireplace, Pkt. (DNM) *culi-*, *ul-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4879. DED 2233.

2710 *Ta.* *curavam*, *curavu*, *cura*, *cura* shark, swordfish. *Ma.* *ciṛaku*, *curā*, *tuṛavu*, *śṛavu* shark. *Ka.* *coṛa* id. *Te.* *coṛa*, *soṛa*, *cōṛa* id. DED 2234.

2711 *Kur.* *currā* vegetal sugar, sweet juice which drops from mango flowers or from the new leaves of *sāl* tree. *Malt.* cure birdlime, gum. Cf. 2717 *Ma.* *cuna*. DEDS 422.

2712 *Ka.* *sur*, *suṛa* the sound produced when supping liquids; *suṛi* to drink with a supping noise; *suruku* the sound produced by supping, a sup; *juru juru* the sound produced when a child sucks with force; (Jēnu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) *juri* to sip. *Tu.* *surasuranē* drinking liquids with a supping noise. *Te.* *jurja* a sup of liquid or semi-liquid food; *juru* to drink, sip or sup with a noise, as a liquid or semi-liquid food. *Nk.* *curpip-* to suck. *Konda* *zurī* (-t-) to suck up (any liquid food with a noise). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *surpu* re? (-rēc-) to suck in, slurp, eat food noisily; (Isr. etc.) *juru* gruel. *Kur.* *surupnā* (*surpyas*) to drink with a noisy sucking of the lips; *surukhsurukhmā* to draw one's breath convulsively, sob. /Cf. Pali *suru-suru-kāraṇaṃ* after the manner of making hissing sounds when eating (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 23). DED(S, N) 2235.

2713 *Ta.* *curukku* quickness, rapidity, diligence, briskness, haste, hastiness, irritableness, severity, sharpness, keenness, pungency, poignancy, high price, demand as in market; *curukkan* active, diligent person; hasty, irritable person; *curucuru* (-pp-, -tt-) to be in a hurry, be very active; *curucuruppu* diligence, bustling, hurrying; *curuti* swiftness, alacrity. *Ma.* *curukku* sharpness, quickness, zeal; *curukkan* a keen fellow; *curucuruppu* alacrity and dispatch. *Ko.* *curk* fleetness of foot, diligence, hardworking; active, strong (of chillies). *Ka.* *curuku*, *curaku*, *curku* excessive heat of fire, great bodily heat, quickness, speed, pain, sharpness of a knife, etc., keenness, smartness, dearness in price. *Koḍ.* *curiki* speed. *Tu.* *curuku* quickness, haste, speed, sharpness, zeal, activity; quick, vigor-

ous, zealous, vivid. *Te.* *curuku* activity, briskness, agility, alacrity, quickness, intelligence, smartness, hotness, sharpness, sharp pain, smart, burning sensation or pain; sharp, hot; *curukkuna* sharply, so as to cause a burning or sharp pain. DED 2236.

2714 *Ta.* *curu-cur-ēnal*, *curir-ēnal*, *curir-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying hissing (as water when in contact with fire); *curu-curu* (-pp-, -tt-) to hiss (as dry combustibles when ignited); *curu-cur-ēnal* expr. signifying rapid burning (as of dry combustibles); *curu*, *cur-ēnal*, *curuk-ēnal* onom. expr. of rustling, as of palmyra leaves, spreading fire, etc. *Ko.* *curcurn* boiling hot (of water or bath); *cur* *cur in-* (meat) makes noise when roasting; *cur in-* (fire) makes noise of burning. *Ka.* *curu curu* the hissing or sputtering of boiling water, the spitting and sputtering of heated oil or ghee or of a thing frying; *curcu*, *cuccu* to burn, consume with fire; *curcu* burning. *Tu.* *curucuru* a hissing noise caused by frying, burning etc. *Te.* *curacura*, *curuna* with the crackling noise of fire. *Kuwi* (S.) *sorro sorro in-* to hiss (snake). /MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 24 (misprinted 28), for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13498, Pkt. *surasura*-whizz, etc. DED(S) 2237.

2715 *Ta.* *curgu* (*curgi*)- to revolve, circulate, turn around, spin, take a circuitous course, wind about, wander about, be coiled, lie encircling, be giddy or dizzy; encircle, entwine, embrace, encompass, surround, wear round, coil up, roll up, whirl; *n.* moving round, revolving, rolling, circumference, circuit, roundabout way, surroundings, neighbourhood, coil, roll, toe-ring, surrounding wall; *curgam* friends, attendants, kinsmen, relations, crowd; *curgu-murru* all around, on all sides; *curgi* (*curi*)- to surround, encompass. *Ma.* *curuka* to be about, go about, be giddy, roll round, put on; *curgu* what is circular, circumference, a ring; *curgam* what is round about, friendship, love; *cura* a circle, coil, once round; *curayuka* to turn round, wriggle; *curukka* to roll up, wind up, tie round; *curappu* tortuosity. *Ko.* *cut-* (*cuty-*) to wander, wrap around, coil (rope), twirl (sling), wrap on (waistcloth). *To.* *tūt-* (*tūfy-*) to wander around; wind (*tr.*), whirl, wear (waistcloth); *tūt* binding of thatch wound around roof-poles; *tūt xwīt* large intestine; *tūt mutm* all around; *tudpy* circle, round place. *Ka.* *suttu* to surround, encompass, wrap round, wind, roll up, go round, circumbulate; *n.* that surrounds, enclosure, state of being enclosed, circumference, compass, coil, cheroot, coiled metal ring, a walk round, a turn; *suttisu* to cause to go round, etc.; *sutta* round about (*adv.*); *sutta mutta* all around, completely around; *suttal* round about, state of being round about; *suttuvice* turning round, feeling giddy, etc.; *cutti*, *cutta* a thing rolled up; cheroot; (PBh.) *suttare* a whirlwind. *Koḍ.* *cutt-* (*cutti-*) to wind around (*intr.*, *tr.*), wander about. *Tu.* *sutta* circumference,

circuit, round, about; (B-K.) *suttamutta* round about; *suttuni* to wind, roll, wrap, surround (B-K. *suttu*, *huttu* to wear clothes by tying them around the waist); *suttavuni* to cause to wind; *sunduni* to wind, roll, spool; *tuttuni* to dress, wear, clothe (or with 3319); *tuttu* dressing; *cutta* cheroot, cigar. *Te.* *cuttu* to roll as a mat, etc., pass round, wrap (as thread, cloth, turban), wind, encircle, encompass, go round, circumbulate; *n.* a round, circuit, a going round, ring; circuitous, roundabout; *adv.* all around, on all sides; *cutta* a roll of anything, loop, coil, ring, cheroot; *cuttamu* relation, kinsman; *cuttari-kamu* relationship, kinship. *Kol.* *suṭ-* (*suṭ-*) to wind (turban) (< *Te.*). *Nk.* *suṭ-* to wind; *cutta* leaf-pipe. *Pa.* (S.) *cutt-* to wind round. *Ga.* (S.) *cutt-* to roll up. *Go.* (SR.) *cutta* smoking-pipe; *cuttānā* to smoke (*Voc.* 1345); (Mu.) *hutt-* (*Ma.*) *utt-* to put on, wear; *caus.* (Mu.) *huttih-* (*Voc.* 3568). *Konda* (BB, 1972) *suṭ-* to twine (rope); ? (BB) *soṭ-* (-t-) to put on (ring, shoes). *Kui* (K.) *hucc-* to put on cloth; ? (W.) *tusa* (*tusi-*) to gird. *Kuwi* (F.) *sūtali* to roll up (cloth; < *Te.*); *sūtū* around; *hūcali* to put on clothes; (Su.) *huc-* (-it-) (woman) to put on, wear (cloth); (S.) *hucinai* to dress; (Mah.) *hoc-*, (D.) *oc-* (-it-) to put on, wear (loincloth). For *Tu.* *curgu-murru*, *To.* *tūt mutm*, *Ka.* *sutta mutta*, *Tu.* *suttamutta*, cf. 5018 *Ta.* *murru*. Also cf. 2743 *Ta.* *cūrā-vali*. DED(N) 2238, DED(S) 2245.

2716 *Ta.* *cupai* mountain pool or spring, tank, reservoir, pasture ground with tanks and shady trees; *cupaivu* rock water. ? *To.* *sonp* swampy place where water stands. *Ka.* *done*, *done* a small natural pond in rocks, a hollow, hole. *Te.* (B.) *dona* a pool on a hill. /? Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Un.*) *cuṇḍhi-* small pond, Pkt. *cuṇḍhi-* natural pool; Pali *sonḍi-* a natural tank in a rock; Skt. *cuṇḍi-* well (see Mayrhofer s.v.). DED(S) 2239.

2717 *Ma.* *cuna*, *cina* juice as of mango stalk after the fruit is broken off; *cunekka* to ooze out, be acrid. *Ka.* *sone* the watery juice that exudes from the stalk of the mango fruit and of the fruit of the marking-nut tree. *Tu.* *tupē*, (B-K. also) *tune*, *sune* gummy juice exuding from the stalk, etc. of certain fruits. *Te.* *sona* juice that exudes from plants. Cf. 2711 *Kur.* *currā*. DED(S, N) 2240.

2718 *Ta.* *cū* sound uttered in setting on dogs. *Ka.* *cū* id. *Tu.* *cū*, *cū* id. *Kol.* *cū-* id. *Br.* *chuh* [= *cū*?] call to a dog. /Cf. H. Mar. *chū* sound uttered in setting on dogs. DED 2241.

2719 *Kur.* *cūnā* to harrow. *Malt.* *cūge* to poke, stir; *cūge* to poke, pick (as one's teeth or ear). DED 2243.

2720 *Kur.* *cūgul* forefinger. *Malt.* *cūgréde*, *cūgréye* to point out with the finger (*éde* to show). DED 2244.

2721 *Ta.* *cūtu* (*cūti*)- to wear, esp. on the head, bear, sustain; be invested as with a

title, be crowned, spread, cover, become bent or warped, surround, envelop; *n.* hair tuft, crest, comb; *cūttu* (*cūtti*)- to adorn as with garlands, crown, invest with honours, spread over (as army), extend one's sway; *n.* investing, adorning as with crown, garland, crest, cock's comb, snake's head, fellow of wheel. *Ma.* *cūttuka* to wear on the head, wear over the head as an umbrella; *cūttal* putting on the head, carrying an umbrella; *cūttikka* to make to wear, crown; *cūttuka* to put on the head, tie a bundle like a hairlock; *cūttu* cock's comb, mark on the forehead of cattle. *To.* *tu-ṭ* front tuft of hair. *Ka.* *sūdu* to put on the head as flowers, etc., receive, obtain. *Koḍ.* *cū-d* (*cū-di*) to stick (flower) in hair. *Pa.* *cūṇḍ-* to tie hair in knot; *cūta* woman's hair tied in knot. *Ga.* (P.) *sund-* to roll up and tie hair in bunch; (S.) *sūte* a type of men's hair style. /Cf. Skt. *cūḍā-* hair tuft, cock's comb; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4883. DED(S) 2247.

2722 *Ta.* *ūtu* (*ūti*)- to sulk, show displeasure; *ūtal* sulking; *ūtal* (*ūtalv-*, *ūtaṇ-*) to be enraged, quarrel, fight; *ūtaru* (*ūtari*)- to be enraged at; *ūtaru* (*ūtari*)- to provoke, infuriate. *Te.* *sūdu* enmity, pique, spite; an enemy; *sūdukādu* an enemy; *uḍuku* to be annoyed, vexed, or pained, feel jealous or envious; *uḍikil(i)u* to feel hurt or annoyed; *uḍikincu* to annoy or vex (one) for amusement. DEDS(N) 425.

2723 *Ta.* *cūtu* bundle of sheaves. *Ma.* *cūttu* bundle, sheaf as of transplanted rice. *Ka.* *sūdu* a bundle as of grass, etc.; *sūdi* a small bundle of grass. *Tu.* *cūdi* a coil of rope, bundle of faggots; *sūdi* sheaf, bundle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *hūri* barga stick for carrying sheaves. DED 2248.

2724 *Ta.* *cūttu* anus, buttocks, private parts, *puḍendum muliebre*; *cūru* anus. *Ma.* *cūttu* testicles, penis. *Kui* *sūti* female urinal passage. /Cf. Skt. *cūṭa-*, *cūti-*, *cyuti-* anus; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4860. DED 2249.

2725 *Ta.* *cūr* (-pp-, -tt-) to frighten, be cruel; *n.* fear, suffering, affliction, sorrow, disease, cruelty, malignant deity, celestial maidens; *cūrpu* a cruel, ferocious deed. *Ma.* *cūr* fiend, affliction, disgust. DED(S) 2250.

2726 *Ta.* *cūr* pungency. *Ma.* *cūr* bad smell. DEDS 426.

2727 *Ta.* *cūral* common rattan, *Calamus rotang*. *Ma.* *cūral* rattan. *Koḍ.* *tu-ra* a cane. *Tu.* *sūroly*, *tūroly* a kind of rattan, *C. rotang*. DED 2251.

2728 *Tu.* (B-K.) *sūri* ladle-like spoon. ? *Go.* (SR. Ch. Ph.) *sukkur*, (Tr. Ch.) *sukkur*, (W.) *sukur*, (Mu.) *hukkur*, (M.) *hukur*, (Ma.) *ukkur* ladle, spoon (*Voc.* 3433; or with 2388 *Ka.* *savaṭu*). DEN 37.

2729 *Ka.* *cūru*, *sūru*, *sūru* the part of a sloping roof that projects a little beyond the



walls, eaves. *Tu.* (B-K.) *sūri* eave line (the border of a roof). *Te.* cūru eaves, the edge of a roof, cornice; *munjūru* eaves. *Pa.* *muñir* id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *munzuru* id. Cf. 5338 *Ko.* *va-cr.* DED 2252.

2730 *Ta.* *cūrai*, *cūral* oblique-leaved jujube, *Zizyphus oenophia*. *Ka.* (Lush.) *suri-muḷlu* id. *Tu.* *tūri-muḷlu* id. *Pa.* *cūra* *Z. rugosa*. *Go.* (Tr.) *sūre-maṛa* the churn tree, *Z. rugosa*; (M) *ūretonde* id. (*Voc.* 3460); (ASu.) *sūre* oblique-leaved jujube, *Z. oenophia*. DED 2253.

2731 *Kui* *sūruṛi*, *sūroṛi* the shin. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hūsanāpi*, (F.) *hūsalarī*, (Isr.) *hūsanāpi* shin-bone; (Mah. P.) *sūsnāḍi* shin. DEDS 427.

2732 *Nk.* *jūrol* (j = dz) cricket. *Pa.* *jūral* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *jurrela*, *jhirra*, (Ma.) *jurela*, (Ko.) *jūrel* id.; (Tr.) *jirōla* the hot-weather cicada bug (*Voc.* 1438); (A.) *cirra* cricket (*Voc.* 1326). DED (S) 2254.

2733 *Ta.* *cūl* (cūlv-, cūṛ-) to become pregnant; *n.* conception, pregnancy, egg, wateriness of clouds; *cūli* pregnant woman; *cavul* pregnancy of cows, mares, etc. *Ma.* *cūl* pregnancy. *Ka.* *cūl*, *sūl* id.; -*cal*, in: *coccal* first pregnancy (for *coc*-, see 3516). *Tu.* *sūlagitti* midwife. *Te.* *cūlu* pregnancy; child, offspring; *cūli* child, offspring; *cūlaḷu* a pregnant woman; *cūḍi* pregnancy. *Kol.* *su-la*, pair-word for *ba-la*: *ba-la su-la* children (Kamaleswaran). *Ga.* (S.) *tūl* pregnancy (of animals). *Kuwi* (F.) *sūl* pregnant (animal). DED (S, N) 2255.

2734 *Ta.* *cūl* (cūlv-, cūṛ-) to scoop, dig out, pierce, cut off; *cūral*, *cūṛal*, *cūṛal* scooping, digging out. *Ma.* *cūluka* to make a deep and boring cut as into melons and jackfruits (*cūnnu nōkkuka* to taste such); pluck out. DED (N) 2256.

2735 *Ta.* *cūḷ* (-v-, -nt-) to deliberate, consider, conspire, select, know; *n.* deliberation, counsel, investigation; *cūḷci* deliberation, consultation, wisdom; *cūḷci* counsel, deliberation; (-pp-, -tt-) to understand thoroughly, investigate carefully; *cūḷiyan* minister; *ūḷ* (-pp-, -tt-) to think; *ūḷku* (ūḷki-) to meditate. *Ka.* *cūpu* seeing, sight, look, vision. *Tu.* *tūpini*, *hūpini* to see, look, observe, test, examine, visit, seek, consider, regard; *tūpavuni* to show; *sūḷe* perception, cognition, apprehension; *cūḷi*, *cūḷu* perception; (B-K.) *tūla*, *sūla*, *hūla* to see. *Kor.* (M.) *cū* id. *Te.* *cūcu* (cūḍ-; imperative *cū*, *cūmmu*) to see, observe, behold, look at, view; *cūḍiki* vision; *cūpu*, *cūpincu* to show, point at; *cūpu* sight, vision, look, glance; *cūmī*, *cūḍi* take care! *Pa.* *cūḷ* to see. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sūḷ*-, (S.) *cūḍ*-, (S.) *sūḍ*- id. *Go.* (A. Y.) *sūḷ*-, (Tr. M.) *hūḷānā*, (Ph.) *hūḷānā*, (W.) *hūḷānā*, (G. Mu. S.) *hūḷ*-, (Ma. Ko.) *ūḷ* to see; *caus.* (ChD.) *hūḷutānā* to show; (W.) *hūḷsahtānā* to reveal; (Ph. W.) *sūḷal* blind (*Voc.* 3462); (Pat.) *hūḷsānā* to show (*Voc.* 3571). *Koṇḍa* *sūḷ* to see. *Pe.* *hūḷ* (-t-) id. *Mand.* *hūḷ*- id. *Kui* *sūra* (sūri-) id.; *n.* act of seeing, sight; (*pl. action*) *sūḷka* (sūḷki-). DED (S) 2257.

2736 *Ta.* *ūḷ* (-v-, -nt-) to grow old; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow old, pass the prime of life; *n.* that which is of long date, karma, fruit of karma, established usage, time, turn, occasion, maturity, end, sun (cf. *enṛ-ūḷ* summer, sunshine, sun, s.v. 869 *Ta.* *enṛu* sun); *ūḷtal* opportunity, seasonable time; *ūḷmai* established rule; *ūḷi* end of the world, very long time, lifetime, world, fate, regular order; *ūḷiyan* one who lives to a great age; God, who will live through the final destruction of the world; *keṭal* *ūḷ* evil fate. *Ma.* *ūḷukkāran* undertaker of a lottery; *ūḷam* turn of duty, turn; *ūḷi* earth, world; *ūḷu* time, turn. *Ka.* *sūḷ* time, turn, season. DED 2258.

2737 *Ta.* *cūṛi*, *cūṛiyal* supporting stakes in wall or the eaves of a house. *Ma.* *cūṛika* the wall-plate that supports the cross-beams of a roof. DED 2259.

2738 *Ta.* *cūḷ* (cūlp-, ?) to take an oath, vow; *n.* vow, oath, malediction, curse; *cūḷu* to swear, take oath, take a vow. *Ma.* *cūṛaruka* to swear; *cūṛarucca* ascertaining the truth by oath or ordeal; (Kauṭ.) *cūḷ* oath. *Ka.* *sūṛul* (sūṛul-) to swear, utter a solemn declaration; *n.* an oath. *Tu.* *sūlu* swearing. DED (N) 2260.

2739 *Ta.* *cūḷam* a whistle. *Ma.* *cūḷa* id. ? *To.* *tūly-* (tūlc-) to twitter. DED (S) 2261.

2740 *Ma.* *cūḷi* scales of fish, skin of a jackfruit kernel; *tūḷi* id., husk. *Tu.* *cūḷuḷi* rind of a fruit or vegetable; *cūḷi*, *sūḷi*, (B-K. also) *cūḷi* skin, bark, rind. Cf. 2751 *Ta.* *cekiḷ*. DEDS 428.

2741 *Ta.* *cūḷai* prostitute. *Ma.* *cūḷa*, (Tiyya) *cūḷacci* harlot; *cūḷan* whoremonger. *Ko.* *cū-l* woman who has sexual intercourse with men of all castes, prostitute. *Ka.* *sūle* harlot, prostitute. *Koḍ.* *cū-le* dancing-girl. *Tu.* *sūle* whore, harlot. / Cf. Skt. *sūlā*- harlot, prostitute. DED (N) 2262.

2742 *Kol.* *su-l-* (su-lt-) to get up, wake up; *su-lp-* (su-lupt-) to make to get up; (SR.) *sūll-*, *sul-* to get up; *sulp-* to lift. *Nk.* *sūl-* to rise. *Nk.* (Ch.) *suy-* to be raised; *sup-* to raise, lift. *Pa.* *cūlp-* (cult-) to rise, get up; *cunṭip-* (cunṭit-) to raise. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sūlp-* (silt-) to rise; *sindup-* (sindut-) to make to rise, lift; (S.) *cūl-*, *cūḷ-* to get up, rise (as pain); *sūlk-* to wake up, rise (as pain). DED (S) 2263.

2743 *Ta.* *cūṛāvali*, *cūṛāvāri*, *cūrai* whirlwind. *Te.* *surakaruvāli*, (B.) *suragāli* id. *Kol.* (Kin.) *curagāli* id. *Nk.* *suragāli* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *hura māya* id. (*māya* id.); (Ma.) *ūṛa-vaṛi*, (Ko.) *urgāli* id. (*Voc.* 3572); (Koya Su.) *sūṛgāli* id. *Koṇḍa* *sura-gāli* id. *Pe.* *huza-vaṇi* id. *Kui* *sūjambāṭuli* id. *Kuwi* (T.) *Kasipur* *rua-gāli*, (S.) *ruwa gāli* id. Cf. 2715 *Ta.* *curru*. For *gāli*, *ghāṭi*, see 1499 *Ka.* *gaḷ(i)*. DED (S, N) 2209, and from DED 2238.

2744 *Ta.* *cūrai* robbery, dacoity, pillage. *To.* *su-ry* loot. *Ka.* *sūre* plundering, pillaging, ransacking, plunder, spoil. *Tu.* *sūre* plunder-

ing, ransacking, pillaging. *Te.* *cūra* plunder, loot. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *juria* dacoit. DED (S) 2264.

2745 *Kol.* (Kin.) *sūdi* stale (of cooked rice). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sūR-* (food) to become stale, sour. *Kuwi* (Mah., p. 164) *suhnadi* stale. DEDS 429.

2746 *Koṇḍa* *sūri* leech. *Pe.* *hūci* id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *hūṭṭa*, (F.) *hūta*, (S.) *hutta*, *hūci* id. DEDS 430.

2747 *Ta.* *ce-*, *cem-* straight; *ceñ-kōl* scepter; *ceñcam*, *ceñcu* correctness, directness; *cep-pam* straightness, correctness, exactness, smoothness, uprightness, impartiality, evenness, equity, repair, renewal, preparedness, fitness, straight path, road; *cemmal* greatness, excellence, superiority, power, haughtiness, great person as king, god, hero; *cemm-ā* to be right, proper, be haughty, superior, be overjoyed, be majestic in bearing; *cemmāppu* exultation, pride, majestic bearing; *cemmai* goodness, soundness, good condition, spotlessness, uprightness, directness, rectitude, fairness, impartiality, agreement, excellence, greatness, fineness, neatness, beauty; *ceyya* correct, perfect, sound; *ceyyan* just, impartial person; *cevvanam* rightly, properly, correctly; *cevi* season, occasion, juncture, mature condition, newness, beauty, gracefulness, state, condition, propriety; *cevu* straightness, correctness, rectitude, soundness, direction; *cevvē* rightly, correctly, directly, straightly, perpendicularly, straight up; *ceñ-cevē* properly, directly; *cevai* correctness, fitness, accuracy, straightness, evenness, smoothness, sound condition as of mind, body. *Ma.* *cemmu* straightness, advance, prosperity; *cemmē* straightly, well; *cevva* correctness; *cevvu*, *covvu* propriety, straightness. *Ka.* *say*, *sey*, *cey* straightness, downrightness, rectitude, propriety, merit, beauty; *sayta* man of rectitude; *saytu* straightness, rectitude, propriety; *sayte* straightness, rectitude; *sayda* man of rectitude, honest man, brāhmaṇa; *saypu* rectitude, propriety, justice, virtue, merit; *sasina* straightness, evenness, rectitude, propriety; *sasine* straightly, properly, nicely; *sāvagisu* to make straight, proper, or nice. *Tu.* *sajji* good, well, proper, fine, excellent, healthy; nicely, properly, well; *sai adv.* it is right, it is well, indeed, aye; *sahi* proper, correct, right. *Te.* *sasi* straight, right, good, proper, well, healthy; straightness, good order or condition, soundness; *sasigā* straightly, well, properly. *Kol.* (SR.) *sakī* straight. DED (S) 2265.

2748 *Ta.* *cakkai* chips, small wooden peg; (Tinn.) cake rind of fruits. *Ko.* *cek* chip. *Ka.* *cakke*, *cekke*, *sakke*, *sekke* id. *Tu.* *cakke*, *cekke*, *cekki* chip, split, splinter; ? *ceppē* splinter, chip, slice, paring. *Te.* *cekku* to pare, cut the side or rind of, sharpen (pencil), engrave, carve; *n.* the rind or parings of fruits, etc.; *cekka* piece, chip, slice; *cakku-ceyu* to chop, cut to pieces, mince. *Kol.* *sek-* (sekt-) to make pointed (piece of wood); (Kin.)

*cekka*, (P.) *sekka* bark of tree; ? (Br.) *cergu* to chip off (*tr.*). *Nk.* *sekk-* to chip, scrape; *sekkā* bark of tree. *Nk.* (Ch.) *sek-* to plough. *Pa.* *cekk-* to chip, scrape, plane; *cekka* piece, slice, chip of wood. *Go.* (Pat.) *cekkānā* to cut (*Voc.* 1357); (SR.) *cekka* piece (*Voc.* 1356); (Ko.) *eke* piece, peel, rind (*Voc.* 329); (S.) *ceppa* split wood (*Voc.* 1360); (A.) *cakka* bark (*Voc.* 1274). *Koṇḍa* *sek* (-t-) to plane, fashion things out of wood. ? *Kui* *sespa* (sest-) to scrape, plane, shave a stick or piece of wood; *n.* planing, scraping; *sesa* shavings. *Kuwi* (F.) *sekali* to scrape (with a hoe); (Isr.) *seka* piece. *Kur.* *caktā*, *cakti* a slice; *cakta'ānā* to cut in slices; *ceglā* chip, splinter. *Malt.* *caka* a slice; *cagie* to chop up (as meat). / ? Cf. Skt. *śakala-* piece, fragment. DED (S) 2266.

2749 *Ka.* (Bell.; U.P.U.) *sekkē* country wine. *Kui* *saka* pith of sago palm, heart of sago palm. *Kuwi* (F.) *hekkā mṛānū* palm tree (toddy); (S.) *hekkā* sago; (Isr.) *heka marnu* toddy palm; *heka tuka* palm fibre. DEDS 350.

2750 *Pe.* *jeki*, *jiki* the small stalk on which a grain of paddy hangs. *Mand.* *jakehiṇ* (*pl.*) id. ? *Kui* *rēga* (*pl.* -nga) id. *Kuwi* (P.) *jeka* head of rice; (F.) *jengū* (*pl.* *jekāṇa*) ear of paddy; (Isr.) *jēḡu* (*pl.* *jēka*) head of rice. DEDS 431.

2751 *Ta.* *cekiḷ* skin or rind of fruit, fish-scales. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) *cegalō* bark of tree. *Malt.* *ceglo* shell of fruit. Cf. 2276 *Ta.* *cakkai* and 2740 *Ma.* *cūḷi*. DEDS 432.

2752 *Kui* *senga* (sengi-) to climb; *n.* act of climbing; *sengerī* ladder. *Kuwi* (P.) *heg-* (-it-) to climb. DEDS 433.

2753 *Te.* *ceṅgaṭa(n)* near, close by; *ceṅgali* nearness, neighbourhood. *Pa.* *cekkal* near. *Kur.* *caxā* around, near, in the vicinity of. DEDS 434.

2754 *Ta.* *ceccai* resting-place with roof of foliage. *Ma.* *cecca* a house of leaves. DED 2267.

2755 *Ka.* *sedaku*, *sedavu* pride, haughtiness, arrogance; *seḍe* to grow puffed up or proud. *Tu.* *sedavu* pride, haughtiness, affection, coquetry. DEDS 435.

2756 *Pa.* *cetal* sickle. *Ga.* (Oll.) *seṭ* id.; (S.) *seṭum* kiyb knife used for cutting firewood. *Go.* (A.) *seṭer*, (W. Ph.) *saṭār*, (Tr.) *saṭār*, (D.) *heṭṭar*, (Mu.) *haṭar* (*pl.* *haṭahk*), (Ma.) *eṭar* sickle (*Voc.* 3468); (ASu.) *seṭṭer* id.; (LuS.) *hetaree* a sickle for cutting grass. DED 2268.

2757 *Ma.* *seṭikka* to be angry, frown, disrelish, be tired; *ceṭippu* loathing. *Koḍ.* *cedi*, (Mercara dialect) *coḍi* anger. DED 2269.

2758 *Ka.* *sīdi* to be scattered, fly about, be spattered as mud, etc., burst forth spontaneously as seed from an overripe fruit, move

quickly from *sidē* to side as muscles, as the head from pride, start, bounce; *n.* state of being scattered, etc.; an iron spring trap; *sidil* to be scattered in different directions, become loose; *sidisu* to cause to fly about. *Tu. seŋi*, teŋi sprinkling; *seŋipini*, *seŋdyuni* to sprinkle with fingers, as water, etc. DED 2270.

2759 *Ta. ceŋi* light, splendour. *Ka. sidil* shaft of lightning, thunderbolt; (Hav.) *seŋilu* thunder; (Kumta; U.P.U.) *ceŋlu id. Koŋ. teŋi* thunder; *teŋi minn-* to lighten. *Tu. teŋilu*, *seŋilu* thunder, thunderbolt, thunder-clap; *teŋilu-meŋi* flash of lightning. *Kor. (T.) ceŋli* thunder. ?*Ga. (P.) jikŋi* lightning. *Malt. caŋke id.*, *caŋkeye* to flash (as lightning). /*Cf. Skt. taŋit*-lightning. DED(S) 2271.

2760 *Ta. ceŋi* bad odour, stench; that which is decayed, faded, spoiled. *Ma. ceŋi* dirty, as ground, dung; *ceŋikka* to be dirty. *Ko. ceŋy*, *ceŋ*, *ceŋ ceŋy* bad smell. *To. sidy id. Tu. seŋtuni* to decay, be spoiled; *seŋtāvuni* to spoil, destroy, ruin; *seŋti*, *seŋtē* spoiled, ruined; *teŋtuni* to rot, decay, be damaged, fail; *teŋtāvuni* to cause to be damaged, corrupted, or failed; *teŋtu*, *seŋtu*, *heŋtu* bad, rotten; *seŋi* strong, affecting the smell powerfully. *Te. ceŋu* to be rotten; *ceŋda*, *ceŋu* rotten. *Koŋda* (BB) *seŋd-* to decay. From DED(S) 1614.

2761 *Ta. ceŋil* a mechanism consisting of a standing post with a long sweep at its top on one end of which a person under a vow is suspended by a hook fastened into the integuments of his back and, raised high in the air, is swung round. *Ka. siŋi* an iron hook; the hook machine (as in *Ta.*). *Tu. seŋi* (as in *Ta.*). *Te. siŋi* a hook or goad; (B. also) the hook machine (as in *Ta.*). DED 2272.

2762 *Kur. ceŋā* to raise a burden to one's shoulders, undertake, suffer. *Malt. ceŋe* to convey, carry.

2763 *Ko. gugrcety* pigeon (for *gugr-*, see 1930; lit. the bird that says *gugr*). *To. kuŋur siŋi...* cooing of pigeons (for *kuŋur*, see 1667; lit. O bird that says *kuŋur*). *Ka. ceŋti* hen-sparrow. *Te. jitta* the generic name of several birds [B. includes many warblers, babblers, wagtails, etc.]. /? *Cf. Skt. caŋaka*-sparrow; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4571. DED 2273.

2764 *Ta. ceŋtai* wing, feather, plumage, fin, shoulderblade. *Te. ceŋtupa*, *caŋtupa* wing. *Cf. 2303 Kol. saŋta*. DED(N) 2274.

2765 *Pe. hen-* (-*t*-) to ripen, become ripe, be ripe. *Maŋd. hen-* (-*t*-) *id. Kui sernba* (ser-), (P.) *serpa* (ser-*t*-) *id.*; (P.) *senpa* (ser-*t*-) to be ripe; (W.) *semboli* mature, ripened; *senburi* old, too ripe. DEDS 436.

2766 *Ta. ceŋdu* ball used in game, ball of thread, etc. *Ma. ceŋtu* a cotton ball, tassel. *Ko. ceŋd* ball used in games, ball on man's hair-cord. *To. seŋ* ball. *Ka. ceŋdu*, *caŋdu*,

*seŋdu* a play ball. *Koŋ. ceŋdi* ball. *Tu. ceŋdu id. Te. ceŋdu* ball to play with, cluster of flowers, bouquet. *Kol. (Pat., p. 75) zeŋdu* a ball. *Go. (Y.) ceŋdu* ball (< *Te.* or *Mar.*; *Voc.* 1358). *Koŋda seŋdu id.* /*Cf. Mar. ceŋdu id. DED(S) 2275.*

2767 *Ta. ceŋtai* a kind of large drum. *Ma. ceŋta id.*, *kettledrum. Ka. (Bark.) caŋde* a kind of drum. *Kor. (M.) caŋdi id. Tu. ceŋde* a large drum. DED 2276.

2768 *Ta. cetil*, *cetil* fish-scale, outer bark of trees; *cital* fish-scales. *Ma. cetumpu*, *cetumpal*, *cettal* scales of fish. DED(S) 2277.

2769 *Ta. cetu* (-*pp*-, *-tt*-) to lose lustre, shrink, be weak; *cetukku* that which is faded, dried as flowers; *cetuvāl* withering. *Ma. cetukku* rottenness; *cetukkikka* to be rotten. DED 2278.

2770 *Ta. cettai* dry rubbish, dried vegetable matter as grass, leaves, etc., hay, straw; *cettal* dry, over-ripe coconut on the tree, shrivelled palmyra or other fruit, dried chillies, plantain trees, vegetables or grass; *cetuku* rubbish, chaff, dried leaves. *Ma. cetta*, *ceŋra* little sticks or leaves for kindling a fire or covering a hut, what is made of it, screen or wicket of wicker work. *Ka. satte*, *sade*, *sedage* rubbish, dirt, stuff, trash. *Tu. sedē* sweeping, rubbish. *Kor. (M.) sada* rubbish. *Te. cetta id.*, dirt, trash, refuse; *cedāramu* trash. DED 2279.

2771 *Ga. (P.) sendra* cloth. *Go. (G.) sendra id. (Voc. 3470). Pe. hendra id. Maŋd. handra, hendra id. Kuwi (Mah.) hendrā id.* /For similar words in the Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 241 (e.g. *Gutob sendarā*). DEDS (N) 437.

2772 *Ta. ceppu* casket, little box of metal, ivory or wood, a kind of water-vessel, toy utensil. *Ma. ceppu* a small round box of any material to hold jewelry, metal cover of the breasts, treasure. *Koŋ. ceppi* small round metal box with lid. DED 2280.

2773 *Nk. (Ch.) cep*, *ceppu* flesh, meat. *Pa. cep* (*pl. ceppul*) flesh, game. *Ga. (Oll.) seppul* (*pl.*) meat, game. DED(S) 2281.

2774 *Ka. (Hav.) semilu* to sneeze. *Kor. (O.) cimili id.*

2775 *Ta. cempu* copper, gold, metal vessel, liquid measure; *cempaŋ* brown-coloured cow or bull; *tampikai* a kind of small water-pot. *Ma. cempu* copper, copper vessel. ?*Ko. keby*, *keb-gindy* globular metal drinking-vessel with spout. *To. teb* copper; *tō(b)* bily copper ring (in songs); ?*kōb* small brass vessel. *Ka. cambu*, *cembu*, *combu* copper, globular copper or glass vessel used for drinking water; *cambige*, *tambige*, *tambuge* globular copper or glass vessel. *Koŋ. cembī* copper, small metal pot. *Tu. cembu* brass, copper, small copper or brass pot; *tambigē* small, round, metal vessel. *Te. cembu* goblet, pitcher, ewer; *tambuga* a sort of drinking-vessel. /*Cf. Mar. cābu* a metal vessel with a belly and a

tapering neck, a goglet. Are the Dr. words influenced by *Skt. tāmra*-, *Pkt. tamba*-copper? DED(S) 2282.

2776 *Ta. ey*, *ey-ppanri* porcupine. *Ma. eyyan*, *eyyam-panni id.*, hedgehog. *Ka. ey*, *eyyi*, *eyyu*, *ēdu* porcupine. *Koŋ. eppandi id. Tu. eyi paŋji id. Te. ēdu*, *ēdu-pandi id.*, hedgehog. *Kol. (Kin.) šed* porcupine. *Nk. šed id. Pa. cēdir id. Ga. (P.) sēdel id. Go. (S.) ēd padi id. (ēd < *Te.*; *Voc.* 383). ? *Malt. citru id. Cf. 2852 Tu. ōyikkane*. /*Cf. Skt. sedhā*-hedgehog, porcupine; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12766(3). DED(S) 2283.*

2777 *Ka. seragu* calamity, evil, mischief, sin, crime. *Te. seragu* calamity, misfortune. DED 2284.

2778 *Ta. ceruku* (*ceruki-*) to insert, slide into; *cerumu* (*cerumi-*) to sink, pierce through; *coruku* (*coruki-*) to put in, insert, tuck in; *coruvu* a sheath. *Ma. cerūtuka* to shove in, put in; *corukuka* to tuck in, shove in; *terukuka* to tuck, gather up the cloth. *To. teg-* (*tegy-*) to fasten loin-cloth. *Ka. serku*, *sekku* to shove in, put in, insert, tuck (the end of a garment) into another (part of the garment); *sekkē* insertion; *cuccu*, *curcu* to cause to enter into, put upon as upon a roasting spit, insert. *Tu. cuccuni* to pierce, bore. *Te. cekku* to set (as a precious stone), thrust, tuck up; (*K. B.*) *ceruvu* to insert, stick in; *coccu* (*cor-*) to enter, penetrate, pierce; begin (or *cf. 2876(a) Kol. so-ŋg-*); *cocculu*, *cottencu* to enter; *con(u)pu* to insert, introduce, thrust, put or send in; *coppincu* to insert; *corābaŋu* to enter or rush into, intrude, trespass, encroach; *corābāru* to enter or rush into; *corava* entrance, introduction, commencement, beginning. *Go. (Mu.) harj-* to fix, fit in (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3527). *Kur. xernā* (*xirryas*) to introduce lengthwise by gradual pushing, insert, stick into or behind. *Malt. qere* to thrust in, tuck in. DED(S, N) 2285.

2779 *Kur. cerō* yesterday; *cerontā*, *certā* of yesterday. *Malt. cewr* yesterday; *cewti* yesterday's. *Kuwi (Isr.) hēro'ni* two days ago. ?*Koŋda* sir, in: sir *naŋe* just early in the morning (or with 2553 *Kol. siŋ*: for *naŋe*, see 3621). DEDS(N) 438.

2780 *Ka. (Hav.) jeppu* to beat. *Kor. (T.) jerpi* to thrash; (*M.*) *jappu* to beat.

2781 *Ta. cel* (*celv-*, *ceŋ-*) to go, flow, pass, occur, pass (as coin), be suitable, acceptable, pass away as time, disappear as anger, perish, die; *n.* career, course, payment of debt, period that has elapsed; *celavu* going, passing, running, flowing, manner or mode of walk, pace (of horse), journey, expedition, way, passage, route, street, conduct, behaviour, expense, charges, provisions needed for consumption, separation, departure, death, permission, leave; *celuttu* (*celutti-*) to cause to go or proceed, dispatch, circulate, deliver, discharge (as a missile), drive, impel, push forward, execute (as orders), administer (as

justice), perform, observe, pay as tribute or debt; *calikai* excessive familiarity, intimacy, indulgent treatment. *Ma. celka* to pass through, enter upon, pass on, pass, be current, valid, cost, be required; *celavu* income, expense; *celavan* spendthrift, expensive person; *fem. celavi*; *celuttuka* to put in, drive in, make to pass on, pay, perform (as promise); *celikka* to make to pass in or on. *Ko. cal-* (*cad-*) (prayer) is acceptable to god, (coin) is genuine, (wife) is suitable mate; *calc-* (*calc-*) to pay (debt, vow), inform; *calv*, *celv* money for expenses, articles for sale, articles given by Kotas for Toda funeral. *To. sal-* (*sad-*) to belong to (e.g. a person's property, a person to a clan, inherited property, etc.); *salf* expenses, necessities (for family, funeral, etc.); ? *tal-* (*tal-*) to cause to be well known (to a person), inform. *Ka. sal* (*sand-*) to enter, engage in, associate oneself to, agree to, accrue, arise, enter upon a course, pass, be current, be in use, pass by general consent, be valid, proper or fit, pass from one person to another, be given, be paid, become agreeable, become well known or famous; *sala* entering, a coming to pass, a time; *salapu*, *salavu*, *salahu* to forward, foster, tend, preserve, bring up; *salavu* entrance, validity, force, valid reason; *salahuvike* fostering; *salike* delivering over, paying, payment; *salige*, *saluge* familiar intercourse, familiarity, excessive familiarity, indulgence, improper familiarity, freedom; *salisu* to cause to enter, execute, perform, use, employ, fulfil, give, bestow, show, spend; *saluha* entering, current, onward motion; *sale* currently, perpetually, constantly; payment, the sum paid; *salisu* to serve up food; *salavu* leave, permission, order. *Tu. salluni* to be valid, fit, proper; *sanduni* to pass as time, pass from this world, die, be due, indebted, be paid, liquidated, come to pass, be accomplished; *sandāvuni* to pay, liquidate, perform, accomplish, retort; *sandāya* delivering over, making payment; *salaguni* to nourish, shelter, succour, take care of; *salāyisuni* to clear, liquidate as a debt; *saligē* friendship, amity, familiarity, indulgence, freedom, liberty. *Te. cellu* to pass as time, be over or exhausted as money, die or pass away, come to pass, be accomplished, be current, pass (as coin), be valid, be successful, prevail, be paid or liquidated (as money or a debt), be possible, be proper, fit or becoming; *n.* payment, return, compensation, equivalent; *canu* (*caŋ-*) to go, depart, pass, be fit, proper, becoming; *canupa* a caravan, a company of travellers; *calupu*, *salupu* to pass (as time), do, perform, (K. also) drive (boat, etc.); *selavu* order, leave, permission, expense, expenditure; *selaviccū* to order, permit, allow, give leave, give a holiday. *Kol. ser-* (*also stems sa-*, *se-*; *past sedd-*) to go; *serp-* (*serp-*) to let (cattle) get lost (*cf. 2814 Ta. cēr*). *Nk. ca-* (*caŋ-*, *cam-*) to go; *ser-* (*sedd-*) *id.* (*cf. 2814 Ta. cēr*). *Nk. (Ch.) ser-* (*sen-*, *se-* (*sedd-*)) to go, creep. *Pa. cen-* (*cend-*) to go. *Ga. (Oll.) sen-* (*sey-*,

send-), (S.) cen- (cey-) id. *Go.* (SR.) sondānā, (Y.) son-, (Tr. W.) handānā, (Mu.) han- (hat-), (Ma.) han-, an-, (S.) hon- (hott-) to go; (Tr.) *caus.* hanstānā to cause to be lost or wasted (*Voc.* 3496). *Koṇḍa* son- (soR-) to go, (time) to pass; *solp-* to pass (time). *Pe.* hal- (hac-) to go. *Maṇḍ.* hal- (hac-) id. *Kui* salba (sas-; imperative sg. or pl. sa) id., depart. *Kuwi* (F.) hajjali (hac-; imperative hallamū), (S.) hannai (hazz- [z = ts]; imperative halla), (Su.) hal- (hacc-) to go; (Isr.) helo permission; hel- (it-) to be valid, accepted. *Kur.* calnā to continue, go on, be current (as coin), wield power, go away, quit, behave; calāba'anā to set going, guide to a place; calā off (prob. < 1A; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4715). DED(S) 2286.

2782 *Te.* celavi corner of the mouth. *Go.* (Tr.) silwī, (W.) silvī, (Ch.) silvī, (A. Y.) sivli, (G. Mu.) hīlvī, (Mu.) hīvil, (Ma.) ilvī, (MaS.) (h)ilvī, irvī, (KoB.) iruv lip (*Voc.* 3415); (ASu.) sivli id. DED(S) 2287.

2783 *Ta.* cilatan male companion, associate, servant; cilati confidante, female servant or companion. *Te.* celi female friend or companion, woman; celiya woman; celimi friendship; celimari male or female friend or companion; celikādu friend, companion; celikatte female companion; celi, celiya, cel(i)iyalu, celle, cellelu younger sister. *Kol.* (Syed Khaja Mahboob Husain, *Social Service and Tribal Welfare in Hyderabad*, 1949) sellay (? = selle) id. *Pa.* cālal (pl. cālācil) sister. *Ga.* (Oll.) sēlal (pl. sēlasil), (S.) cellāl (pl. cellāsil) id. *Go.* (Tr.) sēlār/sēlār (pl. sēlāhk), (W. Ph.) sēlār sister, younger sister; (M.) helār sister; (Mu.) helār (pl. helāhk), (Ma.) ēlār (pl. ēlask) younger sister (*Voc.* 3486); (ASu.) sēlār (pl. sēlāk) id.; (LuS.) elde a sister. DED(S) 2288.

2784 *Ma.* celucela with a frizzling, tinkling noise. *Koḍ.* jeli- onom. of jingle of money. DED 2289.

2785 *Ka.* sele spring, fountain-head. *Te.* sela, selayēru waterfall, cascade (for ēru, cf. 5159); jela a spring of water. Cf. 2569 *Ta.* cilucilu. DED(S) 2290.

2786 *Ta.* celvam, celvu wealth, prosperity, beauty, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness; celvan wealthy man, lord; celvi wealthy woman, lady of rank, Lakṣmī; celvikkai luxury, affluence; cellam opulence, prosperity, private treasury (as of a king); cellan wealthy person. *Ma.* cellam wealth. *Ka.* calu, caluve, caluvu, calva, calvu, caluvi, calvike, celuva, celuvu, celva, celvu, celuvi, celvike beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, propriety, niceness; caluvatana beauty, charming, coquettish behaviour; calumi, caluvi, caluvati, caluve, calvi, celvi, celve handsome woman. *Tu.* celuvikē beauty, comeliness; celuve handsome man. *Te.* celuvamu, celuvu beauty, loveliness; celuva a beautiful woman, a woman. DED 2291.

2787 *Ta.* cellam, cella-ppēṭṭi metallic box for keeping betel leaves and areca nut. *Ma.* callam, calla-ppēṭṭi small brass box containing money and betel; cellam copper vessel, as for keeping or burying treasure. DEDS 439.

2788 *Ta.* cellal freshwater fish, *Etrophus maculatus*. *Te.* jella a fish resembling the dragonet. DED 2292.

2789 *Ta.* ceṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to thrive, flourish, grow well as vegetation, prosper (as kingdom, family, country), be fertile, be superabundant, be cheerful as countenance; (-v-, -nt-) to grow, increase; ceṇicci flourishing; ceṇippu, ceṇimpu, ceṇuttu, ceṇumpal fertility, flourishing condition, prosperity, plenteousness, abundance, fullness; ceṇumai flourishing condition, greatness, excellence, splendour, beauty, gracefulness, verdure. *Ma.* ceṇu fine, stout; ceṇikka to be fertile; ceṇippu fertility. ? *Kui* sēṇi bride. ? *Kur.* apxā-cēxel the vegetable kingdom, plants in general (for apxā, see 59); (Hahn) cēxel greens. ? *Malt.* ceṇlu small branches. (For *Kur.* and *Malt.*, Pfeiffer.) DED(N) 2293.

2790 *Ko.* ceḷ long, round stick of fairly large size. *Ka.* seḷ twig, small branch, stick, rod, also one for training or punishing children; vb. to cane with a stick; callu, celu, ceḷlu, seḷlu a long flexible twig or rod. *Koḍ.* jāle long thin pliable stick; (jālev-, jāland-) to sway like a long pliable stick; jāla- (jālap-, jālat-) to make sway. *Tu.* cilē, sile a fishing-rod. *Te.* (B.) sela twig. DED(S) 2294.

2791 *Ka.* seḷ to draw, pull, pull off, rob, pull about, (also saḷe) rush forward with impetuosity (as the water of a stream or river); n. pulling, pulling off, robbing, force of a stream. *Tu.* seḷe force. *Te.* (K.) celuku to pull out (as the eyes). DED 2295.

2792 *Ta.* ceḷlu flea, tick; teḷ, teḷlu, teḷku flea. *Ma.* ceḷlu flea, tick, a large beetle on coconut trees, palm-worm, wood-worm. *Ko.* cek flea. *To.* tōḷ id. *Koḍ.* ceḷḷi id. DED 2296.

2793 *Pe.* hez- (hest-) to be caught, entangled (e.g. in snare). *Kui* sehpa (seht-) to be entangled, caught and held fast, trapped. *Kuwi* (S.) herh'nai to implicate, ensnare; (F.) her- (-t-) to be caught in snare; (Isr.) hervi- (-t-) to be caught, be trapped. DEDS 440.

2794 *Te.* ceṇaku, in: vaṇṭaceraku firewood for cooking (for vaṇṭa, see 5329). *Go.* (Mu.) herk a bundle of firewood (*Voc.* 3586). DEN 38.

2795 *Ka.* ceruku sugarcane. *Te.* ceṇaku id. *Kol.* saragurak id. *Nk.* šerak id. *Koṇḍa* seṇoki id. *Kuwi* (F.) sērku id. DED(S) 2297.

2796 *Ko.* cerngl corner of a cloak or piece of cloth. *To.* tery corner of a garment. *Ka.* seraṅgu, seragu, seraṅgu, saragu either end of a piece of cotton or silk cloth used as a garment, the loose end of a garment, that end which is put over the shoulder or head, the ornamental coloured cross stripes near each of the ends; cover, protection, refuge.

*Tu.* seraṅgu the end or edge of a female's garment. *Te.* ceṇaṅgu the skirt, hem, end or corner of a garment or cloth; direction, quarter; ceṅgu skirt, border, edge (of a cloth). DED 2298.

2797 *Ma.* cēraṭṭa, tēraṭṭa centipede, millipede. *Ka.* jari centipede, scolopendra; jirale id.; the worm *Julus cornifex*, a kind of earwig; cockroach; jirili an insect that is hurtful to cloth; jirle a kind of earwig; cockroach; (Hav.) jeralē cockroach; (Bell.; U.P.U.) girle id.; (Kumt.; U.P.U.) girale id. *Tu.* tēraṇṭē, (B-K.) cēraṭē, cōraṭē, śēraṭē, śēraṇṭē centipede, millipede. *Te.* jeri, jerri centipede. *Pa.* jerri, (S.) cerri id. *Go.* (Ko.) jer (pl. -i) id. (*Voc.* 1444); (Koya Su.) jerru id.; ? (Tr.) tiril the large orange-coloured centipede; a caterpillar which crawls swiftly and bites; (A.) tiril, (Ch.) tiril centipede (*Voc.* 1732). *Koṇḍa* seṇi id. DED(S, N) 2299.

2798 *Ta.* eṇal ear of corn. *Te.* ennu, vennu id. *Kol.* (Kin.) cen head of paddy. *Nk.* šen (pl. šenkuḷ) head of jowar. *Pa.* cen head of paddy. *Ga.* (S.) cennu, (P.) sen ear of corn or paddy. *Go.* (A.) šen head of paddy; (SR.) seṅk corn (pl.); (Tr.) san head of jowar; (Mu.) han head of paddy; (Pat.) hennu ear of wheat or jowari; (Ma.) enni(i) head of grain; (Ko.) en ear of corn (*Voc.* 3469). *Koṇḍa* seren (pl. sereku) id. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) hessu cannu head of rice. *Malt.* canu pod. Cf. 2592 *Ta.* ciṇai. DED(S) 2300.

2799 *Koṇḍa* sonki (n, not ŋ) mortar for pounding fixed in the veranda floor. *Pe.* henki mortar. *Maṇḍ.* heni id. *Kui* seni a bamboo or wooden mortar for pounding rice. *Kuwi* (Su. F. S.) he'ni, (P.) henni, (Mah.) heni mortar for pounding rice. ? *Go.* (W. Ph.) sahki, (Tr.) sahki, (Ch.) sahki, (A. Y.) cahki, (G. Mu.) hahki, (Ma.) ahki, a'ki, (Ko.) ahk mortar (*Voc.* 3363) (or with 2391 *Ta.* aval). DEDS 441.

2800 *Koṇḍa* (BB) sek- (-t-) to itch. *Pe.* hek- (-t-) id.; hepkor cow itch, *Mucuna pruriens*. *Maṇḍ.* hek- to itch; to scratch. *Kui* sēpka (< sek-p-; sekt-) to itch. *Kuwi* (Su. P. S.) hēnguli the itch; (F.) hēngūli aiyali, (D.) hepk-, (Isr.) sek- (-h-) to itch. DEDS 442.

2801 *Ta.* cēkaram acquisition, that which is secured, savings, provision, preparation, readiness, collection, assemblage, gathering, family, tribe, district, station; cēkari (-pp-, -tt-) to acquire, get, secure, procure, make ready, collect, gather, assemble. *Ma.* šēkharam assemblage, heap; šēkharikka to pile up (these are Sanskritized in form, though there is no Skt. šēkhara- in this meaning). *Te.* sēkaramu saving, collecting, collection, amassing; sēkarinēu to save, collect, amass, obtain, procure. DED 2301.

2802 *Ta.* cēku solidity, hardness; cēkam hard core of a tree, central part of exogenous plant hardened by age, heartwood. *Ka.* cēgu, cēge heart or core of a tree, essence, strength.

*Te.* cēga, cēva essence, core, pith, substance, strength, courage. DED 2302.

2803 *Ta.* cēkku breast milk; cēkkai woman's breast. *Ka.* cēpu gush or spurt as of milk. *Koḍ.* (K. from Koḍ. informant) ce-pu (milk) to secrete. *Te.* cēpu, (K. also) cēpu the breasts to become full with milk, the milk to be secreted, flow, rush or spring forth; let the milk flow; n. the becoming full with milk (of breasts), the secretion or flowing forth of milk. *Ga.* (S.) sēmpap- to become ready to be milked. DED 2303.

2804 *Ta.* ēṅkal asthma in children. *Ma.* ēṅhuka to breathe with difficulty, breathe audibly, sigh; ēṅkal breathing with difficulty; ēṅkal asthma; ēṅkam id., hard breathing. *Tu.* sēṅkuni to pant, breathe quickly or heavily; sēṅkē, sēṅkeli panting, breathing quickly. ? *Pe.* heḷga (< heḷg-b-) to whisper. *Kui* sēke panting, gasping for breath; sēke sēke inba to be out of breath, pant; sēke vahpa to pant. *Kuwi* (S.) sēke sēke nēṅjinai to pant (for nēṅjinai see 3765). DEDS(N) 443, and from DED 3120.

2805 *Ka.* (Hav.) jēṅku to hesitate. *Tu.* jēṅkuni to delay, be deferred; hesitate, waver; jēṅkāvuni to detain, stop; delay, put off.

2806 *Ma.* cēṭi a glutinous earth put on walls to keep off the rain, esp. red. *Ka.* jēḍi a sort of pipeclay. *Tu.* jēḍi, sēḍi glutinous clay, chalk, a kind of white earth. / Cf. *Mar.* šēḍī, šēḍu, šāḍu pipeclay. DED 2305.

2807 *Ta.* cēp distance, height, width, length, long time; cēṭci distance, remoteness; cēy, cēymai distance, remoteness, length; cēyttu that which is distant, long; cēyan, cēyon one who is at a distance. *Ma.* cēp breadth, height, strength. *Go.* (Mu.) cēm palaṭ far away (*Voc.* 1364); (Mu. Ma. M.) jēk, (Ko.) jēka, jēke far, distant (*Voc.* 1445). *Kui* seko distant, far, far away. *Kuwi.* (Su.) hekko distant; (F.) heḷo far; (S.) heḷgo, heo id.; heotasi a man who is distant; (Mah.) hek, heko far. ? *Kur.* gecchā distant, far off. ? *Malt.* gece, geci far. DED(S) 2306.

2808 *Go.* (Tr.) sēnāl old man, senior; fem. sēnō; (W.) senāl (masc.) aged; seno (f. nt.) id.; (Ph.) senāl (pl. -or) old man; fem. seno (pl. -hk); (Y.) seṇal (masc.) old; (G.) sēro old woman; (Mu.) hēnor old, senior; sēno old woman; (Ma.) sēro (pl. -sku) id. (*Voc.* 3479). *Kui* sēnda first-born, eldest; sēndenju founder of a race, early settler.

2809 *Ta.* cēṇṭiravar weavers. *Ka.* jāḍa, jēḍa a weaver belonging to the Liṅgavāta sect; spider. *Tu.* jāḍe, jāḍye weaver; spider. *Te.* jēṇḍra, dēṇḍra a caste of weavers. Cf. 2475 *Ta.* cāṭiyān. DED 2307.

2810 *Ka.* sēde fatigue, weariness, distress. *Te.* sēda, (B. also) sādā fatigue, weariness. / ? < Pali sēda- sweat; Krishnamurti, *Language* 39. 563. DED(S) 2308.

2811 *Ka. sēdya* cultivation, farming. *Te. sēdya* id. DED 2309.

2812 *Ta. cēntu* (cēnti-) to draw, as a rope running over a pulley; *ēntal* irrigation tank. *Ka. sēdu, sēndu* to draw up (water from a well), pull in (as string of kite), draw in with the mouth, draw in with the breath (snuff, etc.), draw or smoke (pipe or cheroot, etc.), pull along, drag; *sēdu* drawing, etc. *Kođ. se-d- (se-di-)* to drink a deep draught. *Tu. sēduni* to draw water. *Te. cēdu, (K.) cēdu* to draw up as water from a well, draw or pull as a string; *cēda, (K.) cēda* bucket; *cē-trađu* rope used in drawing up water from a well with a small bucket or vessel. *Malt. cēnde* to remove in small quantities from a heap. DED (S) 2310.

2813 *Ta. cēy* son, child; juvenility, youth. *Ma. cēvala* child at the breast (?). *Tu. jēvu* child, lad, youth; *jōvu* id., baby, female child; (Bright and Ramanujan, Brahmin dial. *jēvu, jōvu* girl); *jōkulu* children; (B-K.) *jēru* pariah child. *Pa. cēpal (pl. cēpkul)* boy, lad. *Ga. (Oll.) sēpal (pl. sēpakil)* id.; (S.) *sāpal* boy. ? *Kur. jōxas* lad, youth; servant. DED (S, N) 2311.

2814 *Ta. cēr* (-v-, -nt-) to become united, incorporated, joined together, become mixed, blended, have connexion with, be in close friendship or union, fit, suit, be collected, aggregated, join, associate with, be in contact with, belong to; (-pp-, -tt-) to join, attach, admix, admit to one's society, add, insert, gather, assemble; *cērkai* collecting, gathering, combining, mixing, compound, fellowship, company, union; *cērtti* combining, union, fellowship, suitability, fitness, resemblance, equality; *cērttār* dependants, persons under one's protection, partisans, relatives; *cērppu* place, residence, abode, seashore, mixture, supplement; *cērpu* residence, house; *cērvu* arriving, joining, residence, town, village, union, junction, connexion, collection; *cērvai* fellowship, association, union, mixture, compound, collection, assemblage; *cēra* altogether, wholly; along with, in company with. *Ma. cēruka* to approach, come close, join, belong to, fit, suit; *cēra* close, over against; *cērikka* to have collected; *cērumānam* assemblage as for a riot, party; *cērkka* to make to arrive or join, collect as men, money; *cērcā* adherence, union, harmony, fitness; *cērppu* joining, mortising, assemblage; *cērppikka* to have assembled or collected; *cērvva* mixture. *Ko. ce-r- (ce-d-), ce-d- (ce-dy-)* to arrive, join, gather (*intr.*); *ce-t- (ce-ty-)* to make to gather or enter a place; *ce-rek a-l, fem. ce-reka-c* people between whom verbal taboos do not operate (including people of opposite sex who may marry). *To. sō-r- (sō-d-)* to arrive; *sō-re- (sō-rē-)* to cause to arrive, bring someone to his destination, allow someone to join oneself, collect; *sō-t- (sō-ty-)* to make to join with others; *sō-* (only negative forms, translated as positive) to be envious (in songs). *Ka. sēr* (*sērd-*) to become

or be close or near, go to, approach, reach, come, belong to, enter, be included, be connected with, join, side with, assemble, be collected, agree, concur, suit, agree, be agreeable; *sērike* meeting, union; *sērisu* to join, put together, put to, attach, cause to reach, put into, make enter, insert, fix, assemble (*tr.*); *sēruvike* joining, etc.; *sēruve*, *sērve* collection, assemblage, mass, herd of cattle. *Kođ. se-r- (se-ri-)* to join (*intr.*); ? *kē-r- (kē-ri-)* to go up to house (Mercara dialect); *ke-t (ke-ti-)* to take (person) into house. *Tu. sēruni* to arrive, reach, be added or joined to, be included in, enter as a member of sect, etc., be in harmony, agree together, be relished, liked, agree with, adhere to, be attached; *sēravuni* to join, combine, mix, include, etc.; *sērige, sērve* union, inclusion; *sērisuni, sērisavuni* to cause to arrive, join. *Te. cēru* to join, unite or combine with, approach, draw near or close to, reach, arrive at, enter or join as a class, etc., form a part or portion of, be attached to, be connected or related to, assemble, be received, come to hand, be included or added, belong, appertain; *cērika* union, junction, contiguity, nearness, proximity, familiarity, access; *cērugada* nearness, proximity; refuge, asylum; *cērupu* nearness; *cēr(u)cu* to put, place or bring together, join, unite, combine, mix, add, include, enclose, admit, enrol, add or sum up, reach, cause to reach or be delivered; *cēvātu* near; ? *cendu* to get, obtain, suffer, feel, enjoy, happen to, befall, belong, refer to, (K. also) reach, meet; ? *centa* neighbourhood, proximity. ? *Kol. ser-* to go (cf. 2781 *Ta. cel*). ? *Nk. ser-* id. (cf. 2781 *Ta. cel*). *Ga. (S.) sēr-* to arrange, reach. *Go. (Tr.) sērānā* to invade a country, enter or occupy a house; (SR.) *sērānā* to occupy a house (*Voc. 3483*); (G. L.) here near (*Voc. 3585*). *Koṇḍa sēru* neighbourhood. ? *Kui serna* clingingly; *serna aḍa* to cleave to. *Kuwi (S.) hērinai* to reach; *herpinai* to deliver. ? *Kur. ker-* (past stem of *kānā* to go; see 1419). ? *Br. kēb* nearness, vicinity; near; *kēb kanning* to approach. ? Cf. 2460 *Ta. cār*. DED (S, N) 2312.

2815 *Ta. ēr* plough, plough and team of oxen, yoke of oxen; *cēr* id. (Jaffna). *Ma. ēr* a yoke of oxen, plough with draught oxen. *Ko. e-r* pair of bullocks used in ploughing. *To. e-r* plough. *Ka. ēru, ār* pair of oxen yoked to a plough. *Te. ēru* plough with draught oxen made ready for ploughing. *Kol. (Kin.) cēr* plough and team of bullocks. *Pa. cereyakul (pl.)* pair of bullocks; *irer* two pairs of bullocks; *muccer* three pairs of bullocks; *nel cer* four pairs of bullocks; *cējer* five pairs of bullocks. *Go. (Tr. Ph. SR.) sēr, (Mu.) hēr* a plough; (MuE.) *hēr* one pair of bullocks; (Ma.) *ēr* plough and team (*Voc. 3481*). *Koṇḍa sēru* yoke of oxen. *Pe. hēr* set of plough and bullocks. *Kui sēru* a yoke of oxen, a pair, two of cattle for ploughing; *sēreka* two, a pair, a yoke of oxen. *Kuwi (F.) hērū (pl. hērka)* plough; (Su.) *hēru*

(*pl. hērka*) pair of ploughing bullocks. DED (S) 2313.

2816 *Te. pen-jera* a species of rock-snake; *jerri-pōtu* whipsnake; (quoted in [Gondi] DGG, p. 233) *jerri godḍu* a kind of snake. *Kol. (Kin.) jērigaḍ* (presumably *jērigaḍ*) sp. snake (H. dhāman). *Pa. jēri* id. *Go. (A.) sēri, (Tr.) sargōḍā, (Ch.) sargodal, (Mu.) hergodal* the rat-snake, dhāman; (Ma.) *er(e)godāl* a kind of snake (*Voc. 3484*; cf. *Mu. godal* dhāman snake, *Voc. 1191*). Cf. 2011 *Ta. cērai*. DED (S, N) 2314.

2817 *Kui sērki* the back of the neck. *Kuwi (F.) hērki, (Isr. Su. P.) herki* neck; (S.) *herki* shoulder. DED 2316.

2818 *Ta. cēval* male of birds and fowls (excepting peacock), cock, male swan, kite; stallion; *cē, cē-mā* bull; (Tinn.) *cāvalu* a cock. *Ma. cēval, cāval* cock, male of birds. *Malt. cawge* cock-bird. DED (S) 2317.

2819 *Te. eṛālu* husband's brother's wife. *Nk. (Ch.) serutra* husband's younger brother's wife. *Go. sērāṇḍu, serṇḍu, harṇḍu, ervonḍ, eḡonḍ* (etc., various dial.) spouse's younger brother (or spouse's younger sister's husband); *fem. serāṇḍal, serāṇḍar, serṇḍar, harṇḍar* (etc., various dial.) spouses' younger sister (*Voc. 3472*); (Tr.) *sēriyār, sēriyāl* elder brother's wife; (Y.) *sereyār* husband's brother's wife (*Voc. 3485*). *Koṇḍa sērōn* husband's younger brother. *Mand. hējun* wife's younger brother. *Kui sejenju* husband's younger brother. DEDS 444.

2820 *Koṇḍa sēri* *koṇu* cock. *Kuwi (F.) sehi* male; (F. Mah.) *sehi neh'uri* male dog. ? Cf. 917 *Ta. ēru*.

2821 *Ta. cērai* handful, as of rice; *cērai, cērañ-kai, cirañ-kai, ciṇāñ-kai* quantity that can be held in the hollow of the palm, as a measure, palmful. *Ko. de-r (obl. de-t-)* handful (with open hand). *To. tēr* handful. *Ka. sāre, sēre* the palm of the hand bent so as to receive or hold anything. *Tu. sērē* id.; *tirkai* handful. *Te. cēra* the hand held so as to contain anything; *cērēdu* handful. *Go. (Mu.) hera, (Ma.) era menḍu* double handful (*Voc. 3583*); (LuS.) *hēra* a handful. *Koṇḍa sēra, sērēṇḍ* handful. ? *Kui reka* id. (< \*sreka; but *sr-* is commonly preserved in *Kui*). *Kuwi (S.) hera* handful; *hereka* one handful. DED (S) 2315.

2822 *Koṇḍa sērga* brinjal. *Kui sēje, (K.) hēje* id. *Kuwi (F. S.) hēya, (Su. P.) hēya* id. DED (S) 2304.

2823 *Pa. cēna* frost, ice. *Kuwi (Mah.) hēnnā* hoar-frost. DEDS 445.

2824 *Koṇḍa sēna* much. *Pe. hēni* many. ? *Te. (modern; K.) sāna* a lot. DEDS (N) 446.

2825 *Pe. jen* back. *Kuwi (Su.) jēnu, (P.) jēo, (S.) jēnu (loc. jeco)* id. (Possibly < \*pjēn < *piran*; cf. 4205 *Ta. pin*, esp. forms with *-r, Ta. pirakku*, etc.) DEDS 447.

2826 *Ta. aintu, aṇcu* five; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *aim-patu, am-patu* fifty; *aiñ-nūru, ain-nūru* 500; *aiyar* five persons, the five Pāṇḍavas; *aiy-aintu, aiy-aintu* by fives; five fives. *Ma. aṇcu* five; *am-patu* fifty; *aiñ-nūru* 500; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *aiy-ayiram* 5000; *aiy-āntu* five years; *aiyar* five persons; *aiy-aṇcu* by fives. *Ko. anj* five; *ay vat* fifty; *ay olk* five olk measures; *am ba-py* five pa-py measures; a *calg* five *calg* measures. *To. ūz, (obl. stem ūzn-)* (Tōwfiy dialect ūj) five; *pu-j* fifteen; *m boḥ* fifty; *oy nu-r* 500; *oy ak* five *aḍok* measures; *oy xwa-w* five *kwa-x* measures. *Ka. ay(i)du* five; *ay adj.* in some cpds.; *ay-vattu* fifty; *ay-nūru* 500; *ayvar, aybaru* five persons. *Kođ aṇḍi* five; *añjane* fifth; *aym-badi* fifty; *aiñ-nū-ri* 500; *ayy a-pṇḍi* five years; *ayy-añji* by fives; *ayv* five persons (in songs); *ayyak ētti* five pairs of bullocks. *Tu. ainy* five (things); *ainane* fifth; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *ai-nūdu* 500; *aiva* fifty; *aiyeru, aiyeru* five persons; *aikoḷu, aivoḷu* five times. *Te. ayidu, ēnu* five (things); *ayidu-guru, ēguru, ēvuru* five persons; *ēbadi, yābhai* fifty; *ēbāṇḍu* fifty persons; *ē-nūru* 500; *ē-dumu* five tūmu measures; *ē-balamu* five *polam* measures. *Kol. ayd* five; (SR) *aid* id.; *segru* five persons. *Nk. (Ch.) sēndi* five. *Pa. cēvir* five men; *ceyal* five women; *cēḍu(k)* five things; *adj. cem/n. Go. (Mand.) seyyur, (Y.) sivr, (G.) seyr, (Mu.) hayvur, hayur, (Ma.) ayvur, eyvur* five (*masc.*); (Tr. W. Ph.) *sayung, (SR.) siyung, (Y.) siyung, (Mu.) hayung, hayg, (Ma.) ayg* five (*non-masc.*); (Tr.) *saik saik, (Mu.) hayk-haykṭan* five each (*Voc. 3489*). *Kui* (Letchmajee) *siṅgi* five; (Friend-Pereira; Gūmsar dialect) *siṅgi* five; *siṅgi* five things; (K.) *sēngi* five (*fem. neut.*); *sē gāndi* five men; *sē dina* five days; *sēg gōṇi* 100. DED (S) 2318.

2827 *Kur. co'onā* (cōcas) to put on (cloth). *Malt. cuye* (cūc-) to put on, dress; *cuypo* a woman's dress consisting of one piece of cloth; *cuytre* to clothe, dress another. From DED (S) 2245.

2828 *Kol. sok-* (sokt-) to climb. *Nk. sokk-* id. *Pa. copp-* (cott-), *cokk-* id.; *cotip-* (cotit-) to cause to climb, raise; *coppid* ascent. *Ga. (Oll.) sop-* (sot-) to climb. *Kuwi (Su.) ho-* (hott-) to climb. ? Cf. 559 *Ta. uka*. DED (S) 2319.

2829 *Ta. cokucu* refinement, neatness, luxury, fineness as of work, superior quality; *cokkam, cokku* purity, excellence, beauty; *cokkan* handsome person. *Ma. cokkam* beauty; *coṇku* id., elegance. *Ka. sogayisu, sogasu* to shine, be or look beautiful or handsome, appear to advantage, be pleasant or agreeable, appear; *sogasa, sogasu* shine, beauty, charm, excellence, agreeableness, happiness, pleasure, delight; *cokka, cokkaṭa, cokkaḷa* niceness, elegance, beauty, charm; purity, cleanliness; *cokkaṭu* comeliness, beauty, purity; *cokkaḷatana* state of being nice, etc.; *cokkaḷike* elegance, beauty, etc. *Tu. sogapuni, sogasuni* to be tasteful, agreeable, pleasant;



praise, recommend; *sogasy* relish, savouriness, agreeableness, fastidiousness, praise; savoury, fastidious, commendable; *cokka* pure, genuine, neat; *cokka* neat, choise, agreeable. *Te* *sogasy* beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, prettiness, niceness, attractiveness; *sogiyincu* to be happy, enjoy; *sogiyu* to be agreeable or pleasant; *cokkamu*, *cokka* beautiful, lovely, fine, clear, pure, bright. / Forms in *cokk-* seem to have been influenced by *Skt. coka-* and its derivatives; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4918. DED 2320.

2830 *Ta. cokkan* monkey. *Ma. cokkan* id., dog; *cokki* bitch; cat; *cakki* she-cat; sow. DED(S) 2321.

2831 *Go. (SR. Tr.) jockānā*, (Y.) *jak-*, (W.) *johkānā* to kill; (Ph.) *johkānā*, (Mu.) *hak-*, *hok-*, (Pat.) *jukānā* to strike, kill (*Voc.* 1448). *Kui soka* (soki-), (*Gramm.*) *sōka* (sōki-) to strike at, bite (snake, dog, etc.). DEDS 448.

2832 *Kod. jōnge* bunch, cluster (of growing flowers or fruits). *Tu. jōnkē*, *jōnkely* bunch, cluster. DED 2322.

2833 *Ta. coccam* deficiency, balance, arrears. *Te. soccemu* a small remainder or balance. DEDS 449.

2834 *Ma. coṭṭa-cāṇ* span of the thumb and forefinger. *Ko. co-ṭ* breadth of four fingers. *Ka. coṭu*, *cuṭu* the small span of the thumb and forefinger. *Kod. cu-ṭi* id. *Tu. coṭu*, *coṭṭu*, *cōṭṭu* id.; *cuṭi* a span. *Te. juṭṭili* the small span. DED(S) 2323.

2835 *Ta. coṭṭu* (coṭṭi-) to fall in drops, drizzle; *n.* a drop. *Ko. coṭ-* (coṭy-) to leak, fall in drops; *coṭ*, *coṭṭ* a drop. *To. swiṭ-* (swiṭy-) to drop (of liquids; *intr.*, *tr.*); *swiṭ* a drop. *Ka. toṭṭu* id.; *taṭaku* a drop as of honey, water, etc., a small quantity, a little; *taṭakkane*, *toṭakkane* in drops. *Tu. taṭaku* a drop. *Te. coṭa coṭa* onom. of the action and sound of any liquid leaking or falling in drops; *toṭṭu* to flow, ooze. ? *Go. (Tr.) cōd cōd* (*sarānā*) (to drip slowly) drop by drop. ? *Malt. cate* to leak, fall in drops. *Br. cuṭ* a drop; *cuṭṭing* to drip; *curing*, *curinging* to get soaked; (on the phonology, cf. MBE 1961b, p. 383). DED(S, N) 2324.

2836 *Ta. coṭṭu* (coṭṭi-) to strike with knuckles, tap gently the udder of a goat for inducing the free flow of milk, beat, hit, peck (as a crow); *n.* cuff, knock on the head. *Ma. coṭṭu* a slap on the head; *coṭṭuka* to rap with the knuckles, knock with the fingers (esp. on the head); *coṭṭikka* to beat (e.g. in chess). ? *Ka. sone* to strike with the fingers. *Tu. sōṇṇuni* to box with the knuckles of the fingers. DED(S) 2325.

2837 *Ta. coṭṭu* defect, blemish; disparaging remark conveyed through a hint, insinuation; *coṭṭu* imputation, fault. *Ma. caṭṭu* fault. *Te. sōḍdu* defect, fault; blame, imputation. DED(S) 2326.

2838 (a) *Ta. coṭṭai* crookedness, bend as in the sheath of a sword, a crooked club, dent, excavation, furrow, cavity. *Ma. caṭṭu* lameness; *caṭṭa* person with bent feet, lame; *fem. caṭṭacci*, *caṭṭan* cripple; *caṭṭattuka* to limp. *Ka. coṭṭa*, *coṭṭi*, *coṭṭu*, *soṭṭa*, *soṭṭu* crookedness; crooked. *Tu. coṭṭa*, *coṭṭu*, *soṭṭa* handless, maimed or deformed in the hand; *coṭṭe* man with a maimed hand. *Kor. (T.) coṭṭe* lame person. *Te. coṭṭa*, *soṭṭa* lame, crippled, crooked, withered; lameness, crookedness; dent, depression, dimple, small pit or hollow. *Ga. (Oll.) soṭṭaṇḍ* (*masc.*), *soṭṭe* (*fem. and neut.*) lame. *Koṇḍa* *soṭa* a deformed man; *fem. soṭi*. *Pe. coṭa* lame. *Kuwi (F.) soṭi* lame; *soṭa* lame man; (S.) *sotta*, *soto* lame; (Mah.) *soṭā* id.; (Isr.) *soṭa* crippled man; *fem. soṭi*. *Br. coṭ* crooked, zigzag, crooked in character.

(b) *Ta. cotti* lameness, crippledness, deformity; lame person; *cottiyan* lame person, cripple; *cottai* defect as in limbs, teeth, fruits, etc., that which is decayed, worm-eaten, injured by insects. *Ma. cotti-kai* withered hand. *Ko. cot* deep depression on the arm where rope or chain has been tied; *cot ga-l* legs and feet too small in proportion to rest of body; *cotga-j* woman who has *cot ga-l*; *cot gay* one arm smaller than the other (i.e. withered). *Ka. cottu*, *sottu* crookedness, crooked; *cotta*, *sotta* a male with crooked, crippled limbs; *fem. cotti*, *sotti*. DED(S, N) 2327.

2839 *Ta. coṭṭai* a knob-like contrivance for hanging anything. *Ma. coṭṭa* boss, knob or ornamental dot on knife-handles, etc.; knob into which the blade of a knife and a style are fixed. DED 2328.

2840 *Ka. soṭṭa* hip, loins, waist. *Tu. soṭṭa*, *oṭṭa* id. *Te. (K.) toṭṭi* loins, hip. Cf. 3302 *Ta. tuṭai*. DED(S) 2329.

2841 *Go. (Ma. Ko.) epd-* to cut meat, carve (*Voc.* 337). *Pe. hond-* (-i) to cut up (meat); *intens. hoṭka-*. *Kui sonda* (*sonḍi-*) to cut to pieces, chop up, hack; *pl. action soṭka* (*soṭki-*). *Kuwi (F.) hūndali*, (Isr.) *huṇḍ-* (-it-), (Mah.) *hond-* to cut to pieces (flesh). DEDS 450.

2842 *Kur. coṭṭānā* (*cutṭyas*) to pass from a solid to a liquid or flowing state, melt; *coṭṭānā*, *coṭṭānā* to reduce from a solid to a liquid state, melt. *Malt. coṭṭhe* to be melted; *coṭṭhe* to melt (*tr.*). DED 2330.

2843 *Ma. cotta* mud, mire. *Kur. coṭṭr* id. DEDS 451.

2844 *Kol. (SR.) sonde* earthen pot. *Kui sunda*, *sundi* a very small earthenware pot. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 39.

2845 *Kur. (Ilahn) cop* a cover for the head made of leaves. *Malt. copa* umbrella. DEDS 452.

2846 *Koṇḍa* *sopa* chaff of grain, (BB) rind of fruit. *Kur. coppā* skin of fruits, husk of grain, shell of pulses; (Tiga) *coplā* skin or

shell of fruits. *Malt. coppā* husk, scabbard. DEN 40.

2847 *Ir. coppu* straw. *Ka. soppe* straw of various kinds of millet. *Te. coppa* straw. *Kol. (Kin.) coppa* stalk of millet. DED 2331.

2848 *Kur. coppō*, *coppō* *iṇṇō* crawfish. *Malt. cope-minu* cuttlefish. DEDS 453.

2849 *Pe. homa* bison. *Mand. hama* id. *Kui soma* a wild buffalo [= bison]. *Kuwi (Su.) homma* bison; (F.) *hōma* sambar (*sic*). DEDS 454.

2850 *Ta. compu* beauty, grace. *Ka. sompu*, *sampu* id., elegance, charm. *Te. sompu* beauty, elegance, grace, prettiness, niceness; glee, delight; *sompāru*, *sompillu* to be lovely, pretty or pleasant. DED 2332.

2851 *Kol. (Kin.) jomma* broth. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) jammō* meat-soup, curry (*Voc.* 1394). (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 41.

2852 *Tu. oṭṭikape* quill of a porcupine (cf. 1166 for *kape*). *Go. (Ch.) soy*, (Tr.) *sōi*, (A.) *suy*, (Y.) *suy velar*, (S.) *huy padi*, (D. Mu.) *hoy*, (Ma.) *oyyi*, (Ko.) *oy* porcupine; (Tr.) *soiyal* *korr* fowl with feathers which stand on end (*Voc.* 3497). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *soy* porcupine. *Pe. hoy* id. *Mand. huy* id. *Kui soju* (*pl. soska*) id. Cf. 2776 *Ta. ey*. DEDS 455.

2853 *Ta. cerukku* (*cerukki-*) to be proud, vain, self-conceited, be elated with self-pride, be gay, lively, exult, be infatuated, increase, nurse, cherish as anger, enjoy to the full; *n.* haughtiness, pride, arrogance, self-conceit, exultation, elation, courage, intrepidity (as of army), infatuation, intoxication; *cerukkam* intoxication; *cerukkan* vain, self-conceited person; *cokku* (*cokki-*) to become languid, sleepy, enchanted, fascinated, etc.; *n.* stupor, torpor, dullness as produced by enchantment or drug. *Ma. corukuka*, *corukuka* to be stupefied; *corukku* slight intoxication, giddiness; *corukkuka* to feel dizzy. *Ko. cok-* (*coky-*) to take a nap; ? to change colour (fruit past prime, face because of starvation); *cok* self-pride. *Ka. sorku*, *sokku* to become mad, intoxicated, infatuated or ratty, grow stupid, bewildered or confused, grow proud or arrogant; *n.* infatuation, intoxication, rut, stupefaction, torpor, loss of consciousness; *sokkuha* becoming or being mad, etc.; *joṇḍuṭi*, *joṇḍuṭi* fainting, faintness. *Kod. cokki* intoxication; fatness; *cokk-* (*cokki-*) to be fat; (liquor) causes intoxication; *cukk-* (*cukki-*) to grow stout, fat; be proud, restive, high-spirited. *Tu. sorku*, *sorku* fat, vigour, rankness, luxuriance, lust, inordinate affection, pride, insolence; *sorkuni*, *sorākunī*, *sokkunī* to become fat, vigorous, be rank, luxuriant, be lustful, sensual, be proud, insolent; *sorkelu* lust, rutting as an animal; vigorous, rank, lustful; *sorkeluni* to be in rut, lust after; *sorkāvuni* to make fat, vigorous, rank, give undue indulgence; ?

*cokku* stupid, silly. *Te. cokku*, (K. also) *sokku* ecstasy, trance, state of being beside oneself, swooning, fainting, intoxication, intense or inordinate affection or love, passion; *vb.* to be beside oneself, be intoxicated; *sogayu* to be beside oneself. *Pa. cori-* to be drunk. *Ga. (P.) sorṇ-*, (S.) *jōṇṇ* *ēr-* to get drunk. *Go. (G. Mu.) hōc-*, (Ko.) *ōs-* to be intoxicated (*Voc.* 3598); (L.-H.) *jhakkum aīānā* to be dead drunk (*Voc.* 1460). *Koṇḍa* *sōs-* (-t-) to get drunk; *sōsu* intoxication; *zōṇ-* to reel (in intoxication). *Pe. hōc-* (*hōcc-*) to get drunk. *Mand. hūc-* id. *Kui sōsa* (*sōsi-*) id.; *n.* drunkenness, intoxication. *Kuwi (F.) hōcali*, (Su.) *hōc-* (-it-) to be drunk. DED(S) 2333.

2854 *Kur. corgnā* to move forward with one's seat on the ground, crawl on the hands and seat, slide on one's seat, move on with difficulty, walk without lifting one's feet; *caus. corgtānā*. *Malt. corge*, *corgre* to creep along stealthily; *corgtre* to drag the feet, trudge. ? *Kod. ogg-* (*oggi-*) (child) wriggles on belly. DED(S) 2334.

2855 *Ta. col* (*colv-*, *colluv-*, *colli-*) to say, speak, tell, mention, utter, express, recite, repeat, relate, quote, dictate, command, advise, inform, praise; *n.* word, term, saying, speech, proverb, maxim, declaration, promise, assurance, praise, incantation, curse, command, advice, part of speech; *colavu* saying, telling, proverb; *coṭṭal* saying, telling. *Ma. col* word, command, advice, praise, saying; *colluka* (*colli-*, *conn-*), *celluka* to say, declare, order; *collikka* to cause to say, repeat, read. *Ko. col* command. *Ka. sol*, *solu* to say, speak, tell; *n.* word; *solliṣu* to say, speak, tell; cause oneself to be said, be said, cause to speak, have said or told. *Kod. colli* name (in songs). *Pa. cul-* to say. *Kuwi (Su.) jōl-*, (S.) *jōlinai* to speak; (F.) *jōlali* to answer; *jōlki* *aiyali* to discuss, talk; (Mah.) *jolpu* speech. DED(S) 2335.

2856 *Ta. coli-* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to strip off, peel off; tear. *Ka. suli* to tear or strip off, peel, pare, shell as beans, etc., plunder, rob; *n.* state of being stripped, peeled, bare or uncovered; *sulige*, *sulihā* plundering, robbery, pillage, booty; *sulisu* to cause to flay, etc.; *sōle* skin or slough of a snake, coat of an onion; (Hav.) *solu* to peel. *Tu. suligē* pillaging, plundering, robbing; *sulipini*, *sulipuni* to peel, flay, skin, pare off; (B.-K.) *toli*, *tolpu* = *suli* to peel off, remove as the bark or skin; *tolu* to pluck out (as hair, feathers, etc.). *Kor. (O.) solpu* to peel. Cf. 1000 *Ta. oliyal*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5073, \*chōll- (Pkt. chollai to skin; etc.). But for IA derivation for this *CDIAL* entry, see Burrow, *Indologica Taurinensis* 7.152 f. (1979/1981). DED(S, N) 2336.

2857 *Ta. ulai* fireplace, forge, furnace. *Ma. ula* furnace in forge, bellows; ? *ōṭōkkam*, *ōṭōkku* blacksmith's forge. *Ko. elka-l* fireplace between two stones; *elka-l kal* stones

of fireplace. *To.* was fireplace (in songs); was kal fireplace of house and of certain dairies; *kuḍ* was fireplace in certain dairies (cf. 1655). *Ka.* ole fireplace. *Koḍ.* ole hearth. *Tu.* ule furnace. *Nk.* (Ch.) sodgare fireplace. *Pa.* colngel, congel id. (kel stone). *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) soygel id. *Go.* (A. Y.) sodel, (Tr.) saidāl, (Ch.) saydal, (W. Ph.) sadoli, (G.) hoydeli, (Mu.) hoydel, (Ma.) aydiil, oyduil, (M.) odiyāl, (S.) hodel, (Ko.) ojal id. (Voc. 3495). *Konda* solu (obl. sonr., pl. solku) id. *Pe.* hol (pl. -ku) id. *Manḍ.* huli id. *Kui* soḍu id., stones set up as a fireplace. *Kuwi* (S.) hollu, (Isr.) holu fireplace. DED(S) 2337.

2858 *Ka.* colleya, colleha, jolleha pointed end of a female's bundle of hair at the back of the head. *Te.* (B.) jollemu, jollemu a tire formed by weaving the tresses in chains and then coiling them up at the back of the head; a wreath of mangrove flowers. DED 2338.

2859 *Kur.* collā back wall or back side of a house. *Malt.* cole the back of the house. DED 2339.

2860 *Go.* (SR. Ph.) savitānā, (Tr.) sawitānā to set the teeth on edge, be sour; (G.) hovi-, (Ma.) oy- to be sour; (A.) savta sour; (SR.) sovita bitter (Voc. 3362). *Konda* (BB) soy- (-t-) to be sour, become sour. *Pe.* hoy- (-t-) id. DEDS 456.

2861 *Go.* (W.) soritānā to run away; (W. Ph.) jaritānā to flee; (Tr.) sōditānā, jōditānā to run away; (A. Y.) soḍi- to run, flee (Voc. 3493); (ASu.) sori- to go away, run away; sorūs- to lose. *Pe.* hon- (-t-) to run, flee. *Manḍ.* hun- id. *Kuwi* (Su.) hon- (hoḥ-) id.; (F.) hotali, (S.) honai to run; (S.; BB 1963, p. 269) honpinai to run away (pl. action). DED(S, N) 2350.

2862 *Ta.* collu dribbling at the mouth as of a child; ? cālai dribble, saliva flowing from the mouth. *Ko.* jol saliva. *Ka.* jollu saliva, slaver; (PBh.) saul the imitative sound of spitting. *Tu.* jollē, dollē, dollē saliva, spittle. *Te.* collu, jollu, coṅga slaver, saliva drivelling from the mouth. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 31) zoll saliva. *Go.* (F-H.) jol id. (Voc. 1452); (ASu.) col, jol id. *Konda* sōga id. *Kui* deoli, deori id., spittle. *Kuwi* (S.) huodi spittle; (D.) hu'upi slobber, saliva; (Isr.) ho'o'ri saliva, dribble. *Malt.* tulpe, tuppel spittle (or with 3323 *Ta.* tuppū). DED(S) 2340.

2863 *Ka.* solle nostril. *Koḍ.* colḷe id. DED 2341.

2864 *Ta.* collai that which is decayed, worm-eaten, carious, lean, skinny person, useless, good-for-nothing person. *Ma.* collu stunted, worm-eaten, unsubstantial; ? corra, cotta worm-eaten. *Ka.* jollu unsubstantiality, emptiness, state of being pithless or without stuff; ? jottū unsubstantiality, uselessness. *Tu.* (B-K.) colle cripple. *Te.* (B.) sollu empty. DED(N) 2342.

2865 *Ta.* cori (-v-, -nt-) to itch, scratch in order to allay itching, crave meanly; *n.* itching, scab, herpes, climbing nettle; *coriyan* scabby person; *coruṇṇu* (coruṇṇi-) to scratch; *cori* (-v-, -nt-) to itch; *n.* itching; (Koll.) coraṅk itching; *coraṇṇ-* to scratch. *Ma.* cori itch, scab, and other eruptions, nettles; *coriyuka* to itch, scratch, rub oneself; *coru-kuka* to scratch gently; (Tiyya) coriciccu itching. *Ko.* toyr- (torc-) to itch; *corṅ* an itch; *toyrr*, *toyrv* *Urtica heterophylla* Dene. (causes itching and rash). *To.* twary id. *Ka.* tuṛi itching, the itch, scratching, an itching desire, lust; *tuṛike* itching, stinging, scratching; *tuṛike gida* the Neilgherry nettle, *U. heterophylla*; *tuṛita*, *tuṛu* itching; *tuṛisu* to scratch what itches, scratch; *cuṛaci*, *cuṛuci*, *tuṛaci*, *tuṛice*, *tuṛuci*, *tuṛuce* *Mucuna pruriens*; (Hav.) torikke itch; *torsu* to itch. *Tu.* toiji itching. *Kor.* (M.) coji, (O.) coiji, (T.) cogi to itch. *Te.* durada itching. *Pa.* cod- (cott-) to itch. *Ga.* (P. S.<sup>2</sup>) soy- id.; (P.) soymur the itch. *Go.* (Tr.) sōhtānā to itch; *sohalē-jātā* the kōnch or cow-itch, *Mucuna pruriens*; (Ch.) soh-, (A. Y.) coh-, (G. Mu.) hoh-, (Ma.) o', (Ko.) oh- to itch (Voc. 3499); (ASu.) coh-, cohk- id. *Kui* soha ringworm. *Kuwi* (F.) jūra kālka itching of the feet. DED(S, N) 2343.

2866 *Nk.* (Ch.) sor- to send; (LSI 4.572) sōrtān he sent. *Pa.* codp- (codt-) to send. *Ga.* (Oll.) soyp- (soyt-), (S.) cōy-, (S.<sup>3</sup>) soyp- (soyup-) id. From DED(S) 2351.

2867 *Konda* sō- (-t-) to start or set out, come out, (sun, moon) to come up; leak (or with 2883 *Ta.* cōr); sōp- (-t-) to drive out, expel; reveal (a secret), relate (a story); let (time) pass, let one go; sōpa- (-t-) (plant) to come out of seed, (ears of corn) to sprout, crop up, manifest oneself. *Pe.* hō- (-t-) to come out; *hop-* (-t-) to bring out, take out. *Manḍ.* ja- (-t-) to come out, (sun) to rise. *Kui* sroḥpa (sroht-) to emerge, come to light; *n.* emergence, issuing from; sroḥpa (sroḥpt-) to cause to emerge, bring forth, cast out; (K.) hō- to come out. *Kuwi* (F.) hōcali (hōt-) to rise as sun or moon, go out; (S.) hōnai to start; (Su.) hō'- (hott-) to come out. *Kur.* co'onā (cōcas) to rise, get up, be built up or erected, rise in the air, in fame, in value, rebel, bulge out, be produced, appear; cōdnā to lift up, raise, erect. *Malt.* coye to get up, rise, start; *cōyre* to raise up, awake, begin a song. DED(S) 2344.

2868 *Pe.* jō- (-t-) to put in, insert. *Manḍ.* jū- (-t-) id. ? *Konda* rō- (-t-) to insert hand in; (rō- would be expected). ? Cf. 3554 *Te.* dōpu. DEDS(N) 457.

2869 *Ko.* jo- jo- words used in putting a child to sleep. *Ka.* jō hush!; jō jō words used in a lullaby. *Tu.* jōhō *interj.* terminating every song of certain lullabies; jōgula, jōgūlā a lullaby; jōjiyuni, jōjuni, jōjapāduni to lull to sleep. *Te.* jō *interj.* used in lulling children to sleep; jō koṭṭu to lull to sleep. DED 2345.

2870 *Ta.* cōku vampire, devil, goblin. *Ma.* cōku demon. *Ka.* sōku, sokku, sōṅku, suṅku to touch, come in contact with, catch, infect, attack; sōṅkuvike, sogaḍu touching, etc.; sokku, sōku touch, coitus. *Tu.* sōkuni, sōṅkuni, sōṅkudruni, sōṅguni to affect as a disease, touch, come into contact, infect, affect; sōṅku epidemic, infection, contagion, disease. *Te.* sōku, sōku, (K. also) cōku to touch, come in contact with, be communicated by contagion, affect, be caught as a disease, (K. also) be possessed (by evil spirits); possess (devil); *n.* touch, contact, possession by an evil spirit, an evil spirit. *Pa.* cōkk- to possess (of spirits). DED(S) 2346.

2871 *Ko.* joyk carefulness. *Ka.* jōke care, caution, beauty, harmony, grandeur; (Hal.) jōpāna the looking after, looked after well. *Koḍ.* jo-ke care. *Tu.* jōkē care, caution, safety; jōpane, jōpasana, jōpāna care, circumspection; cautious, careful. *Te.* jōka manner, way, grandeur, prettiness; duly, properly. *Kol.* (SR) jōkad slowly. *Go.* (SR.) jhokane carefully (Voc. 1471). DED(S, N) 2347.

2872 *Kor.* (O.) jōku, (T.) jeki to wash. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) sōkānā to apply ointment, hot water, etc., to one's skin, rub, apply (oil, etc.); (SR.) mat sōkānā to apply medicine, anoint; (G. Mu. S.) hōk- to rub on (oil, etc.); (Ko.) ōk- to rub (Voc. 3502); (S.) sōklai washerman (Voc. 3503); (ASu.) sōk- to anoint. *Konda* sōk- (-t-) to clean body (while bathing), rub, clean; *caus.* sōkpis-. *Pe.* hōk- (-t-) to wash, rub, rub on (oil); *intens.* hōbga-. *Kui* jōga (jōgi-) to wash clothes; *n.* act of washing clothes. (K.) joh- to wash clothes. *Br.* cōshing to soak, steep; wash by rubbing, scrub. DED(S, N) 2242, DEDS 459.

2873 *Kui* (K.) hōk- (-i-) to chew. *Kuwi* (Su.) hōk- (-it-), (F.) hōkali, (S.) hōkai id. DEDS 460.

2874 *Ka.* jōgu waterfall. *Tu.* jōgu id., cataract. DEDS 458.

2875 *Ka.* sōge the peculiar leaf of palms, sugar-cane, and screw-pine, peacock's feather or feathers, peacock's tail, rudder, peacock. *Tu.* sōgē, (B-K.) cōge the peculiar branch or leaf of the palm species. *Kol.* (Kin.) cōga namli male peacock. Cf. 3538 *Ta.* tōkai. / Cf. Mar. sogā skirt of a garment (as trailing along or hanging loosely). DED 2348.

2876 (a) *Kol.* so-ṅg- (so-ṅkt) to enter. *Nk.* sōg- id. *Pa.* cōṅg- (thorn) pierces; cōkip- (cōkit-) to stick into. *Ga.* (S.) sōṅg- to be pierced into; (P.) sōṅg- to pierce, penetrate. (b) *Go.* (Tr.) sōritānā to enter, (lumbago) attacks; (Ch.) sori-, (Ph.) soritānā, (Mu. S.) hōri-, (Ma.) ōr-, (M.) oriyanā to enter (Voc. 3498). *Pe.* hōp- (hōt-) id.; hōṅpa- id. (with motion particle); *caus.* hōṅpa-. *Kui* sōlba (sōt-) to enter, penetrate; sōṛpa (sōrt-) to cause to enter, put in; (K.) hōl- to enter; hōrp- to insert. *Kuwi* (S.) hōnai, hōdga

hannai to enter (hannai to go); hōrginai to interfere; (Su.) hōr- (hōt-) to enter; (F.) hōrbū, in: kōḍinga hōrbū at dusk (time of the cows coming in). DED(S) 2349.

2877 *Pe.* jōṅg- (jōṅt-) (hen) to sit on and hatch eggs. *Manḍ.* jūṅg- id. *Kui* jōṅga (jōṅgi-) to take under the wings, hatch; *n.* hatching. *Kuwi* (Su.) jōṅg- (-it-) (hen) to hatch eggs; (F.) guddu jōngali to sit on eggs; jōngali to hold in the lap; (Su.) jōṅga lap. DEDS 461.

2878 *Ta.* ḍoppu (ḍoppi-) to drive away, cause to flee, scare away as birds; icc-ḍoppi fly-flapper (for icc-, see 533); ḍccu (ḍcci-) to drive away, chase, cause to go. *Ka.* sō, sōvu, sōhu to drive off, chase away, scare away; sōhu beating, driving, chasing; (PBh.) sōvali chasing away, driving off. *Te.* (K. B.) cōpu to dissipate or scatter, scare away, strike off, do away, send away. DED(S) 2351.

2879 *Kui* (K.) hōmb- to rub, stroke. *Kuwi* (F.) hōmbali, (S.) hōmbinai to scour, scrub. DEDS 463.

2880 *Kui* jōmba stool, seat, pillow. *Kuwi* jōmba (S.) chair, (T.) wooden seat; (Mah.) jāmbā low stool or platform. DEDS 462.

2881 *Konda* sōmbu/sōm (pl. sōpka) roots used as vegetables. *Pe.* hom kūpi *Arum colocasia*. *Manḍ.* hūpu id. *Kui* sōmbu (pl. sōpka) a species of tuberous plant somewhat like a yam or cassava. *Kuwi* (T.) hōpa kuna, (D.) hōp'o *A. colocasia*; (Isr.) hōpa taro. DEDS 464.

2882 *Ta.* cōmpu (cōmpi-) to be idle, indolent, slothful, lethargic, apathetic, dull, droop, fade (as persons, plants), be spoiled, marred; *n.* sloth, idleness, inactivity, lethargy, dullness; cōmpal sloth, drowsiness, stupor; cōmpēri, cōmāri sluggish, idler; cōmāru (cōmāri-) to be lazy, shirk; cōppu (cōppi-) to cause to droop, languish; cōpam fainting, swooning, languor, lassitude, fatigue, prostration, drowsiness, heaviness, indolence; cōpalam laziness, sluggishness. *Ko.* co-ma-ry, co-mbe-ry idle fellow. *Ka.* jompisu, jōmpisu to get intoxicated, bewildered, stupefied; jompū, jōmpū inebriation, stupor, suspension of sensibility, paralysis; jommu id.; sound used of the sensation of numbness of a limb kept long in one position (also jōmu; cf. 2578 *Ko.* jiv jiv in-); jōba, jōbadra a dull, lazy man; sōmāri sluggish, idler; sōmāritana sluggishness, laziness; soppisu to cause to slacken, languish, sink away; soppu to slacken, repress, check; *n.* slackness, weakness, languishing, sinking away. *Tu.* sōmāri lazy man, lazy, indolent. *Te.* somma swoon, fainting, faintness, torpidity; sōma fatigue; sōmari, sōmāri an idle person, idler, sluggish; (B.) jōmu torpidity, stupefaction or silliness with pride. DED 2352.

2883 *Ta.* cōr (-v-, -nt-) to trickle down as tears, blood, or milk, fall, drop, be dropped, exude, ooze out; cōrvu falling, pouring; cōri blood, rain, shower; tōrai blood; tōr (ney-ttōr blood; cf. 3748); cori (-v-, -nt-) to flow

down, rain, spill, beaf in plenty, be abundant, profuse, copious, drop off as dry scales in smallpox, be scattered as rice from the husk; scatter (*tr.*), pour forth, effuse, shoot as arrows, shed as leaves or fruit, empty, pour out as corn from a sack, dump as sand from a cart, give away in plenty; *cūra* (-pp-, -nt-) to spring forth, stream out, gush, flow, swell morbidly with secretion, increase by steady accumulation of wealth, secrete as milk, pour forth continuously, give abundantly; *curappu* welling out, flowing out, gushing out, fountain, spring, swelling; *curai* streaming, flowing as of milk, udder, teat of cow and other animals, milch-cow. *Ma. cōruka* to flow, ooze, trickle, leak; *cōrkka* to drop through, melt wax; *cōrecca* leaking, etc.; *cōri*, *cōra* blood; *cōriyuka* to flow down, pour, shower; pour out (*tr.*), shoot corn, etc., out of a sack; *cōriyikka* to get (rice, etc.) heaped up; *cōriccal* (*rudhiram* cō) menses of women, bloody flux; *curakka* milk to form or collect in the breast, spring forth, gush out; *curattuka* to give milk richly; *cūra* giving milk; *cōrunnal*, *cōrunnal* udder (cf. 1962 *Ta. ceruttal*). *Ko. jo-r* (jo-ry) (tears and snot) run in streams; *toyr* (tor-) to pour out liquid or grains, doing the action slowly; *cōrv* (cord-) (milk) streams from udder by itself. *To. twar* (twarθ-) (buffalo) is ready for milking with milk drawn down into teats by the calf; *twar* state of having milk in the udder. *Ka. sōr* to drop, drip, trickle, ooze, flow as coconut water, water-drops, juice of fruit, etc., come forth as entrails; *n.* leaking, dropping, etc.; *sōruvike*, *sōruha* dropping, etc.; *jōru* to trickle, drip, drop, leak; *n.* trickling, flowing; *suri* to flow, drop, pour as tears, blood, rain, etc.; cause to flow, pour, shower, discharge, throw in profusion, pour out, shoot out, hurl; *suriyuvike* flowing; *surivu* to pour, etc.; *surisu* to cause to flow, pour; *juri* to ooze away, flow or ooze out plentifully (cf. *Mar. jhurṇē*; so Kitt.). sore the milk collected in the udder of cows or buffaloes; tore milk to form or collect in the breast or to come to it, the breast to be filled with milk. *Koḍ. to-r* (to-ruv, to-nd-) to leak (of water, roof, pot); *cō-re* blood; *torī* (toriv-, toriñj-) to pour (*tr.*); (*Shanmugam*) *cōr* to leak. *Tu. sōruni*, *tōruni* to leak, ooze, run; *tōru* leaking; *sōrtē* oozing; (*B-K.*) *suri* to dribble; *dōriyuni* to flow, run out or run over as corn from a sack or bundle, fall as rain, shower, feel a limb heavy (or with 3523 *Ta. togi*); *dōripuni* to shoot out as corn, etc., from a sack or bundle. *Kor. (T.) jori* to leak. *Te. torāgu*, *torḡgu*, (*K.* also) *torāgu* to flow, gush, run, burst out, fall; ? *jōbbillu* to flow, issue, drop, ooze. *Kol. (SR.) curipeṇ* to strain. *Nk. (Ch.) tōriy* (tōriit-) to be spilled. *Pa. cōrp* (cōrt-) to strain off water from boiled rice; ? *cōp* to overflow. *Ga. (Oll.) sōrp* (sōrt-) to pour; (*S.*) *cōr* to pour (of water). *Go. (Tr.) tōrānā* to pour out water; (*Ph.*) *torānā*, *torritānā*, (*W.*) *torisā sīnā* to pour out (*Voc.* 1821); (*LuS.*) *joree* the flowing of a liquid. *Koṇḍa sō* (-t-)

to leak (or with 2867 *Koṇḍa sō*); *torgi* (-t-) to overflow, spill over. *Kur. cuxnā* to pour, let fall in drops; let water in or out through a hole or crevice, leak, pass (as water, grains, etc.) through a crack, fissure or aperture in a vessel, ooze, fall in drops, trickle, fall in numbers; *caus. cuxnā* 'ānā; *jōrō* leaking. *Malt. curge* to ooze out, fall in drops; *curge* to flow (as spittle from the mouth), ooze out; *curgtre* to tap a tree; *jōra*, in: *am-jōra* a spring, fountain; *ture* to bubble up (as foam when anything is being boiled), overflow. *Br. curring* to flow, gush (*Bal. chur* - < *Br.*; so *Bray*): ? *trump*, *tramp* a drop of water. / *Cf.* *Nahali* *corṭo* blood. DED(S, N) 2353.

2884 *Ta. cōr* (-v-, -nt-) to become loose (as rings), grow slack (as a grip), slip off or down (as clothes); languish, droop, be prostrate or relaxed (as the limbs in sleep), be weary, exhausted, faint, swoon, totter, be emaciated, wither; *cōrvu* languishing, drooping, weakness, carelessness. *Ma. cōruka* to slip through or down. *Ko. cō-v* (cō-t-) to become tired. *Ka. sōr* to be or become loose or slack; *n.* state of being loose, dangling; *jōl* to be or become loose or slack; make loose; *n.* slackness, looseness; *sōlu* to fall off in respect to vigour. *Koḍ. cō-l* (cō-p-, cō-t-) to become tired. *Te. sōlu* to be faint, swoon, reel, stagger; *sōlinta* fainting; *sorugu* to faint, swoon; *n.* fainting, swoon; *sōlayu* to faint, swoon, languish; *sōlapu* fainting, swoon; *sōlimidi* fainting, swooning; *cōlayu* to hesitate, shrink. DED 2354.

2835 *Ko. cō-r* dove; *ma-p* *cō-r* pigeon. *To. twar* *fiṭ* wood pigeon. *Ca. (Gowda)* *cōrē* pigeon. *Koḍ. to-re* *pakki* dove. DED(S) 2897.

2886 *Kor. (M.) cōra* milk-pot. *Pa. cōra* an earthen pot. *Go. (Tr.) sōrā* a large earthen vessel for holding water, not food; (*Ch.*) *sōra* pot; (*W. Ph.*) *sōrā* pitcher (*Voc.* 3510). DED (S, N) 2355.

2887 *Kui sōru* hill, mountain. *Kuwi (F.) hōrū* hill; (*Su. P. S.*) *hōru* mountain, (*S.* also) rock. DED(S) 2356.

2888 *Koṇḍa sōr* *kupi* scorpion. *Kuwi (S.) hōru* kuppi crab. DEDS 466.

2889 *Ka. jōl(u)* (jōld-/jōt-) to hang down, move to and fro, swing, oscillate, dangle; to let hand down; *jōl(u)* hanging down; *jōli*, *jōle* hanging, swinging, dangling. *Tu. jōlu* pendent, flapping; *jōlāṭa* oscillation, hanging; *jōtāduni* to wave, move, oscillate. *Te. jōla* lullaby, cradle song. *Go. (G. Mu.) hōl*, (*Ma.*) *ōl* to shake (*intr.*); *caus. (Mu.) hōilh* (*Voc.* 3601). DEDS 467.

2890 *Pe. hōl* (-t-) to be beautiful, fine, good, excellent. *Manḍ. hūlpa-* to be fine, beautiful. DEDS 468.

2891 *Ta. cōlai* flower garden, grove. *Ma. cōla* grove, shade, cool retreat, fresh spring. *Ko. te-l* forest; menstrual blood; *te-l* uk- to

menstruate (lit. enter forest); *te-l* ul (lit. the inside of the forest), *te-l* ul pañ (lit. house inside forest) menstrual house; *cō-lgn* man of a forest tribe living near Bokkapur [Sholagar, *Census 1931*, 1.3B, p. 194]. *To. twa-s* *g* grove, thicket; *swa-l* jungle (in song; < *Badaga sō-le* jungle with trees); *swa-lgn* = *Ko. cō-lgn*. *Kur. cālā* grove, sacred grove. *Malt. cālē* grove. DED(S) 2357.

2892 *Ka. sōvu*, *sōhe* trace, mark, sign. *Tu. sōvu* spying, watching, observing secretly, trace, mark, sign, private intelligence, secret information. *Kui jōpa* (jōt-) to watch over, guard, lie in wait for; *n.* guard, watch, lookout. ? *Ta. uca* subtle examination, inquiry into niceties, spy; *ucāvu* (ucāvi-) to take counsel with oneself, deliberate, inquire of, investigate, hear; *ucavu* (ucavi-) to ponder, deliberate upon; *uyavu* (uyavi-) to take counsel, consult; *uyāvu* (uyāvi-) to inquire after. DED 2358.

2893 *Pa. cōr* to trickle. *Pe. hōr* (-t-) to drip. DEDS 469.

2894 *Kui sōra* a hair. *Kuwi (F.) hora* a single hair of the beard; *horaṇa* beard, moustache; (*S.*) *hōḍanga* beard; (*Mah.*) *sōṇayā*, *sōra bāṇā* id.; (*Isr.*) *hōra* (*pl. hōrayā*) id. ? *Go. (LuS.) sorkoo* man with a beard. DEDS 470.

2895 *Go. (Tr.) sōruttānā* to plait or weave (bamboo screens, etc.) (*Voc.* 3512). *Koṇḍa (BB)* *sos* (-t-) to weave. *Pe. rōc* (-c-) id. *Kuwi (Su.) huc* (-it-) to weave, plait (mat); (*F.*) *tōkriṇa hūc* to make baskets; (*S.*) *huccinai* to weave. DEDS 471.

## N

2901 *Ta. ñaṇṭu*, *ñeṇṭu*, *naṇṭu*, *naṇṭi*, *naṇir* crab, lobster. *Ma. ñaṇṭu*, *naṇṭu* crab. *Ko. nayl(n)* id. *Ka. eṇḍrakāyi*, *esadi*, *ēdi*, *naṇṭi*, *laṇṭi* id. *Koḍ. ñaṇḍi* id.; *ñandrikē* scorpion. *Tu. deñji*, (*B-K.*) *edeñji*, *deñji*, *jeñji* crab. *Kor. (O.) deñgi* id. *Te. eṇḍri*, *eṇḍrika*, *eṇḍrakāya* id. *Kol. (Kin.) eṇḍe*, (*SR.*) *eṇḍe* id. *Nk. eṇḍe* id. *Pa. iṇḍi* id. *Ga. (Oll.) irid* (*pl. iṇḍil*) id.; (*S.*) *eṇḍerke* id. (< *Te.*). *Go. (Tr.) yeṇṇe*, (*Mu. Ma. M. S. Ko.*) *ēṇṇe* id. (*Voc.* 377); (*Koya Su.*) *ēṇṇe* id. *Koṇḍa yeṇṇe* id. DED(S, N) 2362.

2902 *Ta. ñamali*, *naviram* peacock. *Ka. naval*, *navil(u)*, *navila*, *navulu*, *nemali* id. *Tu. neyilu*, (*B-K.* also) *navilu* id. *Te. nammi*, *namili*, *nemali*, *nemili*, *nemmi*, *nemmili*, *nevili* id. *Kol. (SR.) namli*, (*Kin.*) *namli*, (*W.*) *lamni* (metathesis aided by contamination with *landor* peahen [< *Mar.*]) id. *Nk. namli*, *lamli* id. *Koṇḍa nam(bil)* poṭi peafowl. DED (N) 2363.

2903 *Ta. narampu* nerve, tendon, sinew, blood-vessel. *Ma. ñarampu*, *narampu* sinew, tendon, nerve, pulse; (*Tiyya*) *ñeravu* vein. *Ko. narb* muscle, sinew. *To. narb* muscle,

2896 *Ta. cōlam*, *conpal* maize, great millet, *Sorghum vulgare*. *Ma. cōlam* id. *To. swi-lm* maize. *Ka. jōla* a generic name for several species of millet. *Koḍ. jo-la* great millet. *Tu. jōla* id. *Te. jonna*, *jonnalu* id. *Kol. sonna* (*pl. sonnal*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) sonna* juwari. *Pa. jenna* (*pl. jennel*) small maize, juwar. *Ga. (Oll.) jōnel* (j = dz) maize; (*S.*) *jōnnēl* cholam, millet. *Go. jonna* (*A. S.*) jowar, (*Ko.*) maize; (*Y.*) *jona*, (*Tr.*) *jōnnang* jowar; (*M.*) *jōnā* maize; (*W. Ph.*) *jannā* id.; (*MuE.*) *jandra* jowar (*Voc.* 1449). *Kuwi (S.) kāwa jōna* millet. / Similar words in *IA*; *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 10434. [*Andropogon sorghum* Brot. = *Holcus sorghum* Linn. = *S. vulgare* Pers.] DED(S) 2359.

2897 *Ta. cōru* boiled rice, pith; *cōrri* pith of trees; *cōcci*, *cōrri* boiled rice. *Ma. cōru* boiled rice, food, livelihood, brain, marrow, pith. *To. twi-r* cooked food. DED(S, N) 2360.

2898 *Kui sōju* (*pl. sōska*) sore, abscess, ulcer. *Kuwi (D.) hōyu* boil, sore. DEDS 465.

2899 *Ta. cōnai* dark moisture-laden clouds, incessant downpour of rain, constant drizzle from clouds gathering on hilltops; *cōṇam* cloud; *cōṇā-māri* incessant rain. *Ka. sōne* a thin, light but long-continued rain, incessant drizzle, incessant rain. *Te. sōna* rain, drizzle, thin but long. DED 2361.

2900 *Manḍ. ru* (-t-) to fall off (hair, leaves). ? *Kui srūva* (*srūt*-), *jūva* (*jūt*-) to be shed, be cast off, fall off (leaves, etc.). DEDS 472.

vein. *Ka. nara*, *naravu* sinew, tendon, nerve, vein, artery. *Tu. nara* vein, nerve, tendon; *narambu* sinew, nerve, pulse. *Te. naramu* vein, artery, nerve, tendon. *Kol. (Kin.) naram* vein. *Pa. nerub* (*pl. nerbul*) id. *Ga. (P.) narub* (*pl. narbul*) vein; (*S.*) *naram* id., nerve (< *Te.*). *Go. (S.) nara* (*pl. -ku*), (*Ko.*) *naram* (*pl. narask*) id. (*Voc.* 1928). *Koṇḍa (BB 1972)* *naram* id. *Kui ḍrambu* tendon, sinew. *Kuwi (S. Isr.) naromi* nerve. *Kur. nari* pulse. *Malt. naru* the veins. / *Cf.* *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 7047, esp. forms with -r and the appropriate meaning; *Kur.* and *Malt.* are probably < *IA*. DED(S, N) 2364.

2904 *Ta. ñaral* (*ñaraly*-, *ñarany*-) to sound, make noise; *ñaral* sound, noise; *naral* (*ñaraly*-, *ñarany*-) to sound, make noise, creak, roar, low (as cows), caw, hum (as many voices), cry; *ñaralvu* sounding, roaring, high pitch, vibrating sound of a lute; *ñaralai* roaring, sea (as roaring); *ñararṇu* (*ñararṇi*-) to cause to sound, produce sound. *Ma. ñarāṇhuka*, *narāṇhuka* to grumble, groan; *ñarakkam*, *narakkam* moan, groan. *Ka. naraku* to groan, etc.; *narātu* grumbling; *naral*, *neraḷu* to groan,

moan; *caus.* naralisu, naralīsu. *Kođ.* nerak- (neraki-) to groan. *Tu.* narakuni, narkuni, naraluni, narluni, nerluni, naraluni to sigh, groan, moan, grumble; narakele, nargele a grumbler; naraṭuni to grumble. *Te.* naraga a drum. *Kur.* narya'ānā to hum, weep and sob loudly so as to attract attention. *Malt.* nire to groan; nirqe to growl, roar; nire to sound, roar (as the wind). DED 2365.

2905 *Ta.* naļi coldness, frigidty; naļir (-v-, -nt-) to be cool, shake, tremble; *n.* cold, frigidty, coolness, ague, shivering fits, malaria; naļukku (naļukki-) to shake, tremble. *Ma.* ņaļuñhuka to shake from damp, fear; ņaļuppu, ņaļuppam dampness; naļir a cold fit of fever. DED 2366.

2906 *Ta.* nāñkuṣu, nāñkuṣ earthworm; nāñku-ppūci id., roundworm, tapeworm. *Ma.* nāñhūl, nāñhūl, nāñku pāmpu earthworm. ? *To.* i-gl id. *Ka.* (Bark.) nakkilī-huļa, (Hal.) nēñjuli id. *Tu.* nakkuru, (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 13) nāñkuṣu id. *Ko.* (M.) nakuṣu id. *Kol.* (Kin.) evari purre, (Pat., p. 39) evari purre, (SSTW) evur burrey id. *Pa.* nevaka id. *Ga.* (Oll.) navake, (S.) navake id. *Go.* (Tr.) narwānj, (Ph.) nārwanj, (G.) nervonj, (Ma.) nervunji id.; (SR.) nādvānj water worms (*Voc.* 1938). *Koṇḍa* nāvri earthworm, intestinal worm, threadworm. DED(S, N) 2367.

2907 *Ta.* nāñcil, nāñcil plough. *Ma.* nēññōl, nēññil plough-shaft. *Ko.* ne-ig plough. *Ka.* nēñal, nēñil, nēñila id. *Kođ.* ne-ŋgi id. *Tu.* nāyeru id. *Ko.* (T.) nēveri id. *Te.* nāgali, nāgelu, nāgelu id. *Kol.* na-ŋgali, (Kin.) nāñeli id. *Nk.* nāgar id. *Nk.* (Ch.) nāgar id. *Pa.* nāñgi id. *Ga.* (Oll.) nāñgal, (S.) nāñgal id. *Go.* (W.) nāñgel, (A. SR.) nāñgal, (G. Mu. M. Ko.) nāñgel, (Y.) nāñgal, (Ma.) nāñgali (*pl.* nāñgisku) id. (*Voc.* 1956); (ASu.) nāñnāl, (Koya Su.) nāñēl, nāñēl id. *Koṇḍa* nāñgel id. *Pe.* nāñgel id. *Manđ.* nēñgel id. *Kui* nāñgeli id. *Kuwi* (F.) nāñgeli ploughshare; (Isr.) nāñgeli plough. /Cf. Skt. lāñgala-, Pali nañgala-plough; Mar. nāgar, H. nāgal, Beng. nāñgal id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11006. DED(S, N) 2368.

2908 *Ta.* nāñ string, cord, bow-string; nāñ string, bowstring, woman's necklace containing the marriage badge, waist-string; nāñi bow-string. *Ma.* nāñ bow-string, other strings and cords. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) nūpi rope. *To.* nō-ñ twisted string, string of cane; nō-ñ (nō-ñ) to make rope of bark. *Ka.* nēñ(u) cord, rope. *Tu.* nēña, nēñu id., bow-string. *Te.* nānu a sort of necklace. *Go.* (Tr.) nōñē (*pl.* -hik), (W. Ph.) nōñē, (Ma.) nōñē, nōñē, nōñde, (M. S.) nōñde, (L.) nōñē, (Ko.) nōñē, (A. Y.) nōñde rope; (S.) nōñ- to twine (rope) (*Voc.* 2064); (ASu.) nōñē rope, bow-string; nōñ- to entwine. *Koṇḍa* nāñu (*pl.* nāñku) string, rope. *Kui* nōñu, nōñu, nōñu string, cord made from a forest climbing plant. *Kuwi* (P.) nōñu rope. DED(S, N) 2369.

2909 *Ta.* nāñal kaus, a large and coarse grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*; penreed grass, *S. arundinaceum*; bulrush (= kōrai); lalong grass, *Imperata arundinacea*. *Ma.* nāñal, nāñhāpa a reed. *Ka.* nāñal, nāñu a kind of reed. *Go.* (M.) nāñci *Bambusa arundinacea* (*Voc.* 1959). DED(S) 2370.

2910 *Ta.* nāñiru, nāñiru sun. *Ma.* nāñiru, nāñaru id.; nāñu id. (in cpds.; e.g. pañi nāñu setting sun). *To.* nō-ñ sun (only in songs and in a myth; otherwise pi-s, s.v. 5517 *Ta.* vē); ne-ñ id. (only in song-unit: ekañ pe-ñ the sun at evening). *Ka.* nēsar(u) sun. *Tu.* nesuru morning. *Malt.* niru sunshine, heat. /Cf. Pkt. pesara-sun. DED(S, N) 2371.

2911 *Ta.* nārai pelican ibis, *Tantalus leucocephalus*; common crane, *Grus cinerea*; white stork, *Ciconia alba*; a small heron, *Ardeola leucoptera*. *Ma.* nāra, nāra *T. ibis*. *Tu.* nōre a kind of crane; naraye a kind of crane. DED 2372.

2912 *Ta.* nāl (nāl-, nāl-) to hang, decline, descend (as the sun); nāñru (nāñri-) to hang up, suspend; nāl (nāl-, nāl-) to hang, swing, be suspended, hung up, hang oneself; nāñru (nāñri-) to hang, suspend, hang a person; nāñci hanging. *Ma.* nāluka to hang, swing; nālī suspended; a hanging tendril of the pepper or betel vine, the common betel vine; ornament for a sword hilt; nāluka to hang as an ornament, be dejected; nēñruka, nēñtuka to let dangle (as a tassel); nēñram, nēñttam ornamental hangings. *Ko.* ne-n (ne-nd-) to be stuck on high place (tree, cliff) and unable to move up or down. ? *To.* (Sak.) ne-ñ cradle. *Ka.* nēl to be suspended, hang, swing, dangle; nēñisu to suspend; nēlahu network for suspending things; ēlu to hang, dangle; nēral to hang down motionless or powerless, faint; nēre to hang down, be suspended; nēri to suspend; (K.) nēru to hang. *Kođ.* ne-r- (ne-ruv-, ne-nd-) to hang (*intr.*); ne-t- (ne-ti-) id. (*tr.*); ne-le, ne-le ke-ri rope over which clothes are hung, pair of ropes with loops in which to hang gun or cradle (ke-ri rope). *Tu.* nēluni to hang, be suspended, swing, vibrate, hang on, stick; nēlike hanging, swinging; nēlavuni to hang, suspend; nēlpuni to be hung, suspended; nēlpuduni to hang (*tr.*); nētaṭa hanging, swinging; nētaṭuni to be pendent, hang, swing; nēla, nēlahu a hanging rope. DED(S) 2373.

2913 *Ta.* nālam earth, land. *Ma.* nālam id. *Te.* nēla id. *Kol.* e-l earth. *Nk.* ēl id. *Go.* (Tr.) nēli (*gen.* nēdā, *pl.* nēli), (W. Ph.) nēl, nēli, (S.) nēli, (Mand.) lēli field; (Mu.) nēl, nēli, (G. Ma. M.) nēl ground, earth; (Ko.) nēl land, flat land, ground, plain (*Voc.* 2056); (LuS.) nēlee ground, room, place. *Koṇḍa* (BB) nēle earth, ground. *Pe.* nēla ground; nēl hill-field. *Manđ.* nēl id. *Kui* nēla, nēda a plot of high ground for cultivation; nēde ground. *Kuwi* (F.) nēla field (for ordinary cultivation); (S.) nēla field; (Isr.) ne-la field

(dry). *Kur.* nāl low fields, terraced fields. Cf. 3676 *Ta.* nīlam. /Cf. Skt. nāla- field under cultivation (*Vaijayanī*; also inscr., *IEG*, p. 211). DED(S, N) 2374.

2914 *Ta.* nāval jamoon plum, *Eugenia jambolana*; Amott's mountain black plum, *E. amottiana*; navval, nalaval, nampu, nākai jamoon plum. *Ma.* nāval *Syzygium jambolanum*. [*E. jambolana* Lam. = *S. jambolanum* DC.] DED 2375.

2915 *Ta.* nāṛal, nāṛal n. of various plants (*Cassia sophora*, *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, *Cochlospermum gossypium*, *Crocus sativus*). *Ma.* nāṛal *Milnea montana*, priyaṅgu. *Ka.* nēṛal, nēṛal a certain tree; priyaṅgu. DED 2376.

2916 *Ta.* nāñi, nāñi, nēñlai, nāmali dog. ? *Kur.* aṛā id. ? *Malt.* ale id. ? Cf. 3650 *Ta.* nāy. DED 2377.

2917 *Ma.* nāñal, nēñal *Calyptranthes caryophyllifolia*. *Ko.* ne-ri *Eugenia amottiana* (probably; see 2914). *Ka.* nēṛal, nēṛalu, nēṛale, nēṛale, nēṛile, nēṛalu, nēṛlu *Eugenia jambolana* Lam. or *C. caryophyllata* Swartz. *Kođ.* (Cole) nēru pappu nevel fruit. *Tu.* nēroṭu, nēroṭu the newel fruit, *Syzygium jambolanum*. *Te.* nēreḍu, nēreḍu id. *Pa.* nāñi (*pl.* nāñku) *E. jambolana*. *Ga.* (S.) nēñdu, (S.) nēḍ māre jambu. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) nēñdi, (M.) nēñdi, (Tr.) lēñdi, (A. Ch. Mu.) lēñdi *E. jambolana* (*Voc.* 2051). *Koṇḍa* nēreḍu maran jambo tree *Kui* lōñḍru the jambu tree. [*E. jambolana* Lam. = *S. jambolanum* DC. = *C. jambolana* Willd. *E. caryophyllaea* Wight = *C. caryophyllata* Pers.] DED(S) 2378.

2918 *Ta.* nāru (nāri-) to emit smell, an odour; nāru (nāri-) to emit a sweet smell, give forth perfume, stink; smell (*tr.*); nāṛal stinking, stench; nāṛram smell, scent, odour, sense of smell, offensive smell, stench, toddy; nāṛam fragrant substance, musk, musk deer, civet, unguents for the body, perfumed oil for bathing, scented hair-oil, fragrant powder; nāru fragrant; nārumai odour, perfume; nāra, nāravam, nāravu, nāṛa, nārai odour, fragrance, honey, toddy, incense; nāpavu, nāpai toddy, honey. *Ma.* nāruka to yield a smell, stink; nāṛram smell, bad smell; nāṛruka to smell; nāṛrikka to spread a smell; nāru fragrance, odour; fragrant; nannam scent as of a dog, smell; nannikka to sniff; nappu scent, tracing a theft, etc. *Ko.* na-r- (na-ry-) to smell bad; na-ri bad smell; na-ṛm (*obl.* na-ṛt-) smell (good or bad), scent of animal. *Ka.* nāru to yield a smell, smell, stink; *n.* smell; nā smell; nāta, nātu, nānta smell in general, a bad smell; nāru, nāra fragrance, odour, scent, smell. *Kođ.* na-r- (na-ri-) (something) smells; na-ta smell (usually bad smell); (Shanmugam) nāt- to make to smell. *Tu.* nāduni to smell, stink; (B-K. also) nāru to emit foul smell; nāta smell, odour, stink, stench. *Te.* nettāvi fragrance. *Pa.* ned- (nett-) to smell, stink. DED 2379.

2919 *Ta.* nāru (nāri-) to appear, arise; nāru (nāri-) to sprout, shoot forth, come into being, be born, appear, rise; nāru seedlings reared for transplantation, shoot, sprout; nāru seedlings reared for transplantation; nāṛram origin, appearance. *Ma.* nāru young plant fit for transplanting; nāruka to grow up. *Ko.* na-t seedlings reared for transplanting (paddy, tea, coffee, blue gum). *Ka.* (Gul.) nātu to sprout; nāṛgi a sprout. *Kođ.* nē-r- (nē-ruv-, nē-nd-) (person or thing) rises up or comes to view, (plant) becomes tall, straighten oneself so as to become tall; nē-t- (nē-ti-) to lift. *Tu.* nēji nursling, young plant of rice, etc. *Te.* nāru young sprouts or plants which are to be transplanted. *Go.* (S.) nēri rice-seedling (*Voc.* 2054); (ASu.) nēñd- (plant) to take root. *Koṇḍa* nē- (it-) (a plant) to rise from the seed; nāru seedlings for transplantation. *Pe.* nēz- (nēst-) to sprout. *Manđ.* nēy- id. *Kui* nēja (nēji-) to sprout up out of the ground, germinate and shoot up; *n.* sprouting. *Kuwi* (F.) kōñga nēyā'u paddy will not grow; nēyindū will grow; (S.) nēyine springs up; nēini upspringing; (Isr.) nēy- (it-) to sprout. DED(S, N) 2380.

2920 *Ta.* nāñru, nāñru time, day, at the time of; nāñrai at the time of. *Ma.* nāñnu day; mini-nāñnu, muni-nāñnu day before yesterday. *Kođ.* monia-ndī id.; ninna-ndī yesterday (see 3758). *Te.* nēñu today. *Nk.* (Ch.) nāñ (*obl.* nāt-) day. *Go.* (A. Y. Tr. Ph. D. Mu. M. Ko.) nēñd (Tr. Ph. gen. nēñā), (G. Ma. S.) nēñdu today; (W.) nēri id.; (F-H.) nēñal from today; (Ko.) nēñke for today (*Voc.* 2049); (Tr.) nēñi a day (only as a suffix); (Ph.) itwār- nēñ Sunday (*Voc.* 2048). *Koṇḍa* nēñru today. *Pe.* nēñjen, nēñi hār today; nēñan from today; nāñj day. *Manđ.* nēñj(e) today. *Kui* nēñju id.; ro-nisi, (K.) ro-nese one day; ri-nisi, (K.) ri-nese two days. *Kuwi* (Su.) ro nēñu one day; (S.) nāñu day; (F.) ninju, (S. Su. Isr.) ninju, (P.) nēñju today. DED(S, N) 2381.

2921 *Ta.* nīpam, nīpam fat, flesh, serum; nīpa (-pp-, -nt/-tt-) to grow fat; nīpar (-v-, -nt-) to crowd, gather thick. *Ma.* nīpam coagulated blood. ? *Ko.* nāpi-g clear fat, lard, fat in belly of animal. *Ka.* nēpa fat, marrow. *Tu.* nīna serum of the flesh, marrow of the bones. *Te.* (Tikkana; K.) nēnaḍu bone marrow. DED 3037.

2922 *Ta.* nimir (-v-, -nt-) to be straight, erect; nimir (-v-, -nt-) to become erect, be straightened, stand upright, be outstretched, grow tall; nimiru (nimiru-) to straighten up, set upright (as a pot), straighten out, unfold; nimiral straightening out, becoming erect; mūri-nimir to stretch oneself as from laziness (mūri- shaking off laziness, laziness); nimir (-v-, -nt-) to spread, extend. *Ma.* niviruka, nīruka to rise, stand erect, revive; nīruvka, nīruka to erect, raise, unbend, straighten; nīruvca straightness, height of body; nīruvutuka to raise, erect, straighten, unfurl; nīruvutikka to raise; nīruvippikka to refresh; (Tiyya) nūr-



to straighten. *Ko. muniv-* (munivd-) to stretch and groan when one wakes. *Ka. nimir* to be stretched, become straight, stand up to one's full length, become erect, grow high, be lifted up, be unfurled, become extensive, spread; *nimirke* state of being stretched, etc.; *nimircu* to cause to be stretched, etc.; lengthen, lift up, raise, cause to spread or increase; *nigur(u)*, *nigaru* to be stretched forth, be extended, lengthen out to the full, spread, expand, become erect, raise oneself, take an upright position, rise, swell, become proud, strut; (Tipt.) *nigiru* to be extended; *nigurisu*, *nigarisu* to stretch forth, stretch out to its full length, etc.; *nigarike* state of being stretched or lengthened out; *niguļ* to take an upright position, stand erect, expand, increase. *Tu. nimuruni* to become straight; *nigacuni* to stretch. *Te. niguđu, nivuđu* to extend, stretch, spread, become erect, rise, increase, swell; *nigud(u)cu* to stretch, extend, make erect. *Pa. nikip-* (nikit-) to stretch out. *Konđa nigri-* (-t-) (body) is stretched full length, become erect; *caus. nigris-*. *Malt. núde* to make straight. DED(S, N) 2382.

2923 *Ta. ñekij* (-v-, -nt-) to become loose, slip off as bangles, languish, faint, be tenderhearted, blossom, melt as wax, become thin, emaciated; *ñekigam*, *ñekiji* a tinkling anklet; *ñekij* (-v-, -nt-) to be injured, ruined, become loose, slip off as a garment, grow lean and weak, expand, blossom, become soft and mushy as over-boiled rice, lack cohesion as earth wet by rain, melt, relent as the heart in pity, exude, flow out (as tears from the eyes, milk from the breast), be reduced to powder, give way, yield as to the axe in cutting, forsake; (-pp-, -tt-) to make loose, relax, cause to expand or open as a blossom, separate, detach, crush, bruise, discharge as an arrow; *nekigeci* loosening, slackening; tenderness of feeling; *nekigam*, *nekiji*, *nekilam* tinkling foot-rings; *neku* (nekuv-, nek-) to become soft, relaxed, loosened, soaked and ready to break, melt, relent (as the heart), slip off, be ruined, scattered, broken, be ground well, macerated; *nekkal* that which is relaxed, overripe fruit, anything rotten or decayed; *nekku* being soaked as the ground after rain, relaxing, dissolving, being broken in pieces; *nukai* (-v-, -nt-) to become lax, loose (as a garment), become soft (as the earth from rain); (-pp-, -tt-) to relax, loosen, slacken, mitigate, soften. *To. nixy-* (nixs-) to move slightly on base (e.g. of someone sitting). *Tu. nuguruni* to loosen, slacken, make loose; *nugupuni* to loosen. *Te. (K.) neggu* to become weak, droop. *Kur. ned<sup>g</sup>gnā* to fall off (of leaves and fruits), fall through rottenness; *reñl-pass. nedg<sup>g</sup>rnā* to dry up (of dew), evaporate. *Malt. nethge* to shake off (as fruit from a tree); *nethgre* to fall in showers (as fruit from a tree). DED(S) 2383.

2924 *Ta. ñekiji* firebrand, piece of wood used for kindling fire by friction, fire, fuel; *nekiji* fire; *nekiji* fire lighted to give warmth

or keep off wild beasts. *Te. negadi* large fire lighted for warmth in cold weather or to keep off wild beasts. DED 2384.

2925 *Ta. neŋtu* stalk, peduncle. *Ma. neŋtu*, *neŋti* footstalk of a leaf or fruit. DED 2385.

2926 *Ta. ñemi* (-v-, -nt-) to break, give way as under a weight; *ñemiŋu* (ñemiŋi-) to crush, press out with the hands, rub; *ñemir* (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed, compressed, be pressed out as pulp; break, snap off; (-pp-, -tt-) to press with the hands; snap, break off (*intr.*); *ñemuŋku* (ñemuŋki-) to yield to pressure, be pressed in, squeezed as ripe fruit, be compact, in close contact; *ñemukku* (ñemukki-) to press hard; *ñemukkam* yielding to pressure; *namuku* (namuki-) to yield under pressure; *namuŋtu* (namuŋti-) to pinch; *nimiŋtu* (nimiŋti-) to pinch (as in punishment), rub or crush between the hands; *nimiŋu* (nimiŋi-) to feel between the fingers; *nimiŋtu* (nimiŋti-) to crush, squeeze between the hands as grain, pinch, nip off. *Ma. ñamupituka* to squeeze, knead (e.g. rice with curry as Brahmans do when eating); *ñeviŋtuka* to bruise between the fingers, squeeze; *ñamupituka* to yield to pressure, sink, bulge. *Kođ. ñavp-* (ñavpdi-) to squeeze. *Tu. naupituni* to pinch; *nauntu* squeezing, pinching, crushing; *naumpuni* to entangle. *Kuwi* (F.) *nabgali* to press down. DED 2386.

2927 *Ta. ñeri* (-v-, -nt-) to break, snap off, be crushed; *n.* cut or broken piece; *neri* (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed, broken, smashed, be routed, arch, curve, bend; (-pp-, -tt-) to break to pieces, crush, press, squeeze, rub or crush with the hands as ears of corn, break the knuckles (as women in distress), crack (as the fingers), rout; *n.* crack, bruise, smash; *nerical* anything broken or cracked, corneal ulcer; *nerivu* cracking, pressing, crushing; variance, discord, disunion; *neruŋku* (neruŋki-) to be pressed, compressed, squeezed, be confined, narrow as a road or doorway, be vehement, prevail (as disease, famine, wild beasts, robbers), be urgent, be overwhelming, rebuke, be angry with; *nerukku* (nerukki-) to press hard, exert pressure upon, circumscribe, contract, squeeze, bruise, mash, oppress, persecute, distress, urge, importune, solicit earnestly (as a creditor), choke, smother, throttle, compel, force, coerce, attack, assail, assault, be frequent, persevere, rage, prevail (as famine), be severe (as epidemics), be abundant (as rain); *nerukku*, *nerukkam* narrowness, straitness, tightness, pressure of business, closeness of application, frequency, constancy, urgency, compulsion, restraint, coercion, distress, trouble, oppression, tyranny, harshness, severity (as of the times, the weather, an epidemic), close-fistedness; *nerukkaŋam* pressure; *nekku* (nekk-) to press, push; *n.* push, thrust; *nakaļ* (nakaly-, nakaŋt-) to be crushed; *neruŋu* (neruŋi-) to roll in the hand, rub gently with the fingers; *n.* rubbing with the fingers; *nari* (-v-, -nt-) to torture, torment;

(-pp-, -tt-) to torment, crush, perish; *narippu* being crushed; *narukku* (narukki-) to mash, crush or grind to pieces, kill, cut in pieces, mince (as vegetables), thump, hit with the knuckles; *n.* hitting with the knuckles; *narukku* (narukki-) to be mashed, crushed to pieces; *narumpu* (narumpi-) to gnash the teeth, cut into pieces. *Ma. ñeriyuka* to crack (as under a weight), crush, be smashed; *neriyuka* to be crushed; *ñerikka* to quash, smash; *ñerical* crushing, etc.; *ñeruŋhuka* to be pressed, thronged, straitened; *ñerukkam* straits, tightness, poverty; *ñerukkuka* to press, compress, constrain, threaten; *ñeñhuka*, *ñañhuka* to become soft or mellow, malleable as gold, yield, sink; *ñapuŋhuka* to be bulged, crushed; *ñapukku* to bulge, crush; *ñeŋkuka* to press, strangle, squeeze, crush. *Ko. ner-* (nerky-) to rub between the hands, swirl; *nag-* (nag-) to become dented, slightly hollowed; *nag-* (nag-) to dent; *nak* fine flour. *To. ni-ŋ-* (ni-ŋt-) to become bruised. *Ka. naggu* to become bruised (as a metal vessel); *n.* a bruise in metal vessels; *naggisu* to cause to get bruised; *nekku* to be depressed, sink; *nergu*, *neggu* to be curved or bent inward, sink in, sink, disappear, get a bruise, be bruised; crush, smash; *naraku*, *naruku* to bruise, contrituate. *Kođ. neri-* (neriv-, neriŋ-) to become twisted around in an entangled fashion (creeper on legs, python around goat), (cloth) is wrung out; (nerip-, neric-) to wring (cloth, fowl's neck); (Kar.) *nekk-* (-i-) to press. *Tu. ñaŋhū, ñakku* crushing, bruising into a jelly or mass; *narguni* to be bruised, crushed, be close (as a cluster of fruits); *nargavuni* to bruise, crush; *nargata* bruising; *naraguduni* to bruise, crush, torment; *narynuru* bruised; ? *niŋgaly, niŋgolu* broken rice, grit. *Te. nerumu* to rub or grind with force or pressure so as to produce partly the effect of rolling or displacing the particles; ? *neccu* rice flour, small rice grits (or with 3782); ? (K.) *naggu* to be powdered; ? *neriya, nere, nerriya, netre* crack, slit, split, hole or crack in the ground. *Nk. (Ch.) ing-/ig-* to grind on a stone slab. *Pa. neng-* to grind; *nengga* that which has been ground. *Ga. (Oll.) neg-* to grind; (S.) *neng-* to rub, grind. ? *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nāx* crack in a pot (*Voc. 1967*). *Konđa nek-* (-t-) to push, push out, kick off. DED(S, N) 2387.

2928 *Ta. neruŋcil*, *neruŋci* cow's thorn, *Tribulus terrestris*; *akkilu Tribulum* plant (*lex*). *Ma. ñeruŋcil T. terrestris. Ko. neg Carduus pycnocephalus*, a kind of thistle. *To. nex* id. *Ka. nerigilu, neggil(u), neggali, neggalu, neggulu, naggilu* the small caltrop, *T. terrestris* or *lanuginosus. Tu. negilu* id. DED(S) 2388, DED 3095 (consolidation communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam).

2929 *Ta. neruppu* fire. *Ma. ñerippu*, *nerippu* id.; *ñeri* heat, burning, pungency (Gt. s.v. *eri*). *Ko. nep* live coal. *To. nep* id. *Te. nippu*, *nippuka* fire. *Kol. (Kin.) nipp-* to kindle; *nipka* small piece of fire. *Nk. nipka* burning coal. *Pa. nir-* to blaze; *nirkip-* (nirkit-) to

kindle. *Ga. (S.) nirik-*, (S.<sup>2</sup>) *niruk-* to light a lamp. *Go. (Tr.) nirwānā* to burn (*intr.*); *caus. nirustānā* (*Voc. 1991*). *Kui drē* ignition, a flare; *drē inba* to be ignited, flare; *drēna* with a flare. *Kur. niyūr* embers, live coals, wood glowing with fire, brand. *Malt. nare* flame; *narge* to rise up in flames; *nargte* to blow up a fire, reproach severely. Cf. 811 *Ta. eri*. DED(S) 2389.

2930 *Ta. ñeli* (-v-, -nt-) to rub one stick on another for producing fire by friction, rub, grate (as bamboos); *n.* grating bamboo; *ñeli-kol* piece of wood for producing fire by friction. *Ko. nejy* firesticks. *To. niŋ-* (niŋθ-) to make fire by twirling firesticks; *niŋy* firesticks; *niŋ kop* hole in firebrand in which stick is twirled to make fire; *niŋ kwi-l* firesticks used at ti-dairy. DED 2390.

2931 *Ta. ñel* (ñely-, ñeŋt-) to become hollow; *ñellal* hole, hollow, pit, depression; *ñeli, neli* (-v-, -nt-) to be hollow, be dented, bent out of shape as vessels. *Ka. nalju* a nallah or depression in the ground; *molale* (molale) a shell or tube; (Hav.) *ñali* to dimple; *n.* a dimple. *Tu. nali* dent, dimple as of a metallic vessel; *nalipuni* to indent, bruise; *nalipuni* to be indented, dimpled as a metallic vessel; *nallige, nalle, nallye* a hollow; *n<sup>o</sup> būruni* to be dimpled, depressed; (B-K.) *alyŋgu, alyŋgu* to be soft, get a dent as a metallic vessel. DED 2391.

2932 *Ta. ñel* (ñely-, ñeŋt-) to sound; *ñellal* sounding; *ñelir* (-v-, -nt-) to sound in a high pitch; *n.* gentle vibrant sound, sound; *nelir* (-v-, -nt-) to make noise; *n.* voice at high pitch. *Ma. ñellu* imit. sound of crash, burst. *To. niŋ-* (niŋt-) to whistle; *n.* act of whistling. *Ka. nellu* to groan, moan; *neŋil, nigi* a sound imitating that of breaking. DED 2392.

2933 *Ta. neli* (-v-, -nt-) to crawl, wriggle, writhe, bend, roll in; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to bend, twist, wriggle or distort the body in walking, commonly in affectation; *nelippu* affected gesture of the body, as of a vain person; *neliyal* crookedness, deformity; *nelivu* crawling, writhing; (Koll.) *neŋt-* to wriggle. *Ma. ñeljiyuka* to stretch oneself, strut, walk affectedly, proudly; *ñelivu* overbearance; *ñelikka* to bend the body backwards. *To. nōlg* crookedness (of stick). *Ka. nali* to grow bent or curved, bow, bend. DED 2393.

2934 *Ta. neŋi* way, road, path; religion, precept, rule, principle, path of virtue, righteousness, style of poetic composition, order, row, series, line, lineage, method, means; *neŋimai* rule, rectitude, honesty; usage, literary usage. *Ma. ñeŋi* way; *neŋi* straight path, rectitude; *nerivu* proper road, equity. *Ka. neŋi, niri* orderly arrangement, beauty, fineness, elegance; *niri, niru* to be properly arranged or prepared, be ready; *nirate, nirate* properness, beauty, charm, prettiness, elegance; *nirisu* to arrange, adjust,

prepare; *n.* arrangement, display; *nirige*, *niruge* arrangement, properness; *nira* a fine, handsome man, beau; *fem. nire*. *Te. neri* beauty, custom, justice, propriety, order, arrangement. DED 2394.

2935 *Ta. neri* (-v-, -nt-) to be wavy, curly (as the hair of a person); (-pp-, -tt-) to contract (as the brows in anger), curl in ringlets (as hair); *n.* bend, curve, turning of the road, curliness of hair; *nerippu* knitting of the brows. *Ma. neri* fold, tuck; *neriyuka* to tuck or fold a cloth, esp. as for idols; wrinkle, frown; *nerivu* folded front of a Muslim's gown. *To. neri* sari worn by goddesses and nymphs. *Ka. neri*, *niri*, *nerige*, *nirige*, *narige*, *nege*, *nirige* foldings, folds of a garment, as of a dōtra or sari, to be tucked into the waistband in front, plaits or folds made by drawing a thread through cloth, gathers. *Tu. neri*, *nerige* a fold or gather in clothes, wrinkle, crease. *Te. neri* the longitudinal folds of the lower cloth worn round the loins, hair, tresses, ringlets or curls of hair, crookedness, curvedness; crooked, curved; *neri* crookedness; *nerika* petticoat. /Cf. *Mar. niri* a fold or plait of the dhotar. DED(S, N) 2395.

2936 *Ta. nofi* crack or snap as of the thumb and middle finger, instant as the time measure of the snap of the finger; (-pp-, -tt-) to snap with the thumb and middle finger; *notippu* instant, moment; *nottai* smack as a sign of keen relish or anticipation; *netti*, *nettai* cracking of the finger joints; *nefa-nef-ənal* onom. expr. signifying a crash-

ing noise, as of a falling tree. *Ma. nofi* snap of fingers; *notta* cracking the joints of the fingers; *nofi* a snap with the thumb and middle finger, a moment; *notikka* to fillip, snap with the fingers; *notippu* fillipping; *notta* the cracking noise of the finger joints, smacking the lips, pressing a vesicle; *nefa* sound of falling, crashing trees; *nettika* to crash, burst. *Ko. nof* sound of clicking the tongue; *not in- (id-)* to click the tongue; *notva-yn* man who stutters and splutters when he talks; *fem. notva-c*; *nocarc- (nocarc-)* to click the tongue in disapproval or grief. *Ka. natike*, *nataku*, *natige*, *natuku*, *natu*, *netike*, *nettu* the cracking noise of the finger and other joints; *natakkane* onom. of cracking or breaking; *nat*, *nafa* sound of cracking the finger joints, that of a falling branch; *lotte* a smack or cluck with the tongue; (Hav.) *netti* sound produced by pulling knuckles. *Tu. natanafa* with a crackling noise; *natuku* cracking the fingers; *netti*, *lutuka* cracking the fingers; (B-K.) *netti* making a crackling noise by pulling the knuckles. *Te. netika* a knuckle, cracking or snapping the knuckles. DED(S) 2396.

2937 *Ma. nōla* saliva; *nōla* slaver; glutinous fluid in fish, fruit, snails, etc. ? *To. we-l* saliva. *Ka. lōla*, *lōli*, *lōlu*, *lōle*, *logadi*, *lodadi*, *lodali*, *lodale*, *lodle*, *lōyi* saliva, slaver, tenacious mucus, phlegm; (Bark.) *nōli* sticky (juice). *Tu. nōne* saliva, spittle; *nōli* anything sticky, gummy, glutinous, viscous; saliva; *udale* saliva, spittle. ? *Te. nocellu* saliva, spittle. /Cf. *Skt. lālā* saliva, spittle, slobber; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11027. DED(S) 2397.

## T, D

2938 *Ta. takkiyam*, *takkayam*, *itakkiyam* flag, swallow-tail banner, standard hoisted on a car. *Ka. takke*, *tekke*, *tekkeya*, *thekke* banner, standard. *Te. tekkemu*, *tekkiyamu* flag, banner. DED 2398.

2939 *Te. daggu*, (K. also) *daggu* to cough; *n.* a cough. *Kol. dag-* (dakt-), (SR.) *dagg-* to cough; (Kin.) *dag* a cough. *Nk. dhag-* to cough. *Go. (M.) dagānā* id.; (Ko.) *dag(u)* coughing, hawking (*Voc.* 1542). DED 2399.

2940 *Ma. taṅkam* mace. *Ka. taṅke*, *daṅke*, *daṅgi*, *daṅge* staff, cudgel, etc. DED 2400.

2941 *Te. teṅka* the stone of the mango and other similar fruits (M. Kandappa Chetty). *Pa. takka* pip. *Go. (Ko.) tek(k)a* seed of mango (*Voc.* 1511). *Kui tahi* stone of the mango fruit. *Kuwi (Isr.) taku* id.; kidney. DED(S, N) 473.

2942 *Pe. danj-* (danc-) to stick, adhere. *Manḍ. denj-* id. Cf. 96 *Ta. aṭṭu*. DEDS 473A.

2943 *Kur. taṭxā* mango. *Malt. tāṭge*, (Das) *tāṭge* id. DED 2401.

2944 *Ta. taṇṇ-ənal* onom. expr. signifying the sound of a bell. *Ka. taṇ*, *taṇa* sound of a gong being struck, of a metal vessel falling and striking hard things; *dhana*, *ghanal*, *dan*, *dana*, *danal*, *dan-dana* a sound to imitate that emitted by a gong when struck. *Tu. taṇṇaṇu* a noise made in sounding a brass vessel, etc., with the knuckles, the striking of a clock; *dandānu* sound of a gong; *dana-dana* sound of a large bell; *danaly* sound of a bell. /MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 25, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5494, \**ṭhan-*. DED 2402.

2945 *Ka. dandān* sound of the drum called *davane*. *Tu. dandānu* sound of a large drum. ? Cf. *Ta. tappumai* a kind of drum. DED 2403.

2946 *Pa. taṇḍi* small pot, cup. *Go. (G.) taṇḍi* earthen pot of medium size (*Voc.* 1477). *Pe. taṇḍi* pot. *Kuwi (Mah.) taṇḍi* id. Cf. 3027 *Ta. taṭā*. DEDS 474.

2947 *Ta. tapār-ənal* onom. expr. signifying cracking sound; *tapir-ənal* onom. expr.

signifying the sound produced in firing a gun; *ṭapa-ṭapa-ənal* onom. expr. signifying the sound of a drum. *Ko. ḍaba-r in- (id-)* to make noise as of gun shooting or bamboo joints exploding in fire; *ḍab ḍab in- (id-)* to make noise of the big flat drum (*tabaṭṭ*); *ḍab ḍob in- (id-)* to make noise of gun shooting. *Ka. ḍabbu* sound emitted by a hollow box, a sort of tabor, etc., when struck. *Te. ḍabbu* noise of a drum. DED 2404.

2948 *Kol. ṭapor* wooden cattle-bell. *Nk. ṭapar*, *ṭapar* cow-bell. *Nk. (Ch.) ṭapru* wooden cow-bell. *Go. (Haig) ṭapur*, *ṭapri*, (Ph.) *ṭapar*, *ṭapur* id. (*Voc.* 1487). *Koṇḍa ṭompo* id. *Kuwi (Isr.) ṭōṇpa* cow's bell. /Cf. *Skt. tarpara-* bell hanging down from the throat of cattle. DED(S) 2405.

2949 (a) *Ta. ṭama-ṭamay-ənal* onom. expr. signifying the sound of a drum. *Ko. ḍam ḍam in- (id-)*, *ḍam ḍum in- (id-)* to make sound of drum being beaten. *Ka. ḍama* sound of certain drums; *ḍamaḍam* tomtom! (the sound of certain drums). *Tu. ḍamḍam* the noise of a drum. *Te. ṭamaṭama* a drum, tomtom. /Cf. *Skt. ḍam-* to sound (as a drum).

(b) *Ta. ṭamāṇam* double drum carried on the back of an animal; *ṭamāyi* kettle-drum mounted on an ox; *ṭamāram*, *ṭamāṇam*, *ṭammāram*, *ṭammāṇam* a kind of drum. *Ma. ṭamānam*, *ḍhamānam* kettle-drums beaten before princes. *Ka. ḍamāra*, *ḍamāpa* a pair of kettle-drums. *Tu. ḍamāra*, *ḍamāna* a kettle-drum. *Te. ḍamāramu*, *ḍamāyi* id. /Cf. *Skt. ḍamaru-* a kind of drum; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5531. DED 2406.

2950 *Go. (Mu.) ḍay-* (W.) *ḍaiyānā* to flee; *caus. (Mu.) ḍayh-* (*Voc.* 1553). *Kuwi (P.) ḍeh-* (-it-) to flee. DEDS 475.

2951 *Kol. (Haig) ṭavā* blue jay. *Pa. ṭavval* roller or blue jay (Halbi *ṭavāṣā*). *Go. tawwē* id.; (SR.) *ṭave* sp. bird (*Voc.* 1482); (LuS.) *touwē* blue jay. *Kur. ṭaḍ* name of a bird of blue plumage, (Hahn) blue jay. DED(S) 2407.

2952 *Kur. ṭāṭnā* (*ṭāṭṭyas*) to lick, kiss; *ṭāṭṭ-ērānā* to taste. *Malt. tāṭe* to lick; *ṭāṭere* to taste. DED 2408.

2953 *Go. (Ko.) ṭikir* waist (*Voc.* 1493). *Kui (Mah., p. 57) ṭikur* buttock. *Kuwi (Su.) ṭik'uri*, (T.) *ṭikupni*, (Mah.) *ṭikup(i)*, (Isr.) *ṭik'uri* id. ? *Kol. (Haig) tikānē* waist. DEDS (N) 476 (Go. and Kol. from Kamaleswaran).

2954 *Go. (Mu.) ṭiṅḡḡ* dancing-bells (*Voc.* 1494). *Pe. ṭiṅḡo* cow-bell. ? *Kui ṭini* a bell.

2955 *Pe. ḍriṅ(g-)* (*ḍriṅt-*) to be broken; *ḍrik-* (-t-) to break. *Manḍ. ḍriṅg-* to be broken; *ḍrik-* to break. ? *Kui ḍipka* (< *ḍik-p-*; *ḍikt-*) to kill, slay, murder; *n.* murder. *Kuwi (D.) ḍiṅg-* (-it-), (F.) *ḍiali* to be broken; (Su.) *ḍik-* (-h-), (F.) *ḍikhali*, (S.) *ḍikk'nai* to break. ? Cf. 432 *Ta. iṭa* or 443 *Ta. iṭu*. DEDS 477.

2956 *Kol. ṭiṭor*, (P.) *ṭiṭor*, (SR.) *ṭumṭer*, *ṭumṭor*, (Kin.) *ṭunṭor* scorpion. *Nk. ṭiṭor*, *ḱiṭor* id. *Nk. (Ch.) ṭiṭto*, *ciṭu*, *ciṭukli* id. ?

*Go. (Mu.) ḱiṭkar*, *ḱeṭe ḱiṭkar*, *ḱeṭe ḱikkar*, *ḱeṭe ḱihkar*, *ḱōkar* id. (*ḱeṭe* crab; *Voc.* 378, 692). DED(S) 2409.

2957 *Kur. ṭiṭnā* (*ṭiḍḍas*) to let fall, drop, make fall. *Malt. ṭiḍe* to vanish, fell a tree. ? *Pa. ṭiṭṇp-* (*ṭiṭṇt-*) to throw. DED(S) 2410.

2958 *Koṇḍa ḍipa* a water-container made of bottle gourd. *Kuwi (Isr.) ḍimbu* (*pl. ḍipka*) gourd; (Mah.) *ḍimbu* gourd vessel.

2959 *Manḍ. ṭilka* squirrel. *Kuwi (Su.) ṭilli*, (F.) *ṭilli*, (Mah.) *ṭili* orli id. DEDS 478.

2960 *Pe. ḍi-* (-t-) (flower) to bloom, (person) to wear flower. *Manḍ. ḍi-* (-it-) (flower) to bloom. DEDS 479.

2961 *Pe. ḍiba-* (-t-) (fire) to crackle. *Manḍ. ḍiba-* (fire) to spark out. DEDS 480.

2962 *Go. (Tr.) tūḍām* the bar of wood which secures a screen door at night (*Voc.* 1769). *Kui ṭuṇḍa* (*tundi-*) to shut, close, stop up; *n.* act of shutting; *pl. action ṭuṭka* (*ṭuṭki-*); (Mah., p. 235) *ṭond-* = *ṭuṇḍa*. *Kuwi (S.) tūḍinai* to close; *ḍundinai* to shut; *ḍundinai* to latch; *ṭalomi ḍundinai* to lock; *ṭhundamu* bolt; (Su. P.) *sund-* (-it-) to shut; (F.) *sūḍali* to close, shut; (Mah.) *sūḍ-* to close; (T.) *sut-* to shut (door), block up hole. DEDS(N) 481.

2963 *Pa. ḍūḍi* bud. *Ga. (P.) ḍuṇḍi* id. *Go. (Mu.) ḍiṇḍa*, *ḍoṇḍa* id. (*Voc.* 1565). *Koṇḍa ḍuṇḍa* bud (of flower or fruit). *Pe. ḍuṇḍi* bud. /Cf. Halbi *ḱhūḍi* id. DEDS 482.

2964 *Kui ṭupa* short, dwarfish; *ṭupagaṭanju* a short man or boy, dwarf; *fem. ṭupagaṭari*; *ṭupri* short; *ṭupura* a short man or boy; *fem. ṭupuri*. *Kuwi (F.) ṭūpla* short; *ṭūpla* kiali to shorten; (S.) *tubla* short; *tupla* dwarf. DEDS 483.

2965 *Te. dummū* bone. *Koṇḍa ḍumu* id. *Kuwi (Isr.) ḍumu* bone (large). DEDS 484.

2966 *Go. (SR.) ḍumal* bare-headed (*Voc.* 1572). *Koṇḍa ḍumḍa* naked. *Pe. ḍumḍa* id. *Kuwi (Isr.) ḍumḍa* having only loincloth. DEDS(N) 485.

2967 *Kui ṭuṭu* (*pl. ṭuṭka*) stomach, abdomen, belly, seat of understanding. *Kuwi (T. Isr.) ṭuṭi* stomach; (F.) *tudri* pregnant; *tūḍri* *aiyali* to be pregnant; (T.) *ṭuḍri ā-* id. DEDS 486.

2968 *Kur. ṭūṇā* (*ṭuḍḍyas*) to mark with dots, streaks, etc. *Malt. ṭuḍe* to smear, paint. DED 2411.

2969 *Kui ḍuṇḍu*, *ḍuṇḍuri* a large black ant. *Kuwi (F.) dondori*, (Mah.) *ḍuṇḍunu* orlā ant (black); (Isr.) *dondo'oṛi* big black ant; (S.) *donḍodi* ant. DEDS 487.

2970 *Te. ḱekka* hoof. *Nk. ḱekka* id. *Ga. (S.) ḱekka* id. *Koṇḍa ḱeka* id. *Kuwi (F.) ḱekka* id. DED(S) 2412.

2971 *Ka. diñku* a jump, leap, skipping about in frolic, gambol. *Go.* (Mu.) *dev.*, (SR.) *G. Ma. Pat. S.) dey.*, (Tr.) *dai.*, (Y.) *dhay.*, (W. Ph.) *dahk.*, (M.) *dehk.*, (L.) *dehek* to jump (*Voc.* 1584). *Kui* *daga* (degi-) to run, jump, leap; *n.* running, jumping, jump, leap; *detka* (detki-) to jump; *n.* a jump. *Kuwi* (F.) *devali* to bound, jump; (S.) *dewinai* to leap; (Su.) *dēv.* (-it-) to jump; (Isr.) *dēv./dēm.* (-it-) *id. Kur.* *degnā* to leap, jump. / Cf. Pkt. *dev.* to jump. There is some connection with items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5534, *dáyate*; cf. esp. Or. *deibā* to jump. DED(S) 2803.

2972 *Kui* *dēti* waist. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *teḍeli*, (F.) *tidelli*, (S.) *teḍeli* *id.* DEDS 488.

2973 *Kur.* *teph-tephrñā* to contract and dilate alternately (as a worm in its progress), go up and down in quick succession (as the shoulder-stick of native carriers). *Malt.* *teptre* to flap the wings. DED 2413.

2974 *Kol.* (Kin.) *depla* sod. *Kuwi* (Su.) *depla*, (F.) *dopla* clod; (D.) *dema* sod. / Cf. 432 *Ta.* *iṭappu*, *iṭavan* clod of earth. DEDS 489.

2975 *Kui* (Mah., p. 131) *derengā* weaver. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *de'ra* *id.* DEDS 490.

2976 *Ka. dōkke* the body. *Tu.* (BRR) *dokkē* *id. Te.* *dōkka* skeleton, belly. *Nk.* (Ch.) *dokka* bone; *ciparta dōkka* rib. *Go.* (Ko.) *dōkka* belly (*Voc.* 1596). *Pe.* *nenja-daki* chest. *Kui* *daki* breastbone, chest. *Kuwi* (F.) *dōkku* skeleton; (Su.) *hipa-daki*, (P.) *sipa-daki* chest. DED(S) 2414.

2977 *Kol.* (Kin.) *dōkke* lizard. *Pa.* *dōkka* *id. Ga.* (S.) *dōkōde* a kind of lizard. *Go.* *dōkke* (A. W. Ph.) sp. lizard, (Mu. Ma.) garden lizard; (M.) *dōke* lizard; (Tr.) *dokkē* a small lizard (*Voc.* 1597); (Tr.) *pidri-dokkē* the house-lizard (*Voc.* 2227); (Tr.) *dōggāl* chameleon (*Voc.* 1600). *Konḍa* *dōki* lizard. *Kui* *dōi* chameleon. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *dru'i* sp. lizard; (S.) *droi*, (Mah.) *dorgi*, (T.) *drogī* chameleon; (Isr.) *drogī* lizard. / Cf. 3289 *Kur.* *tuska*. DED(S) 2415, DEDS 491.

2978 *Kol.* *tokre* shell. *Go.* (A.) *tokre* shell of egg (*Voc.* 1519). Cf. 2989 *Te.* *dōkka*. DEDS 492.

2979 *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) *dōgor* (Kin. *pl.* *dōgodl*) back. *Go.* (Mu.) *dōgor* *peṛeka* back-bone (*Voc.* 1599). / *Kui* *tōkoli* rear part of the cranium, base of the skull. (Kamalese-waran.) DEN 42.

2980 *Ka. toñka* the hip and loins, waist. *Tu.* *toñka* loins, hip. DEDS 493.

2981 *Te.* *dōñka* footpath. *Nk.* *dōng* way, road. / Cf. *Ta.* *iṭaṅkar* narrow path. DED 2416.

2982 *Ta. toñkan* robber, thief; *fem.* *toñki*. *Ma.* *toñhan* impudent, a rogue, worthless. *Te.* *dōnga*, *dōnga* false, deceitful, secret, furtive; thief, knave, swindler; *dōngu*, (K. also) *dōngu* to be hidden or concealed,

abscond; *dōngilu*, *dōngilincu* to steal. *Kol.* *dōngli* secret, a secret act; *dōngli* *goṭṭi* a secret; *dōnga* thief; *dōngrip-* (*dōngrip-*) to steal. *Nk.* *dōnga* thief; *dōnglip-* to steal. *Nk.* (Ch.) *dōngak* (*pl.* -er) thief. *Pa.* *dōng-* to steal; *dōngal* thief. *Ga.* (S.) *dōnga* *id. Go.* (M.) *dōnga* *id.*; *dōngānā* to steal; (Ko.) *dōnga*, *dōngal* (*pl.* *dōngalor*) thief; *dōng-* to steal (*Voc.* 1603). *Konḍa* *dōga*, *dōgari* thief. *Kuwi* (F.) *dōga*, (S.) *dōnga*, (Su.) *dōga*, *dōgesi*, (Isr.) *dōña* *id.* Cf. 3541 *Ka.* *dōcu*; / cf. 954 *Ta.* *oñuñku*. DED(S) 2417.

2983 *Kol.* *tōnge* knee. *Nk.* *tōnge* *id. Nk.* (Ch.) *tōngre* elbow, knee. *Go.* (A.) *tōngra*, (L.) *tōngā* knee; (A.) *tōngi* elbow (*Voc.* 1522). / Cf. 2054(a) *Ta.* *koṭu*. DED(S) 2419.

2984 *Go.* (Mu.) *toḍra* neck (*Voc.* 1528). *Pe.* *toṭra* *id. Mand.* *dōtra* *id. Kuwi* (Kar.) *toṭro*, (S.) *tōtro*, (Isr.) *tōtra* throat (lower). Cf. 3498 *Ta.* *toṭṭai*. DEDS 494.

2985 *Kol.* (SR.) *dōndyā* water-snake. *Go.* (Ma.) *dōndul(i)*, (Tr.) *dhōndi* *id.* (*Voc.* 1612). / Prob. < IA; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6411, *dunḍubha*, etc. DEN 43.

2986 *Ka. dōppe*, *dōppe* cup or dish of leaves. *Te.* *dōppa*, *dōppa* cup formed of leaf or leaves. *Kol.* (SR.) *dōmpā*, (Kin.) *dōmpa* leaf-cup. *Nk.* *dōppa* *id. Pa.* *dōppa* *id. Go.* (Tr.) *dōppō* a small leaf-cup. DED 2420.

2987 *Pa.* *toṇela* stringed instrument for music. *Go.* (Mu.) *toylli* *id.* (*Voc.* 1533). *Konḍa* *toyla* *id. Pe.* *toṇela* *id.* DEDS 495.

2988 *Te.* *dōllu* to fall; *dōlligillu* to fall or tumble over; *dūllu* to fall off; *dul(u)cu*, (K. also) *dulupu* to cause to fall; / *ūdu* to fall off, come off, drop, give way, fail. *Kol.* *dōl-* (*dōlt-*) to lie down, be felled; *dōlp-* (*dōlopt-*) to fell (trees), pull down (wall). *Go.* (Ma. M. Ko.) *dōl-* to die; (L.) *dolanā* to perish, be destroyed (*Voc.* 1616). *Kui* *dōpa* (*dōt-*) to lie down, recline, sleep; *n.* act of lying down, sleep. *Kuwi* (S.) *dūlinai* to sleep; (Su.) *dul-* (-it-) (hair, leaves) to fall; (S.) *dulh-* to shake off; (D.) *dō-* (-t-) to sleep. DED(S) 2421.

2989 *Te.* *dōkka* hard covering of a nut, etc., shell. *Pa.* (S.) *dōki* tortoise shell. *Go.* (Ko.) *dōk* shell (of tortoise, egg) (*Voc.* 1620). *Kui* *daki* shell (of tortoise, coconut, egg). Cf. 2978 *Kol.* *tokre*. DEDS 496 (DBIA 184).

2990 *Ta. toñku* hole or hollow in a tree or wall. *Ma.* *tōkkuka* to bore a hole into vessel or fruit containing a liquid. *Ka. dōge*, *dōge* to make a hole (with the hand, a crow, the nails or claws); *dōgaru*, *dōru*, *dogaṛu*, *dōru* hollow, hole in a wall, in a tree, in the ground; *dōkari* instrument for grubbing up grass. *Tu.* *dōguni* to grub up grass. *Te.* *dōku*, (K. also) *dōku* to dig slightly so as to loosen the soil for weed-ing, pare the ground cutting up the turf; *dōngu* hollow in a tree. *Ga.* (OIL) *tōk* inner part of an anthill. *Konḍa* (BB, 1972) *doga*

hole in tree. *Kui* *tōki* nest of a white anthill. DED(S) 2423.

2991 *Ka. dōme* mosquito, gnat. *Te.* *dōma* *id. Kol.* *dō-me* mosquito; (SR.) *dome* blind bee. *Konḍa* *dōma* mosquito. DED(S) 2424.

2992 *Pe.* *trak-* (-t-) to beat, strike. *Mand.*

*trak-* (-t-) *id.* DEDS 497.

2993 *Pe.* *ḍranji* a species of ant. *Kuwi* (T.) *ḍranjuli* *id.*; (Isr.) *ḍranji* large ant. DEDS 498.

2994 *Pe.* *ḍrok-* (-t-) to take (child) in lap. *Mand.* *ḍruṅg-* *id.* DEDS 499.

## T,D

2995 *Ta. takaṭu* quality of being thin and flat (as a plate of metal), metal plate, leaf blade, outer petal, layer of earth. *Ma. takaṭu*, *takiṭu* thin metal plate, spangle; *takiṭa* copper leaf written over and worn as amulet. *Ka. tagaḍu* metal beaten into a plate, flat piece or sheet of metal. *Tu. tagaḍu* thin metal plate. *Te. tagaḍu* plate, sheet, leaf or foil, of metal. / Cf. Mar. *takaṭ*, *takṭē* metal beaten into a plate or leaf. DED 2425.

2996 *Kurub.* (LSB 1.12) *tokki* bedbug. *Ko.* *ce-i* *id. To.* *tixiny* *id. Ka.* *tagapi*, *tagane*, *tagune*, *tigane*, *tigune* *id.*; (Hav.) *savane* *id. Tu.* *tagule*, *cagule* *id. Kor.* (M.) *cavṇa* *id.* DED(S, N) 2426.

2997 *Ta. taka-tak-ēnal*, *taka-takav-ēnal* onom. expr. of boiling, bubbling. *Ma. taka* *taka* beating time. *Ka. takatakane* quickly (of dancing); *taka pakane* *id.*, vehemently (used of boiling). *Tu. takataka*, *takapaka* agility in dancing; bubbling in boiling, nimbly, briskly. *Te. takapikalāḍu* to dance about, dangle. DED 2427.

2998 *Ta. taka-tak-ēnal*, *taka-takav-ēnal* onom. expr. of dazzling, glowing, glittering. *Ko. dag* *dag in-* (id-) (flame) burns brightly; *dagdagn* with a good light. *Ka. daggane* with a blaze. *Tu. dagadaga*, *dagabaga* brightly; *dagga*, *dagganē* (to blaze) suddenly. *Te. daga-daga* glitter; *dagadagam-anu* to glitter, shine. *Kur.* *dagnā* to light, set fire to, burn (*tr.*); *dagnā* to catch fire, be burned. *Malt. dagda-gre* to glitter, shine (or < IA). / MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 26, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6704, \*dhagg-, Pkt. *dhagadhagai* flares, H. *dhagdhaganā* to glitter, *dhakdhakānā* to blaze; add *ibid.* no. 5522(4) Panj. *dagdagāunā* to shine, no. 5522(1) Ass. *dagmag* sparkle, *dagmagāiba* to glitter, Beng. *dagdagiyā* glowing, H. *dagdagānā*, *dagmagānā* to burn brightly. DED 2428.

2999 *Ta. takar* (-v-, -nt-) to be broken to pieces (as skull bone, earthen vessels), be shattered, crushed, bruised, be scattered (as the ranks of an army), be breached (as a dam, bank), be uprooted; (-pp-, -ft-) to break to pieces, strike, dash to the ground, cuff, strike with the knuckles (as on the head), bruise, fracture (as a bone), break the ranks of an army, ruin, destroy, break open (a blister, boil); *n.* dust, powder, shiver, fragment. *Ma. takaruka* to be crushed, smashed; *takaruka*

to smash, crush, demolish, be noisy, play boisterously; *takarcca* breaking in pieces; *takarppu* loud noise, great profusion. DED 2429.

3000 *Ta. takar* sheep, ram, goat, male of certain other animals (yāli, elephant, shark). *Ma. takaran* huge, powerful as a man, bear, etc. *Ka. tagar*, *tagaru*, *tagara*, *ṭegar* ram. *Tu. tagaru*, *tagaru* *id. Te. tagaramu*, *tagaru* *id.* / Cf. Mar. *tagar* *id.* DED 2430.

3001 *Ta. takaram* tin, white lead, metal sheet, coated with tin. *Ma. takaram* tin, tinned iron plate. *Ko. tagarm* (*obl. tagart-*) tin. *Ka. tagara*, *tamara*, *tavara* *id. Tu. tamary*, *tamara*, *tavara* *id. Te. tagaramu*, *tamaramu*, *tavaramu* *id. Kuwi* (Isr.) *tagromi* tin metal, alloy. / Cf. Skt. *tamara* *id.* DED 2431.

3002 *Ta. takaram* wax-flower dog-bane, *Tabernaemontana*; aromatic unguent for the hair, fragrance. *Ma. takaram* *T. coronaria*. *Ka. tagara* *id.* / Cf. Skt. *sthakara*-, *sthagara*-, *tagara*, *tagaraka*; Pali *tagara*; Pkt. *ṭagara*-, *tagara*-. DED 2432.

3003 *Ta. takarai* fetid cassia, *Cassia tora*. *Ma. takara* *id. Ka. tagaci*, *tagace*, *tagarce*, *taggaci*, *tagarise*, *tagarasi*, *taruvasa*, *cagace* *id.*; *tagace*, *cogaci*, *cogarci* *C. occidentalis*; *taṅgēdi* *C. auriculata*. *Tu. tajaṅky*, (B-K. also) *sajaṅky*, *hajaṅky* *C. tora*. *Te.* (B.) *tagara*, *tagirisa*, (*VPK*) *tagirinta*, *tagarise*, *tailanca* *id.*; *taṅgēḍu* *C. auriculata*. / Cf. Skt. *cakragaja*-, *cakramarda*-. *C. tora* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4546); *taravaṭa*-. *C. auriculata*, Mar. *tarvaḍ*, *tarōḍ* *C. auriculata* or *tora*, etc. (*ibid.*, no. 5705). DED(S) 2433, DED 2444.

3004 *Ka. tagalu*, *tagilu*, *tagulu* to come in contact with, touch, hit, have sexual intercourse with; *tagalisu*, *tagilisu*, *tagulisu* to cause to come in contact with, etc.; *tagulu-vike* touching; *tagul* to be joined together, come near, approach, meet, unite oneself with, commence, run after, chase, pursue, drive away, push back; *tagulisu* to chase, drive away; *tagulcu* to join (*tr.*), attach, put to, join oneself to, get to, come under the rule of, undertake anything, engage in, employ, set on fire, kindle, damage with fire; *tagulpa* state of being joined, union. *Tu. tagaruni* to draw near. *Te. tagulu*, *tavulu* to touch, come in contact with, strike against, follow, pursue, be entangled, ensnared or

caught, be found or met with; *n.* attachment, interest, wish, desire; *tagilincu* to cause to touch, catch, adhere or stick to, attach, fix, fasten, insert, hang on, apply; *tagulā-badu* to burn, be on fire; *tagulā-beṭṭu* to set on fire; *tagulamu*, *tagulāṭamu* attachment, tie, affection, fondness, love, passion, addictedness, connexion, relation, hindrance, obstacle, a fetter; *tagulukonu* to get entangled or ensnared, catch fire; *tagulucu* to cause to touch; *taguluḍu*, *taguludala* touching, contact, catching, addictedness; *taguluvadu* to be caught, seized, or entangled. *Konḍa tagli* (-t-) to touch, hit. *Kur. taknā* to rub or graze in passing, give a very slight knock; *reḷḷ-pass. takrñā* to get a slight knock. *Malt. take* to touch, hurt (as a sore); *takuwre* to be pained or grieved. ? *Ta. tai-vā-* to touch. DED(S) 2434.

3005 *Ta. taku* (takuv-, takk-/takunt-) to be fit, appropriate, suitable, proper, worthy, adequate, proportionate, be excellent, begin, get ready, be obtained, be deserved, resemble; *takkatu* that which is fit or proper; *takkār* worthy, virtuous people, the noble, impartial, upright persons; *takk-iru* to behave in a worthy manner; *takku* (takki-) to be fit, suitable, becoming; *takkōr* worthy persons; *takal* fitness; *takavu* suitability, fitness, worthiness, similitude, resemblance, comparison, quality, state, condition, manner, eminence, greatness, mercy, kindness, justice, equity, impartiality, strength, ability, knowledge, wisdom, clarity, chastity, good behaviour, morality, virtue; *takuti* fitness, meetness, suitability, propriety, nature, property, worthiness, excellence, good conduct, morality, equity, justice, impartiality, forbearance, patience, capacity, pecuniary ability, position, status, knowledge, wisdom, occasion, time; *tak-appan* father; *takai* fitness, suitability, propriety, likeness, resemblance, worthiness, excellence, greatness, superiority, dignity, mercy, grace, love, affection, kindness, beauty, loveliness, goodness, nature, quality, character, fact, event; (-v-, -nt-) to be beautiful, lovely, resemble; *takaimai* fitness, greatness, excellence, nature, quality, character, esteem, worth, beauty, loveliness, conduct, behaviour, manner, order, method, fact, event. *Ma. taku* to be fit, suit; *takka* fit; *takkavan* suitable, proper; *takkam* fitness, esp. convenient time; *tak-appan* father; *tañcam*, *tañcu* favourable season or moment, opportunity. *Ko. takl* preparation of half the village lands for sowing while the other half is under crops (cf. esp. *Ta. taku* to get ready); *tev-* (tev-) (woman) has anticipatory menstruation ceremony before village festival. *To. tokoḥ* suitable; *taxi* endurance, patience. *Ka. tagu* (tak-) to be fit or proper, suit; *takka* fit, proper, right, deserving, suitable, salutary, good, a good man, friend; *takku* largeness, greatness, exalted position; love, affection, desire; *takkume* fitness, etc. *Koḍ. takka* sufficient; *takkē* chief man, headman of village, man who superintends property

and ceremonies of a god; *takka* (pl.) chief family. *Tu. takka* fit, suitable, proper, deserving, worthy. *Te. tagu*, *tavu* to be proper, becoming, fit, suitable, decent, worthy, competent; *tagan* duly, fitly, properly; *tagani* improper, unbecoming, unfit, unsuitable; *tagavu* justice, uprightness, virtue, law-suit, dispute, presents given by parents to their daughter at the time of her marriage; *tagina* proper, becoming, fit, suitable, appropriate; *taginaṭṭu*, *taginaṭṭu* in a suitable manner. DED(S, N) 2435.

3006 *Ta. takai* (-v-, -nt-) to stop, resist, check, deter, obstruct or forbid by oath, seize, take hold of, overpower, subdue, shut in, enclose, include, bind, fasten, yoke; (-pp-, -tt-) to check, resist, stop, deter, bind, fasten; *n.* binding, fastening, garland, obstruction, check, hindrance, armour, coat of mail; *takaippu* surrounding wall, fortress, palatial building, section of house, apartment, battle array of an army. *Ka. taga*, *tagave*, *tagahu*, *tage* delay, obstacle, hindrance, impediment; *tage* to stop, arrest, obstruct, impede, stun; *tagar* to be stopped or impeded, impede, etc. DED 2436.

3007 *Pe. dak-* (-t-) to remove, take off. *Manḍ. dak-* to take off, peel. DEDS 500.

3008 *Ko. take-* (take-) to sprinkle (water) from palm of hand. *Ka. takkaḷisu* to sprinkle (water); *akkaḷisu* to sprinkle. DED(S) 2438.

3009 *Ta. takkālī* Indian winter cherry, tomato. *Ma. takkālī* *Physalis*, Brazilian hill-berry. *Ka. takkālī* tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. *Te. (B.) tekkili*, (VPK) *takkāḷa-kāya* tomato. DED(S) 2439.

3010 *Ga. (P.) takil māl* granddaughter; *takil* sing. grandson; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *takil jipḍu* id. *Go. (Y.) taṅ-mari* id.; *taṅ-miyar* granddaughter (Voc. 1646). *Kui anga miḍa* grandchild. *Kuwi (S.) tanga mriesi* grandson; *tanga māṅga* granddaughter. DEDS 501.

3011 *Ta. takkini*, *tukkuni* a small quantity, a little. *Tu. takkaṇa*, *takkana* little. DED 2440.

3012 *Ta. takkai* roll of palm leaves or plug put into a perforation of the ear to enlarge it, cork, roll of cloth or paper used as a cork, plug to stop up a crack, etc., sola pith, piece of pith attached to a fishing rod, clot, congealed mass, float, raft; *takkai* plug. *Ma. takka* what is placed in the ear instead of an ornament, ivory, wood, etc. DED(S) 2441.

3013 *Ta. tañkam* pure gold, that which is precious, of great worth. *Ma. tañkam* pure gold. / ? < Skt. *tañka-* a stamped (gold) coin. DED 2442.

3014 *Ta. tañku* (tañki-) to stay, sojourn, abide, remain, be stable, firmly established, be retained in the mind, exist, halt, wait, delay, be obstructed, reserved, or kept back; *n.* staying, stopping; *tañkal* stopping, halting,

resting, delay, halting place, persistence, stability; *takku* (takki-) to come to stay, become permanent, lasting (as a possession or acquisition), be retained; *takkam* stability. *Ma. tañhuka* to stop, come into possession, be there, be arrested in the midst of progress; *tañhal* rest, shelter; *tañhikka* to delay, stop; *takkuka* to be obtained; *tañcuka* to stop, remain; *tañcam* being at rest, posture. *Ko. taṅg-* (taṅgy-) to spend time in a place away from home. *To. tok-* (toky-) to last long (money, situation), (child) lives long; *toz*, other, different (i.e. the remaining one, the other one). *Ka. taṅgu* to stop, stay, tarry, sojourn, lodge; *n.* stoppage, halt, a day's journey; *dakku* to accrue to, be obtained, fall to one's share, come into and remain in one's possession, remain, be preserved; *n.* acquirement, attainment, possession, property; *dakkisu* to cause to be obtained, etc. *Tu. dakkati* possession, control, appropriation, digest; *dakkavonuni* to retain or digest anything eaten, misappropriate successfully, take charge of; *daksavuni* to bring into another's possession; *daksuni* to be retained or digested as food, medicine, etc., be misappropriated successfully. *Te. takku* to remain, be left, be excepted or omitted; *n.* remainder, other; *takkina* remaining, other; *dakku*, *dakku* to remain, be left as a balance or residue, be saved or spared. *Kol. tak-* (takt-) to live (in a place), remain, stay (e.g. silent). *Nk. tak-* to stay, remain. *Go. (Tr.) taggānā* to wear well (of clothes), remain in one's service (of servants); (A.) *tagg-* to stay, last (Voc. 1642). DED 2443.

3015 (a) *Ta. tañkai*, *tañkaicci*, *tañkacci* younger sister or female parallel cousin; *eñkai*, *eñkaicci* my younger sister; *nuñkai*, *uñkai* your younger sister; *tañkal* younger sister; *kai*, *kaiyai* id.; *nañkai* son's wife, elder brother's wife, lady, woman of quality or distinction. *Ma. tañka*, *tañkacci* younger sister; *nañha* clever woman; *nañhappiḷla* unmarried brahman girl; *nañhiyār* wife of a nambiyār, an actress. *Ka. taṅgi*, (PBh.) *taṅge* younger sister. *Koḍ. tange* younger sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu. taṅgi*, *taṅgaḍi* male's younger sister; (BRR) *tagē* younger sister. *Kor. (O.) tage* elder sister; *tangaḍi* younger sister. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) naggal* wife's younger sister. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) taṅge* elder brother's wife (Voc. 1644); (Mu. G. Ma.) *ange*, (Y.) *ange* id.; (F-H.) *ange* sister-in-law (Voc. 15); (Koya Su.) *yeṅge* spouse's elder sister, elder brother's wife. *Konḍa taṅi* younger sister. *Kui taṅgi*, *angi* younger sister; *ango* mother's younger sister. *Kuwi (F.) taṅgi* sister; (Su.) *taṅgi* father's sister; (S.) *taṅgi* father's younger sister. *Kur. taṅgris* (his, her, or their) younger brother; *taṅgri* (his, her, or their) younger sister.

(b) *Tu. tagē* a female's elder brother. *Kol. (SR) taggod* husband's elder brother; *taggodā* wife's elder sister. *Nk. taṅgon*, *taggod* wife's elder brother; *taggodāl* wife's elder sister. *Nk. (Ch.) taṅgon* husband's or wife's elder

brother; *taggodā* husband's elder sister. *Go. (Tr.) tang-gōrār* wife's elder sister; (Y.) *tagorār* husband's elder sister (Voc. 1645). DED(S, N) 2445.

3016 *Ta. tacai* flesh, muscle, bad odour, pulp or fleshy part of fruit; (-v-, -nt-) to be fleshy; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow fleshy; *tacaippu* fleshiness, pulpiness; ? *catai* flesh; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow stout, fat. *Ma. taka*, *tava*, *taca*, *daśa* flesh, esp. proud flesh, raw flesh in a wound; *teśa* proud flesh; *daśappu* fleshy excrescence, muscle, corpulence, thickness; ? (Tiyya) *cata* flesh. *Te. (K.) tassa* flesh, proud flesh, unhealthy flesh. / ? Cf. Skt. *tarasa-* meat. DED (S, N) 2446.

3017 *Ka. dasi* stake, pointed wooden peg, sliver in the foot; (PBh.) *dasiku* a pointed wooden peg. *Tu. dasi* a painted [? pointed] palmyra stick, (B-K.) a stake (made of wood). DED 2447.

3018 *Kui tajariaka*, *tajeriaru* brothers. *Kuwi (F.) taiyi*, (S.) *tafi* brother; (Isr.) *tayi* brother, parallel cousin; *tayi māṅga* niece, brother's daughter; *tayi mir'esi* nephew, brother's son. DEDS 502.

3019 *Ta. tai-uā* to shampoo, rub, massage, wipe off. *Pa. tacc-*, *cacc-* to wipe. *Ga. (Oli.) tas-* id. *Kui tāja* (tāji-) id.; *n.* wiping. *Kuwi (T.) dē-* to wipe; *dēsk-* id., clean. DED(S) 2448.

3020 *Ta. taṭa* large, broad, full; *taṭam* greatness, largeness, width, expanse, richness; *taṭavu*, *taṭā* largeness, greatness; *taṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow large, full, become stout, swell, become enhanced, increase, grow, thicken, congeal, grow stiff, hard; *taṭippu* thickness, swelling, inspissation, plumpness, pride; *taṭiyan* stout, fat man, rude, senseless fellow; *taṭaiya* plump; (Devanagari, p. 3) *taṭimpal* bulk, thickness; (NTD) *taṭi* bulkiness. *Ma. taṭa* large, great (e.g. *taṭa-vala* large fishing net); *taṭi* stout, robust; *taṭikkuka* to swell, become round and full, stout and heavy; *taṭiccavan* fat, robust; *taṭippikka* to fatten; *taṭippu* corpulency, stoutness; *taṭiyan* a fat, lusty person; *fem. taṭici*. *Ko. daṭ* thick thread woven into cloth to produce raised effect. *Ka. daṭṭa* state of being thick, stout, robust, crowded or close together, thickset, dense; *daṭṭage* in a thickest manner, densely, in large numbers; *daṭṭanisu* to be crowded together; *daṭṭane* state of being thick, crowded together, close; *daṭṭanna* thick, dense; *daṭṭa-yisu*, *daṭṭaysu* to grow thick, assemble in large numbers; *daṭṭitu* that is thick, etc.; *daṭṭu* mass, crowd, host, army; *daḍāni*, *daḍāli* a very stout woman; *daḍumu* thickness, stoutness; *daḍḍa* closeness, union; *daḍḍi* greatness, eminence, power. *Tu. daṭa* thickness, coarseness, closeness; thick, stout, coarse, close; *daṭṭiyuni*, *daṭṭiyuni* to be dense, crowded; *daḍavante* a strong, powerful or influential man; *diḍumbu* corpulent. *Kor. (M.) daḍḍa* big. *Te. daṭṭamu* thick, close, dense, compact, thickset; *daḍḍi* large,



great, abundant, plentiful, ample, abundance, plenty; ? dandaḍi excessiveness; much, great, excessive; dandaḍincu to grow, increase. *Koḷ* (SR.) daḍpa good. *Nk* dharapa id. *Go* (Ph.) dargal pot-bellied man; (W.) dargal glutton (*Voc* 1554). *Koṇḍa* daṭam too much, many; thickly. *Kui* dāṭa strength, power, hardness, stiffness, toughness, difficulty; strong, powerful, etc.; dāḍa (dāḍi-) to increase in numbers, multiply; *n*. increase; dāḍa giva to cause to increase in number, multiply; dāḍaki protruding, corpulent, obese. *Kur* daryā stout, thick. *Malt* dāṭe difficult, hard. /Cf. Mar. dāṭ thick, tight, close. DED (S, N) 2449, DED 2470.

3021 *Ka* daḍa an imitating sound imitating trembling, quivering, palpitation; daḍadadisu to tremble, etc. *Te* dāḍiyu to tremble; daḍa shaking, trembling; (B.) daḍadadānu to palpitate. /MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 27, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6711 (some items, e.g. Mar. dhaddhaḍ palpitatingly, dhaddhaḍṇe to palpitate). DED (S, N) 2450.

3022 *Ko* daḍn, daḍa-l with a sudden jerk. *Ka* taṭakkane quickly, suddenly; taṭāṇane quickly, all at once; taṭṭane, toṭṭane, toṭṭene quickly, suddenly, all at once; daḍa an imitating sound indicating agitation or hurry; daḍadadane in hurry and flurry. *Tu* taṭṭane, taṭṭāne, taṭakka speedily, quickly, suddenly, unexpectedly; taṭappa, taṭṭappa with a jerk, suddenly; daḍakka, daḍila, daḍda suddenly; daḍadada the noise of fast walking or talking; daḍadadi quick. *Te* taṭukuna, taṭukkuna at once, suddenly, in a moment; daḍadada quickly, rapidly. Cf. 2295 *Ta* caṭakku. /MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 28, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6711 (some items, e.g. H. dharā-dhar dashingly, Mar. dhaddhaḍ id.). DED 2451.

3023 *Ta* taṭa-taṭ-ṇal onom. expr. of falling sound. *Ma* taṭutaṭa (to beat) soundly. *Ka* taṭa sound in imitation of beating; taṭataṭane with repeated blows; daḍdu daḍdu sound of pounding by means of an ṣṭa, that of knocking at a door with the fist. *Koḍ* daḍ, daḍa noise of a thud; daḍḍa, daḍḍu-buddu noise of a heavy fall (as of a coconut from a tree). *Tu* daḍabada, daḍabadi, daḍubadu noise of falling suddenly. DED 2452.

3024 *Ta* taṭam road, way, path, route, gate, footstep. *Jr* (Bhattacharya 1958; Z.) daḍḍa road. *Ko* daṭv path, way. DED 2453.

3025 *Ta* taṭavu (taṭavi-) to stroke, anoint as with liniment, smear, spread on (plaster), grope, feel one's way with hands and feet as in the dark, seek, play (e.g. lute); taṭa-var to stroke, blow gently over, rub, besmear, seek, play (e.g. lute). *Ma* taṭavuka to stroke, pat, smear, rub into the body; taṭaval rubbing gently; (Kauṭ.) taṭavaruka to stroke. *Ko* taṭmbar- (taṭmbar-) to make one's way in

the dark by groping; tarva-t- (tarva-ty-) to explore with hand something out of sight or in dark; taṭk- (taṭky-) to search for. *To* to-ḍbor- (to-ḍbor-) to feel way in dark. *Ka* taḍavu to touch or rub gently with the hand, stroke, feel one's way with the hands, grope; taḍa-varisu to feel one's way as with the hands or feet, grope, seek, stroke; taḍahu to stroke; taḍaku to grope for, seek; taḍuku to stroke. *Koḍ* taḍv- (taḍvi-) to feel way in dark, search for in dark. *Kor* (O.) taṭṭi to stroke. *Te* taḍavu, (K. also) taḍamu, taḍudu to grope, feel about with the hands, feel for something in the dark, touch, handle, stroke; taḍavuḍu searching. *Go* (Ma.) tarv- to stroke (*Voc* 1673); (Mu.) tarh- to anoint (*Voc* 1676). ? Cf. 3072 *Ta* tappu. DED (S) 2454.

3026 *Ta* taṭavai time, turn. *To* taṭ time, turn (in song: in wīd taṭ another time; < Badaga taṭṭe). *Ka* taḍave id. *Te* taḍava a time or repetition; taḍavu time, period. DED (S) 2455.

3027 *Ta* taṭa pot, big pot. *Ko* taṭ big clay pot into which milk is collected at milking. *To* taṭ churning vessel. Cf. 2946 *Pa* taṇḍi. DED (S) 2456.

3028 *Ta* taṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to swell in patches (as the skin by slight poison); taṭippu disease causing eruptions in the body, urticaria. *Ko* tarv- (tarv-) to become marked with itching spots by irritant plant. *To* torv- (torv-) mark comes on skin (from blow, bite). *Tu* daḍikē, daḍalē a kind of rash, blotch. *Te* taṭṭamma, taṭṭammavāru, (K.) taḍupu, taḍapara measles (for amma mother-goddess, see 183). DED (S) 2457.

3029 *Ta* taṭi (-v-, -nt-) to hew down, cut off, kill; taṭivu cutting, killing. *Ma* taṭiyuka to tear, cut off. *Br* taṭingu to cut, cut off, cut down, slaughter. DED (N) 2458.

3030 *Ta* taṭi stick, staff, rod, cane, club, cudgel, bludgeon, a piece as of wood, measuring rod, pestle, bow. *Ma* taṭi stick, staff. *Ko* taṭ wooden shaft of plough; tac stick, walking stick, hitting stick in tipcat. *To* torv pole used at funeral. *Ka* taḍi stick, staff, cudgel; daḍi, daḍḍi staff, cudgel; (PBh.) daḍigaN a man who bears a club; (HavS.) daṇṭu a stick. DED 2459.

3031 *Ta* taṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to hinder, stop, obstruct, forbid, prohibit, resist, dam, block up, partition off, curb, check, restrain, control, ward off, avert; *n*. hindering, checking, resisting; taṭuppu hindering, obstructing, resisting, restraint; taṭakku (taṭakki-) to be obstructed, impeded, detained; obstruct, hinder, detain; *n*. obstacle, hindrance, impediment, obstruction; taṭaṅku (taṭaṅki-) to be obstructed; taṭavu prison; taṭakkal stumbling block, impediment; taṭukku (taṭukki-) to obstruct, impede; *n*. impediment; taṭai (-v-, -nt-) to hinder, stop; (-pp-, -tt-) id.; *n*. resisting, obstructing, hindrance, obstacle, impediment, objection, coat of mail, guard,

watch, door, gate, bund, embankment; taṭṭu (taṭṭi-) to obstruct, hinder, ward off, oppose, frustrate; *n*. warding off, averting, impediment, frustration; taṭṭal obstruction, hindrance, resisting, opposing; taṭṭu (taṭṭi-) to be hindered. *Ma* taṭa resistance, warding off (as with a shield), what impedes, resists, stays, or stops, a prop; taṭa-kūṭuka to hinder; taṭaṅṅal hindrance, stoppage; taṭaccal impeding, stop, stumbling; taṭayuka to be obstructed, stop between, stop; taṭavu what resists, wards off, a prison; taṭassu obstruction, hindrance; taṭukkuka to stop, hinder; taṭekka to stop; taṭṭuka to ward off, beat off, oppose. *Ko* tarv- (tarv-) to obstruct, stop; tar, tarv obstruction. *To* tarf- (tarf-) to delay, prevent, screen; tar prevention, screen; taḍḍil hindrance, obstruction, delay. *Ka* taḍa impeding, check, impediment, obstacle, delay; taḍata act of restraining, state of being stopped (as water), wearing well (cloth); taḍapa delay, slowness; taḍapu hindrance, impediment; taḍavu to stop; *n*. delay; taḍasu to stay, wait; stop, hinder, impede, cause to halt or stop; taḍahu stop, cessation; taḍisu to stop, detain, hinder, keep off; taḍe to delay, wait, stop, detain, restrain, check, keep down, endure, bear patiently, last, wear well (cloth, etc.); *n*. check, impediment, obstacle, restraint. *Koḍ* taḍe- (taḍev-, taḍand-) to be obstructed (by person or thing); taḍi- (taḍip-, taḍit-) to stop, obstruct, endure; taḍu lateness, delay. *Tu* taḍavu delay, hindrance, impediment; *n*. slowcoach or dilatory person; taḍe hindrance, obstacle, a charm for serpents; taḍepavuni to hinder, impede, obstruct; taḍepini, taḍepuni to hold off, hinder, keep back, prevent, stop, oppose; taḍeppu stoppage, resistance, anything put up to stop a passage; taḍeyuni, taḍevuni to halt, stop, tarry, bear, endure; taḍevu a halt, stopping, tarrying, impediment, hindrance; taḍevonuni to bear, suffer, be patient; taḍe an obstacle, hindrance; taṭaṅku id. *Te* taḍayu to delay; taḍa hindrance, obstruction, prevention; taḍavu delay, loss of time; taṭayincu to hinder, prevent. *Go* (Ma.) taṭṭi bund, dam (*Voc* 1474). *Kur* taṭṭnā to prevent, hinder, impede. *Br* taḍ power to resist. Cf. 3036 *Ta* taṭṭi and 3123 *Ta* taḷ. DED (S) 2460.

3032 *Ma* taṭuppu foreign cloth as worn by Māpīllajaccis. *To* torp waistcloth. *Ka* taḍapu small cloth that occasionally is tied to the lower part of the body, also over one's clothes to do the service of an apron; daṇiba, daṇimba a woman's cloth. *Tu* taḍpu a foreign cloth. *Te* taḍapa a strip of any fibrous bark, (K. also) or of cloth. *Koḷ* taḍep (obl. taḍp-), (P.) taṭep cloth, waistcloth. *Nk* (Ch.) tipuḷ cloth (metathesis). *Kuwi* (F.) ḍa'li (pl. ḍrapka) rag; (S.) tra'li handkerchief. DED (S) 2461.

3033 *Ta* taṭavu (taṭavi-) to be halting, hesitating, sway as a drunken man; taṭa-taṭa (-pp-, -tt-) to totter, be confused in

speech; taṭumāru (taṭumāri-) to be deranged, thrown into a jumble, totter, stagger, be unsteady, be troubled, tossed about, be confused, troubled, perplexed, doubt, hesitate, be mistaken; taṭumāru, taṭumāru disorder, derangement, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering, perplexity, confusion, bewilderment, doubt, hesitation, mistake; taṭumārutti a figure of speech in which cause and effect are inverted. *Ka* taḍa perplexity, confusion, embarrassment, fear; taḍam-āgu to get perplexed or confused; taḍam-mādu, taḍam-mādu to perplex. *Tu* taḍamāṭa fumbling. *Te* taḍamāṭamu faltering, confusion, bewilderment; taṭapaṭayincu to hesitate; taḍa-badu to be confused, bewildered; taḍabāṭu bewilderment. /Cf. Pkt. taḍamaḍa- disturbed, DED (S) 2462.

3034 *Ta* taṭai *Pterospermum suberifolium*. *Te* (Lush.) taḍa id. DEDS 503.

3035 *Ta* taṭṭam porringer, eating plate, salver, broad-petalled flower, bed, broad tape; taṭṭi salver, tray; taṭṭu anything flat, area, plain surface, salver, winnowing fan, broad shallow basket, shelf, floor of a carriage, balcony, mat, common rafter, panel of a door, square frame to which snares are fastened to catch birds, petal of flowers; taṭṭai flatness, winnowing fan. *Ma* taṭṭam a flat plate; taṭṭu a flat plate of metal or wood. *Ka* taṭṭa flatness, levelness; taṭṭiya flatness; taṭṭu flatness, the flat, i.e. the blade of a sword; taṭṭe flatness, levelness, a flat, lid-like bamboo or rattan basket for setting out fruits, wares, etc., the same made of wood or metal, platter or plate, flat young beanless pod. *Koḍ* taṭṭe any flat plate except eating vessel, plate in which betel is given. *Tu* taṭṭuga a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice; (B-K.) taṭṭu level ground. *Te* taṭṭa tray, salver, plate, platter, small flat basket. *Ga* (S.) taṭṭa a wide basket. *Go* (S.) taṭṭa basket of medium size (*Voc* 1647). /Cf. Pali taṭṭaka- a flat bowl or porringer; Mar. taṭ a dining plate; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5631. DED (S) 2463.

3036 *Ta* taṭṭi screen as of cuscuss grass, rattan, etc., tatty; taṭṭu screen folded or plain; taṭukku screen, mat, seat. *Ma* taṭṭi screen, tatty, mat used as a door; taṭukku little mat for sitting on, as of school children. *Ka* taṭṭi frame of bamboos, etc., a tatti, matting, bamboo mat; taḍaku, taḍike frame of bamboos, straw, leaves, etc., used as a door, blind, screen, etc., tatty; daḍḍi tatty, screen, curtain, what screens or encloses, cage; flat roof of a house. *Tu* taṭṭi screen or blind made of split bamboos, cadjan, palm-leaves, etc.; daḍe screen, blind; taḍamē a kind of stile or narrow entrance to a garden. *Kor* (O.) taḍambe a gate. *Te* taḍaka hurdle or tatty, screen made of bamboos, etc.; daḍi screen of mats, leaves or the like, fence. *Koḷ* (SR.) taḍka plaited bamboos, thatch; (Kin.) taṭka mat; (W.) daṭam door. *Ga* (S.) taṭṭaka

bamboo curtain. *Go.* (SR.) *taṭṭi* mat; (Ch.) *ṭāṭi* mat door; (Mu.) *ṭaṭṭeh pāka* mat-wall bathroom (*Voc.* 1476). *Pe.* *ṭāṭi* mat. *Kui* *ṭāṭi* = leaf screen, coarse bamboo screen. Cf. 3031 *Ta.* *taṭṭu*. / Cf. Pali *ṭaṭṭika*- palmleaf matting; Pkt. (*DNM*) *ṭaṭṭi*- fence; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5990. DED (S, N) 2464.

3037 *Ka.* *daṭṭisu*, *daṭṭisu* to rub out, obliterate. *Tu.* *daṭṭiyuni* id., wash off. DEDS 504.

3038 *Ta.* *taṭṭi* drawers. *Ka.* *daṭṭi* waist-band, sash, zone. *Tu.* *daṭṭi* waist-band. *Te.* *daṭṭi* waist-band or girdle of cloth, sash. *Kui* *daṭa* a long cloth. / ? Cf. Skt. *dhātī*- piece of cloth worn over the privities; (*Vaijayanṭī*) *dhātīni*- string round the loins; Mar. *dhādī* dhotee; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6707. DED (N) 2465.

3039 *Ta.* *taṭṭu* (*taṭṭi*-) to knock, tap, pat, strike against, dash against, strike, beat, hammer, thresh; *n.* knocking, patting, breaking, striking against, collision; *taṭṭam* clapping of the hands; *taṭṭal* knocking, striking, clapping, tapping, beating time; *taṭṭān* gold or silver smith; *fem.* *taṭṭāṭi*. *Ma.* *taṭṭu* a blow, knock; *taṭṭuka* to tap, dash, hit, strike against, knock; *taṭṭān* goldsmith; *fem.* *taṭṭāṭi*; *taṭṭāran* washerman; *taṭṭikka* to cause to hit; *taṭṭippu* beating. *Ko.* *taṭ* (-tac-) to pat, strike, kill, (curse) affects, sharpen, disregard (words); *taṭ a-r* (a-c) to stagger from fatigue. *To.* *toṭ* a slap; *toṭ* (-toṭy-) to strike (with hammer), pat, (sin) strikes; *toṭ* (-toṭ) to bump foot; *toṭxn*, *toṭxn* goldsmith; *fem.* *toṭty*, *toṭxity*; *toṭk in* (-id-) to be tired, exhausted. *Ka.* *taṭṭu* to tap, touch, come close, pat, strike, beat, clap, slap, knock, clap on a thing (as cowering on a wall), drive, beat off or back, remove; *n.* slap or pat, blow, blow or knock of disease, danger, death, fatigue, exhaustion. *Koḍ.* *taṭṭ* (*taṭṭi*-) to touch, pat, ward off, strike off, (curse) effects; *taṭṭē* goldsmith; *fem.* *taṭṭāṭi* (Shanmugam). *Tu.* *taṭṭāvuni* to cause to hit, strike. *Te.* *taṭṭu* to strike, beat, knock, pat, clap, slap; *n.* stripe, welt; *taṭṭavādu* goldsmith or silversmith. *Kur.* *taṭṭā* (*taṭcas*) to flog, lash, whip. *Malt.* *taṭce* to slap. Cf. 3156 *Ka.* *taṭu*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5490, \**ṭaṭṭh*- to strike; no. 5493, \**ṭaṭṭhakāra*- brassworker; ✓ *taḍ*, no. 5748, *tāda*- a blow; no. 5752, *tādayati* strikes. DED (S) 2466.

3040 *Ta.* *taṭṭu* side, direction. ? *To.* *a-toṭ* that bank; *i-toṭ* this bank (see 1). *Ka.* *taṭṭu* side, direction. *Te.* *taṭṭu* id., part. *Maṇḍ.* *ṭuṭe* side of body. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ṭoṭto*, (S.) *toṭto* side. *Kur.* *ṭoṭ* side, direction. DED (S, N) 2467.

3041 *Ta.* *taṭṭumuttu* furniture, goods and chattels, utensils, luggage. *Ma.* *taṭṭumuttu* kitchen utensils, household stuff. *Tu.* *taṭṭi-muttu* id. Cf. 4937 *Ta.* *muttu*. DED 2468.

3042 *Ta.* *taṭṭai* mechanism made of split bamboo for scaring away parrots from grain

fields. *Ma.* *taṭṭa* a large rattle. *Ka.* *taṭṭe* a thick bamboo or an areca-palm stem, split in two. *Koḍ.* *taṭṭe* wooden bell on cattle. DED 2469.

3043 *Ka.* *daddāla* *Careya arborea*. *Tu.* *daddālu* id.; (B-K.) *daddālu* a kind of tree. DED (N) 2471.

3044 *Tu.* *daḍḍe* a sow. *Pa.* *daḍḍa* female of animals and birds. *Go.* (Ko.) *daḍḍa* female of animals; *daḍa* barre she-buffalo (*Voc.* 1545); *daṭi* (W.) doc, (Ph.) id., female of animals (*Voc.* 1556). *Malt.* *dadi* the female of quadrupeds. DED (S, N) 2472.

3045 *Ta.* *taṇ* cold, cool; grace, love; *taṇ-ppu* chilliness, cold; *taṇṇir*, *taṇṇi* cold water, water; *taṇṇam* cold, coolness, fanning cold and other acts necessary for cooling the body, love, mercy; *taṇṇam* coldness, coolness; *taṇṇ-epal* expr. of (a) being cool, refreshing, (b) being merciful; *taṇṇu* coldness, coolness; *taṇmai* id., calmness, gentleness, agreeableness; *taṇal* shade, shady spot; *taṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to be allayed, mitigated, appeased, soothed, abate, go out (fire); (-pp-, -tt-) to relieve, appease, satisfy, moderate, put out, extinguish; *n.* coolness, coldness; *taṇivu* abatement, etc. *Ma.* *taṇ* cold; *taṇṇir*, *taṇṇi* cold water, drinking water; *taṇukka* to grow cold, be cool, be refreshed, assuaged; *taṇuppu* coldness, moisture, appeasing; *taṇuppikka* to cool, refresh; *taṇuvu* cold; *taṇal* shade, shady spot; *taṇiyuka* to grow cool, be subdued; *taṇikka* to cool, subdue, calm; *taṇuvu*, *taṇma* coldness. *Ko.* *taṇ* coldness, calmness, satisfaction (e.g. *taṇi-r* cold water, *ta biṭ* cold food, *ta gu*- cold cooked grain); *taṇ in* (-id-) to become cool, abate; *taṇ-* (*taṇc-*) (body) becomes cool (in fever, at point of death); *taṇc-* (*taṇc-*) to make to become cool, calm; *daṇak in* (-id-) to become limp with fatigue. *To.* *toṇf* coldness; *toḍwi-r* (< *toṇ-twi-r*) stale food; *to moz*, stale buttermilk; *to(n)* *peṣof* cool moonlight; *toṇ in* (-id-) to give blessings, give prosperity; *toṇy-* (*toṇs-*) to become damp, cool, calm; *toṇc-* (*toṇc-*) to make cool, calm. *Ka.* *taṇ* coolness, cold; *taṇṇir* cold or cool water; *taṇasu*, *taṇisu*, *taṇṇasa* coldness, frigidity, cold, coolness, wetness; *taṇi* to grow cool, be refreshed, satisfied, calmed, appeased, be subdued, get feeble or fatigued; *n.* shame, modesty; *taṇipu*, *taṇisu* to satisfy, repress, appease; *taṇivu* satiety, satiation; *taṇṇage*, *taṇṇane* cool, cold, cooling, refreshing, in good health, happy, calm, finished (as work), extinguished (as a light); *taṇṇitu*, *taṇṇittu* that is cold, coldness; *taṇṇu* coolness, a cooling, refreshing quality, happiness; *tampu*, *tambu* coolness, coldness, wetness, refreshing quality, satisfaction; *taṇḡala*, *taṇḡalu* any cold food as rice, bread, etc., stale food; *daṇi* to grow fatigued or tired, be satisfied or satiated; *daṇivu* fatigue, satisfaction, satiety; *daṇisu* to cause to grow fatigued or tired, satisfy; *taḍi* wet, damp, moistness; (Hav.) *ceṇḍi* wet. *Koḍ.* *taṇi*- (*taṇiv-*, *taṇiṇj-*) (thing) becomes

cold; *taṇi*, *taṇipī* coolness; *taṇṇane* comfortably, without trouble (of living); *taṇ-gu-ṭi* rice cooked previous day. *Tu.* *taṇu*, *taṇu* coolness, cold, quenching, appeasement; *taṇṇir* cold water; *taṇasy*, *taṇasy* wetness, dampness; wet; *taṇipuni*, *taṇipuni* to cool, pacify, soothe, comfort; *taṇiyuni*, *taṇiyuni* to become cool, calm; *taṇṇasy*, *taṇṇi* cold; *tannena* cold, cool; *talmena*, *taṇṇana*, *taṇṇumēna* refreshment, relief, relief; *tampu* coolness, cold; cool, cold; *taṇṇana* rice boiled in the preceding evening, stale food; *caṇḍi* wetness; wet, moist, humid; *saniyuni* to become cold, be cool, be softened; *saniyuni*, *saniyuni* to cool, render cool, refresh, set at ease; *sani-pāvuni* to make cold or cool, pacify, conciliate, comfort; *sampu* coolness, coldness, sufficiency, competency, plenty, abundance; cool, cold, refreshing, pleasant, mild, sufficient, plenty; coolly, gently; *sampāvuni* to become calm or cool; *cammī* dampness, moisture; (B-K.) *caṇḍru* cold water; *daṇu*, *daṇikē* fatigue, weariness, exhaustion; *daṇiyuni*, *daṇipuni* to be fatigued, tired, exhausted, satisfied, satiated; *daṇipāvuni* to fatigue, weary, satiate. *Te.* *taniyu* to be satisfied or contented; *taniyincu* to satisfy; *taniyi* satisfaction, contentment; *tanupu* to satisfy; *n.* satisfaction, content, coolness; *taḍi* moisture, wetness, dampness, damp; moist, wet, damp; *taḍiyu* to get wet; *taḍupu* to wet, moisten; *aḍi*, wet; *cannīḷu* cold water. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 103) *daṇit* content; (p. 171) *daniyeng* to have eaten enough. *Go.* (Mu.) *dareṇ(g)-* (Ma.) *dareṇ-* to be cold; (Ma.) *caus. dareṇ-* (*Voc.* 1847). *Pe.* *draḥ* (*drast-*) (rice) to become stale. ? *Kur* *caēnā* (*cañā*), *cañā* to get wet, be drenched; *caus. caēdnā*, *caēdnā*, *caēdnā*, *caēdnā*, *caēdnā*, *caēdnā*. Cf. 2408 *Ta.* *caḷi*. / Cf. Pkt. *taṇṇaya*- damp; *dhani*- satisfaction. Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13676(2), \**ṭaṇḍha*-, \**ṭaṇḍha*- (e.g. H. *ṭaṇḍh* cold, Or. *ṭaṇḍā*, *ṭaṇḍā* id.). DED (S, N) 2473.

3046 *Ta.* *taṇakku* whirling nut, *Gyrocarpus jacquini*. *Ma.* *taṇakku* id. *Te.* (Lush.) *tapuku* id. DED 2474.

3047 *Ta.* *taṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to abound, be profuse, increase in size, grow fat; *taṇicu* picking up, putting on flesh. *Ka.* *tani* to thrive, develop, become full-grown; *n.* state of having thriven, full, strong, fully developed, complete, matured, abounding in agreeable qualities, rich, etc. *Te.* *tanaru*, *tanarāru*, *tanar(u)cu* (*also caus.*) to increase, rise, shine, be well, good or excellent; *tanar(u)pu* increase, progress, advancement, height, width, breadth; (B.) *taniyu* to thrive, flourish. *Malt.* *tanyare* to become rich. DED 2475.

3048 *Ma.* *taṇṭa* arm, generally forearm; the upper arm. *Tu.* *taṇṭu* forearm. *Te.* *daṇḍa* ceyi upper arm. *Kol.* (Kin.) *daṇḍa* id. *Nk.* *daṇḍ*, *daṇḍ* id. *Pa.* *daṇḍa* id. *Go.* (A. Y.) *daṇḍ*, (G. Ma. Ko.) *daṇḍa* id. (*Voc.* 1834); (ASu.) *daṇḍ* id. *Koṇḍa* *daṇḍa* id. *Kuwi* (Su.)

*daṇḍe* id. / Cf. Skt. *dar-daṇḍa*-, *bāhu-daṇḍa*- a long arm. DED (S) 2476.

3049 *Ta.* *taṇṭal* chief of a small vessel or ship. *Ma.* *taṇṭal* a native ship-officer, tindaḷ. *Ka.* *taṇḍē* master of a boat, tindaḷ. *Tu.* *taṇḍē*, *taṇḍē* captain of a native vessel, boatman. tindaḷ. *Te.* *taṇḍēlu* = tindaḷ or boatswain. / Cf. Mar. *tāḍel* id. DED 2477.

3050 *Ta.* *taṇṭavāḷam* cast iron, iron rail, girder. *Ka.* *tāṇḍavāḷa* cast iron. DED 2478.

3051 *Ta.* *taṇṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to take pains, try hard. *Ma.* *daṇḍam* hard labour; *daṇḍikka* to work hard; *daṇḍippu* hard work and its result, expertness. / ? < Skt. *daṇḍa*-. DED 2479.

3052 *Pa.* *taṇḍ-* to pull. *Ga.* (Oil. S.<sup>3</sup>) *tiṇḍ-* id.; (S) *tiṇḍ-* to pull a cart, as oxen. *Go.* (Tr.) *taṇḍānā* (to extract oil); (L.) *tendānā* to pull off; (various dialects) *taṇḍ-*, *tend-*, *tend-* to take out, take off, remove (*Voc.* 1515); (ASu.) *tend-* to take out, remove; draw (water). DED (S) 2480.

3053 *Tu.* *tandely* cudgel, club. *Te.* *tannu* to kick; *n.* a kick. *Kol.* (Kin.) *taṇḍ-*, (Pat., p. 135) *tandeng* to kick. *Nk.* *taṇḍ-* id. *Go.* (Ma.) *tan(d)-*, (S.) *tan-* to beat, play on drum; (Pat.) *tanāna* to beat; (Ko.) *tand-* to kick (*Voc.* 1650). *Koṇḍa* *dand-* (-it-) to kick, beat. DED (S) 2481.

3054 *Ta.* *taṇṭu* (*taṇṭi*-) to collect, levy, recover (as debts, rents, taxes, etc.); ? *taṇṭam* tax. *Ma.* *taṇṭuka* to obtain; (Kauṭ.) *taṇṭuka* to collect. *Ko.* *taṇḍ-* (*taṇḍy-*) to win in contest or strife; (debt) is paid; pay off (debt); *daṇḍ-* (*daṇḍy-*) to work off (a debt); keep up with a person. *To.* *toḍ* (*toḍy-*) to have ability or strength to, be capable of. *Ka.* *taṇḍakāra* one who amasses, man who has a large amount of. *Tu.* *daṇḍ(i)yuni* to put forth the hand to receive anything. *Te.* *taṇḍu*, (K. *also*) *daṇḍu* to collect or demand (as money due); *taṇḍalu* collections of money. DED (S) 2482.

3055 *Ta.* (*lex.*) *taṇṭu* army, troops. *Ma.* *taṇṭu* detachment, troop. *To.* *toḍ* army. *Ka.* *taṇḍa* mass, multitude, crowd, troop, company, party. *Tu.* *taṇḍu*, *taṇḍa* multitude, crowd, host, army. *Kor.* (T.) *teṇḍi* herd. *Te.* *taṇḍa* caravan, herd, troop, encampment; *daṇḍu* army, multitude; (K.) *taṇḍamu* group, troop, flock. / Cf. Apabhraṃsa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *taṇḍaa*- a group, party, assemblage; Mar. *tāḍā* a train or line (as of cattle), troop, party, company. DED (S) 2483.

3056 *Ta.* *taṇṭu* stalk, stem; *taṭṭu*, *taṭṭai* stalk of grain; (Tinn.) *tate* stalk. *Ma.* *taṇṭu* stem, stalk. *Ko.* *taḍ*, *taṇḍ* stem of plant, trunk of tree. *To.* *toḍ* trunk of tree. *Ka.* *daṇṭu*, *daṇḍa* stalk. *Koḍ.* *taḍi* trunk (of tree, body). *Tu.* *daṇṭu* the stalk of certain grains and vegetables; any potherb, as spinach; *daṇḍu* stalk, as of a plantain leaf; (B-K.) *daḍḍu* short stubble left after reaping. *Te.*

danṭu the stalk of great millet, etc.; the pith of a plantain tree and the like. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 43) denḍe stalk. *Kui* danḍi id. / Cf. Skt. *tanḍaka*- trunk of a tree; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5527, \**danṭha*-, etc. (Pa. *dāṇḍa*, Ga. (P.) *dāṇḍa*, Kuwi (Su.) *dāṇḍa* sugarcane < Halbi *dāḍā* or other IA source). DED(S) 2484.

3057 *Ta. taṇṭu* lute. *Ma. taṇṭi* a musical instrument. DED 2485.

3058 *Ta. taṇṭu* tube, anything tubular, bamboo receptacle. *Ma. taṇṭu* what is long and hollow. DED 2486.

3059 *Ta. taṇṭai* hollow anklet, a silver ornament put round the feet of horses; *taṇṭai* a tinkling anklet. *Ma. taṇṭa* a foot-ornament of women. *Ka. taṇḍe* id. *Tu. taṇḍe* a silver anklet. DED 2487.

3060 *Ta. taṇṭai* a kind of small wreath. *Ka. danḍe, danḍi* garland, wreath. *Te. danḍa*, (Inscr.) *dopḍa* id. DED 2488.

3061 *Ta. tattaram* tremulousness, quivering, overhastiness, flurry; *tattai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be greatly agitated. *Ma. tattaram* precipitation, agitation. *Ka. tattara, tattari, tattala, taratara* perplexity, confusion, embarrassment. *Te. tattara, tattaramu, taratara* id.; *tattarincu, tattarillu, tattara-padu* to be perplexed, confused, embarrassed; *daddaru, daddarillu* to be alarmed, perplexed. *Br. tatarang, tatarenging* to struggle convulsively. DED(S) 2489.

3062 *Ta. tattu* (*tatti*-) to leap, jump, skip, hop, go by leaps and jumps, move by jerks and starts (as cockroaches), jump over, measure as in pacing; *n.* springing forward, hopping, moving by jerks, anxiety, peril, misfortune, mistake, error. *Ma. tattuka* to trip, hop (as a frog), skip along, walk lightly; *caus. tattikka*. *Ko. tat* inauspicious time; ? *tatpotn* with a sudden starting up from sleep. *Ka. tattu* tripping, stumbling, peril, misfortune. DED(N) 2490.

3063 *Ta. tattai* parrot, parakeet, *Palaeornis*. *Ma. tatta* parrot. DED 2491.

3064 *Kür. tatxā* tongue. *Malt. taṭe* id. DED 2492.

3065 *Kür. tadrnā* to stop weeping or groaning; fig. applied to rain; *tadāba'anā* to console, dry the tears of, appease. *Malt. tathwe* to quench; be quenched, as fire.

3066 *Ta. tantanav-eṇal* onom. expr. of stamping sound. *Ma. tantināti* humming a tune. *Ka. tandānatāna, tandanāna, tandānatāna* sounds used in beating time in music. *Tu. tandana* an unmeaning sound used in humming a tune. DED 2493.

3067 *Ta. tantai* father; *entai* my father, our father, my elder brother; my master, lord; *nantai* (Caldwell<sup>3</sup>, 398) our father; *nuntai*, *untai* your father; *aṅantai* father of *Aṅān*; *āntai* father of *Ātan*; *puṅantai* father of *Puṅān*. *Ma. tanta* father, also of animals. *Ka. tande* father. *Te. taṇḍri*, (inscr.) *taṇṭri* id. *Pa.*

*tend* id. *Koṇḍa taṇṭri* father (only in invocation; *āgas taṇṭri* sky-father!). *Kui taṇṭi* (*pl. taṇṭeru*) father. *Kuwi* (S. Isr.) *taṇṭi* id. DED (S, N) 2494.

3068 *Ta. tapu* (? -pp-, -tt-) to perish, come to an end, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy; *taputi* ruin, death; *tappu* (*tappi*-) to die; *tava* (-pp-, -nt-) to cease; *tavaru* (*tavari*-) to die; *tavu* (? -v-, -nt-, or -pp-, -tt-) to shrink, be reduced, be ruined; *taval* diminishing, decreasing, failure, death, poverty; *tavvu* (*tavvi*-) to lessen, decrease, shrink, perish, decay, waste away; *n.* shrinking, perishing, decay; *tāvu* (*tāvi*-) to perish, decay (usually in neg forms), be removed, disappear; *n.* ruin; *tā* decay, destruction, fault, blemish, defect, deficiency. *Ko. tav* (*tat*-) to die; *tavi-r* (< *tav-ayr*; *tavr*- < *tav-arc*-) to kill; *ta-v* death, corpse, funeral; *ta· pay, ta· vay, ta· vi* house where there is a death; *ta· na· r* place where corpse is cremated. ? *To. to-n* the deceased (e.g. *to-n* mox the dead boy, *to-n wiṣe-n* the deceased Wiṣe-n). *Ka. tavalisu* to destroy, cause to droop or fade; *tavir, tavil* want, poverty, trouble; *tavisu* to cause to decrease or be diminished, make an end of, destroy, remove; *tavu* to decrease, be diminished, waste away, come to an end, perish, diminish (*tr.*), destroy; *n.* decrease, destruction, ruin, drooping, depressed or humble state; *tavuge* decrease, end; *tavuṅku* = *tavu vb.*; *tavuṅkal* diminution, ruin; *tave* to decrease, wane, be insufficient; *tagusi* decrease, want, deficiency; (PBh.) *tappudu* it will be wasted, it will perish, wane, decrease, come to an end. DED(S, N) 2495.

3069 *Ta. tapukk-eṇal* expr. signifying haste, rashness, etc., as in falling. *Ko. daba-r in* (*id.*), *daba-l in* (*id.*) to make sound of body falling in a heap on to ground from a height; *daba-rn* with noise *daba-r*; *daba-l(n)* with noise *daba-l*; *dabakn* with noise of falling crashingly or floppily; *dap dop in* (*id.*) to make repeated noises of falling or beating, or of a body thrashing about; *dop dap in* (*id.*) to make bumping noise of sexual intercourse; *dop in* (*id.*) to make noise of falling; *dopn, dobn* with noise of falling or of beating; *doba-r in* (*id.*) to make noise of (pots, body) falling with a crash; *doba-rn* with noise *doba-r*; *doba-r daba-r in* (*id.*) to make noise of thrashing about while struggling; *dobakn, dopakn* with noise of falling with a crash. *To. pa-* top the river's noise of waves beating (in song; *TS pa-* tob is misprint; for *pa-*, see 4318). *Ka. tapakkane* all at once, slapdash; *tappane, teppa* quickly, suddenly, all at once; *dap, dop* sound in imitation of the fall of heavy bodies, and of smart slapping; *dappane* with the sound of *dap*; *doppa* sound imitating that of a heavy body suddenly falling or knocking against anything; *doppane* with the sound *doppa*; *daba* sound in imitation of the falling of heavy bodies, the slapping of blows, the pattering of running feet, the audible palpitation of the heart; *dabakku* sound in

imitation of that produced by the falling of bundles or persons, or that produced by stones falling into mud; *dabakkane* with the sound of *dabakku*; *dabbane* suddenly and with the sound *daba*; *dab* sound produced by the sudden falling of heavy bodies; *dabbane* with the sound of *dab*. *Tu. dabakka* suddenly, headlong; *dabadaba* palpitation of the heart; *dabba* noise of anything falling into water. *Te. teppunā* quickly, at once; *dabbuna* with a loud noise; quickly, promptly; *dabadaba* sound made by knocking, walking quickly, pattering as of rain. *Go. (Ma.) topne* quickly (*Voc.* 1805). *Pe. tapp inji* suddenly. *Kuwi* (S.) *toppe, tobbe, tobbonga* quickly; (Isr.) *dapre'e* suddenly; *dabri* quickly, fast. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 29, for an early etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6170, \**dab-*. DED(S) 2496.

3070 *Ko. dapm* (*obl. dapt-*) stoutness, thickness; *dabar, dabal* stoutness of body. *Ka. dappa, doppa* thickness, stoutness, coarseness; *dappane, dappanna, dappāne, doppāne* thick, stout, coarse. *Tu. dappa* thickness; thick, stout. *Te. dappamu* thick, close-woven; thickness. DED(N) 2497.

3071 *Ta. tappu* (*tappi*-) to err, mistake, blunder, fail, be useless, go wrong, be omitted, escape, be rescued, be lost; *n.* fault, error, mistake, misdemeanour, slip, failure, lie, falsehood, deception, escape, flight, slipping away; *tapātu* mistake; *tappal* fault, mistake, crime; *tapparai* lie, falsehood, deception, fault, wrong, irregularity, error (< *Te. dab-barā*); *tappi* (-pp-, -tt-) to escape, get free; *tappitam* blunder, mistake, error, wrong; *tavaru* (*tavari*-) to slip, trip, fail, miscarry, prove abortive, be unsuccessful, fail in duty, transgress, sin, stray, lose the way, err, mistake, blunder; *n.* mistake, error, blunder, failure, fault, delinquency. *Ma. tappu* blunder, error, mistake, being missing, something missing; *tappuka* to escape; *tappal* mistake; *tappikka* to allow to escape. *Ko. tap-* (*tapy-*) to make mistake, be lost, escape; *tapc-* (*tapc-*) to make to escape; *tap* mistake, a fine; *tavr-* (*tavri-*) to make mistake, transgress against, omit, be absent. *To. top-* (*topy-*) to postpone, fail to come; escape, give slip to; *tops-* (*topsy-*) to fail (to do); make to escape; *topc-* (*topc-*) to escape; deliver from danger; *top* a fine; sin. *Ka. tappu* to make a false step, trip, slip, deviate, commit an error, mistake or blunder, be missed, lost, fail to happen, disappear, be passed; *n.* tripping, slipping, erring, missing, a slip, error, mistake, blunder, an impropriety, fault, misdemeanour; *tappal* stumbling, erring, missing; *tappuvike* erring, etc., missing; *tappisu* to cause to miss, cause to pass by or not to fall into, let slip, leave undone, interrupt, do without, deviate, swerve, evade, elude, avoid, escape, run away; *tappita* fault; *tabbarisu* to slip, stumble. *Koḍ. tapp-* (*tappi*-) to escape; *tappi* a mistake. *Tu. tappu* fault, mistake, offence, crime; *tappuni* to mistake, err, sin, miss, escape, slip, fail; *tappāvuni* to

cause to err, evade, extricate; (B-K.) *tattu, tatti* missed, failed (participle of *tappu*). *Te. tappu* error, mistake, blunder, fault, crime; erroneous, incorrect, wrong, bad; *vb.* to miss, fail, err, go wrong, transgress, violate, break; *tappudu* erring, escaping; *tappincu* to extricate, free, save, remove; *tappa* except, but, save; *tappaka* surely, certainly, unfailingly; *tappitamu* fault, offence, shortcoming; *dab-barā* a lie; false, dishonest; (K.) *dabbu* to lie; *n.* deceit, lying. *Koṇḍa tap-* (*-t*) to miss or fail, falter, fail to fulfil one's promise. *Kui dapa* lie; false. *Kuwi* (S.) *tappu* kinai to misdo; *tappa hannai* to fail; (Isr.) *tap-* (*-it*-) to go astray; *tapu* wrong, sin, error. DED(S, N) 2498.

3072 *Ta. tappu* (*tappi*-) to grope, feel about. *Ma. tappuka* id.; *tappal* groping; *tappikka* to make to grope. *Tu. tabbuni* to feel, grope. ? Cf. 3025 *Ta. taṭavu*. DED(S) 2499.

3073 *Kol. tap-* (*tapt-*) to put (spell on buffalo), turn upside down (*bo-ḍla tō*), jump down (*urki tō*). *Nk. tap-* to put. *Nk. (Ch.) tap-* to make to lie down, add (fuel), put on (shirt). *Pa. tapp-* to put, plant (seeds), (cow) gives birth. *Ga. (P.) tap-* to put, add (salt, etc.) to food. DED(S) 2500.

3074 *Ka. tabbarisu* to be overcome by terror, grief, etc., be amazed or bewildered; *tabbibbu* state of being overcome by terror, etc., bewilderment, maze. *Tu. tabbibbu, tapputippu, tabbudibbu* distraction, confusion, variation, difference; irregular. *Te. tabbibbu* faltering, confusion, embarrassment. DED(S) 2501.

3075 *Ta. tappu* (*tappi*-) to strike, beat, kill; *tappai* a blow. *Ka. dabbe, debbe, dabbe, debbe* a blow, stroke. *Te. dabbadincu* to slap; *deba* blow, stroke, attack. *Pa. tapp-* to strike, kill; *taṭor* slap. *Ga. (S.) debba* cut, blow (< *Te.*). *Go. (Mu.) tapri* a slap (*Voc.* 1658). *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *tap-* to strike, hit. *Kuwi* (F.) *tapūr* vecal to slap. (Pa. *taṭor, Go. tapri, Kuwi tapūr* < IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6091.) DED(S) 2503.

3076 *Ta. tappai* bamboo splints for a broken bone, bamboo splits for roofing. *Ka. dabbe, debbe, dabbe, debbe* a slip, slit, split, strip, esp. of a bamboo, the half of a split bamboo; (Hav.) *dambe* slice of bamboo, arecanut, etc., used to lead water. *Tu. dabbu* a crack, break; *dabbē, debbē* a splinter, slip of bamboo, etc.; cracked, split; *dabbelu* a split, cleft, chink; cracked, split; *dambē* the hollow slip of a palm or bamboo used as a drain. *Te. (B.) dabba* a slip, strip, piece of split wood, slice, thin rafter. DED(S) 2504.

3077 *Tu. tabakuni* to desire, wish, covet, be allured, enticed, tempted; *tabepuni* to long, eagerly desire. *Te. tamaka-padu* to be eager, impatient, hurry, be enamoured; *tamakamu* eagerness, impatience, hurry, haste, love, desire; *tamaki* one who is eager

or impatient, one who is enamoured, a lover; tamakincu to hurry, hasten; tami love, desire. DED 2505.

3078 *Ta. tamar* hole in a plank, commonly bored or cut; gimlet, spring awl, boring instrument; tavar (-v-, -nt-) to bore a hole; *n.* hole in a board. *Ma. tamar* hole made by a gimlet; a borer, gimlet, drill. ? *Ko. tav-* (tavd-) to butt with both horns, gore. *Tu. tamiru* gimlet. *Te. tamire*, (VPK) tagire the pin in the middle of a yoke. DED(S) 2506.

3079 *Ta. tamarattai Averrhoa carambola. Ma. tamaratta* id. *Te. tamarta* id. Cf. 3171 *Ka. däre-huñi*. DED(S) 2507.

3080 *Ta. tamig* Tamil language, the Tamils, the Tamil country; *tamigan* a Tamilian. *Ma. tamig* Tamil language. *To. tobiñ* id. *Ka. tamiga*, *tambağa* id. *Tu. tamuñu*, *tamuñu*, *tambuñu* Tamil. / Cf. Skt. *draviḍa*, *dramiḷa*, *draviḍa*. DED 2508.

3081 *Ta. tamukkam* place where elephants are sent together to battle; summer house, royal pavilion, as the Nayak building at Madura. *Ma. tamukkam* place where elephants fight. *Ka. tamaṅga*, *tavaṅga*, *tavaṅga* platform, stage. *Te. tamagamu* platform, (B.) tabernacle or summer house, having no walls but a roof on pillars. / Cf. Skt. *tamaṅga*- platform; Pkt. *tamaṅga*- id. DED 2509.

3082 *Ta. tappaṭṭam* small drum, tomtom; *tappaṭṭai*, *tappaṭṭam* a kind of drum. *Ma. tappaṭṭa* tabret, cymbal; *tammipṭam* large drum, tambourine. *Ko. tabaṭk* a big, flat drum. *To. tomk/tobk* wad- to beat drum, publish by drum (< Badaga; for wad-, see 4252). *Ka. tambaṭa*, *tambaṭe*, *tapaṭe*, *tappaṭe*, *tabaṭe*, *tamaṭe*, *tammaṭa*, *tammaṭe* large tambourine beaten with sticks. *Tu. tambaṭa*, *tambaṭe*, *tammaṭe* tambourine, war-drum; *tambaṭa* a large drum; *tamaṭe*, *tabiṭe* tambour, a little drum. *Te. tammaṭamu* large drum; *tappaṭa* a kind of drum; *tamuku* drum, tambourine. *Nk. tappa* id.; *tappaṭe* small drum. DED(S) 2510.

3083 *Ta. tampal* hardening of ricefields after heavy rain. *Te. dammu* mud, mire, wet ground, (K. also) irrigation; *dampa-nāgali*, (VPK) *dampa-nāgali* plough used in wet fields. DED(S) 2511.

3084 *Ka. tambuṭṭu* flour of raw rice mixed with milk or water, jaggery, etc. (*biṭṭu* < *piṭṭu* flour, food). *Koḍ. tambuṭṭu* flour of fried rice, pulped with plantain, coconut, and gingili seed, and eaten with ghee (*puffi* any preparation of rice, wheat, etc., except curry and rice). DED 2512.

3085 *Ta. tampi* younger brother or male parallel cousin; *empi* my younger brother; *numpi*, *umpi* your younger brother; (*Ciru-pāṇṇiruppatai* 239) *tamun* younger brother; *nampi* the elite among men, a term of endearment, (Caldwell<sup>3</sup>, 400) a title of inferior priests; *nampaṇ* = *nampi*; *nampiyāṇ* the title

of officiating temple-priests; *ampi* younger brother. *Ma. tampi*, *tampāṇ* younger brother; *nampi* Vaishnava priests, inferior brahmins, actors; *fem. nampicci*; *nampiyāṇ* a title of princes; the steward of a pagoda (*hon. nampiyāṇ*). *Ka. tamma* younger brother; *tammaḍi* an attendant on an idol. *Koḍ. tammaṇṇē* (voc. *tammayya*-<sup>n</sup>) younger brother; *nambi* a Malabar brahman. *Tu. tammaiya* an affectionate form of addressing a younger brother; *nambi* a Vaishnava priest. *Te. tammūdu* younger brother; (inscr.) *tabunru* (? for *tambunru*), (Inscr.) *tambul*, *tammu* id.; *tambala* a certain caste (Thurston, s.v., of temple priests), (B.) a caste of Saivite priests; *tambali* a member of that caste; (Inscr.) *tammadi*, *tammalavāru* priest of a Śiva temple; *nambi* a class of priests employed in Vaishnava temples. *Go. (Tr.) tammur*, (*hon.*) *tammurāl*, (Mu.) *tammur*, (Ma.) *tammoz*, (S.) *tammun* (pl. *tammur*) younger brother (Voc. 1662); (Koya Su.) *tammāl* id.; (Koya T.) *tammupḍu* (pl. *tammask*) id. *Koṇḍa tamberī* id.; *tamberśi* id. (referring to 3rd person). *Kui ambesa*, *tambesa* id. DED(S, N) 2513, DED 2514.

3086 *Ka. tamme* the soft part, as the lobe of the ear or gristle of the nose. *Tu. tommē* lobe of the ear. *Te. tammiya*, *tamme* id.; *tammanṭu* earring. *Kol. (Br.) tambak* lobe of the ear. *Pa. demma* id. DED(S) 2515.

3087 *Pa. tayal* (masc.), *tayaṭ* (non-masc.) light (in weight). *Kui teori* id.; *teori inba* to be light in weight. DED 2516.

3088 *Ta. tayir* curds, tyre, brain matter. *Ma. tayir* curds. / ? < Skt. *takra*- buttermilk mixed with water. DED 2517.

3089 *Ma. taykkuka* (tacc-), *takkuka*, *taikka* to strike. *Ko. tac-* (tac-) to kill (animal). *To. toc-* (toē-) to beat (or with 2322 *Ta. cati*). DED 2518.

3090 *Ta. taraku* brokerage, fee, commission to a middleman, discount allowed in cash payment; *taravu* id., tag; *tarakan* broker. *Ma. taraku* percentage, brokerage, customary deduction, paid mediation; *tarakan* broker. *Ko. targ* rent for use of buffaloes. *Ka. taragu* diminishing, wastage; customary deduction, brokerage, commission, fees called customs, small allowance or gratuity given by the seller, borrower of money, etc., to the broker; *taragade* wastage, loss, deficiency. *Te. tarūgu*, (K.) *tarugu*, *targu*, (K. also) *tarāku* to become less, diminish, decrease; *n.* deficiency, wastage, loss, wear and tear; *taruvu*, (K. also) *tarvu* to become less, decrease; (B.) *tarugu* brokerage or fees called custom; (B.) *taragu*, *taragari* broker; *tarapu* to remove, destroy, (K. also) lower, reduce, deduct. DED(S) 2519.

3091 *Ka. tarādu*, *tarūdu*, *taḍdu*, *toḍdu*, *torādu* testicle. *Tu. tarādu*, *tarḍu* the testicles. DED 2520.

3092 *Pe. (Kal.) darmu* ashes (< Mand.). *Mand. niy-darambu* id. (for *niy-*, see 3693).

*Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) *darmbu*, (F.) *darambu*, (S.) *dhambu* id. DED(S, N) 506.

3093 *Ko. dardarn* noise of dragging something along ground. *Ka. dara dara*, *jara jara* noise in dragging anything on the ground. *Tu. daradara* noise of dragging. DED(N) 2521.

3094 *Ta. tari* (-pp-, -tt-) to stop, stand still, rest, abide, stand firm, be firm, bear patiently, endure; *n.* abiding, tarrying, rest; *tarippu* staying, abiding, remaining, enduring, tolerating, etc. *Ka. tarahara* staying, exercise of patience, forbearance; *taraharisu* to be or become quiet or patient, be able to endure with patience, bear patiently, hold out patiently. *Tu. tariyuni* to stay, stop, tarry, delay. DED 2522.

3095 *Te. tari* churning; *tarikādu* one who churns; *tar(u)cu*, *traccu* to churn, (K. also) produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together; *traccana* churning. *Pa. (S.) terip-* (terit-) to churn. DED 2523.

3096 *Ko. tak Berberis tinctoria. To. tok* id. *Ka. (Lush.) tarike B. nepalensis*. DED 2524.

3097 *Ta. taricu* land lying waste or fallow; pebbles, pieces of metal put into anklet for tinkling; *taravai* waste or uncultivated land. *Ma. tari* grit, granule, sand, coarse bits, unbroken lumps; rough uncultivated; *tarutarē* rough, coarse; *tariṣu* lying waste or fallow. *Ka. taraku*, *tarakalu*, *torasalu* roughness of surface, unsmoothness, unevenness, grittiness, grit; *daraku* id., hoarseness; *tarasu* rough, uncultivated, fallow land; *tari* roughness, granule, grit; (Hav.) *doragu* rough, coarse. *Tu. daruduru*, (B-K.) *doragu* id. Cf. 2354 *Ta. caracara*. DED(S) 2525.

3098 *Ta. taru* (tār-, imper. tār; past tant-) to give to 1st or 2nd person (meaning: *Tolk. Coll.* 1. 29); *taruvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to bring. *Ma. taruka*, *tarika* (tār-, tā-, tann-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; *taruvikka* to cause to give. *Ko. ta-r* (ta-, ta-; tad-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; *tak-* (tak-) to make to give to 1st or 2nd person or to oneself. *To. to-r* (ta-, taṣ-, to-; tod-) to give to 1st or 2nd person or reflexive. *Ka. tar*, *tār* (tā-, tand-) to lead or conduct near, bring; give (Badaga has meaning 'to give to 1st or 2nd person'); *tariṣu*, *tarasu* to cause to lead or conduct near, cause to bring; *taru*, *taruvike*, *taruha* bringing. *Koḍ. tar-* (ta-; tapp-, tand-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; ? *tandī* an offer to marry a girl. *Tu. tarāvuni*, *tarpuḍuni* to cause to bring, send for, get, obtain. *Te. teccu* (tē-, tēr-) to bring, get, cause, produce, create; *teppincū* to send for, get down, obtain, procure; (K.) *-tencu* (-tē-, -tēr-) aux. with refl. meaning; to come (e.g. *canu-dencu* to come; *canu-dēka*, *canu-dēra* not coming). *Kol. ko-ta*, *ko-tar* imper. 2 sg. and 2 pl. of kor- to bring (cf. 2151 *Ta. kol*). *Go. (A.) tar*, (Y.) *tar-* (tat-), (Tr.) *tattānā* (impv. *tarā*), (M.) *tattānā* (impv. *tarā*), (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *ta-tar-* (tatt-) to bring. *Koṇḍa ta-* (-t-;

*neg. te?*-) id. *Pe. ta-* (tat-) id. *Mand. ta-* id. *Kui tapa* (tat-) id.; *n.* bringing. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *ta?*- (tat-), (F.) *tācali* (tāt-), (S.) *ta'nai* to bring. *Br. tining* (tir-, *neg. ti-*, present ē-[dial. tē-], imper. ēte, past tiss-) to give (for ēt-, see 872 *Ma. ēkuka*); *tiss* act of giving, generosity; *hatining*, *hatiring*, *hataring*, *hating* (*neg. hati-*, present hatē-, hatarē-, imper. hata, hatar, past hēs-) to bring, give birth to, think of doing something, attempt, intend (for ha-, see 296). For relationship between \*ta- and *Te.* forms with ē and *Br.* forms with i and ē, see *BDCG*, chap. 3, esp. § 3.21; cf. also 3418 *Kur. tainā*. DED(S, N) 2526.

3099 *Ta. tarukku* (tarukki-) to pound, break, pierce, injure, torment. *Ma. tarak-kuka* to deprive rice of its husk. DEDS 507.

3100 *Te. tarucu* to search, examine, investigate. *Pe. dāh-* (dāst-) to seek, search; *motion base dāska*. *Mand. dāh-* id. *Kui dahpa* (daht-) to seek, search for, desire, want; *n.* search, desire, longing. *Kuwi* (S.) *tāh'nai* to seek; *dāh'nai* to trace; *dah'* to search. *Kur. dājina* to guess, grope for. DED(S) 2567.

3101 *Ko. tava-ry* orphan. *To. tobe-ry* id. *Ka. (PBh.) taruvai* id.; (Kitt.) *tabbali*, *tabbali*, *tabli* state of child's being bereaved of its mother or parents; a wretched, mean or inferior person or thing. *Tu. tabbily*, *tabbuli* an orphan; low, vulgar, weak, infirm, cowardly, timid. DED 2502.

3102 *Ka. talapu*, *talupu* to reach, come to hand, be received, arrive; *talapisu* to cause to reach. *Tu. talapuni* to arrive, reach. DED 2528.

3103 *Ta. talai* head, top, end, tip, hair; *talaippu* beginning, ending, end or edge of cloth; *talaimai* leadership, pre-eminence; *talaivan* chief, headman, lord; *fem. talaivi*. *Ma. tala* head, top, point, extremity; *talakkam*, *talappu* top of tree; *talāṭi*, *talāṭu* top of tree, point, tip. *Ko. tal* head, top, above, superior; *talp* end (of stick, branch, rope, etc.). *To. tal* head, end, edge; *taṣ* superior division of ti-dairy; *taṣm* top; *taṣt* which is on top; *talp* tip (of stick, horn, penis); *taṣ-tip* platform (tip) against inner wall of house, where vessels, etc., are kept; *teṣamf-* (teṣamt-) to perform child's hair-cutting and naming ceremony (lit. to prepare head; for *-amf-*, see 162). *Ka. tale*, *tala* head, being uppermost or principal. *Koḍ. tale* end; ? *talami* hair of head or body; *t. kaṭe* a single hair (*kaṭe* a weed; see 1373). *Tu. tarē* head, top, hair of head. *Te. tala* head, hair of the head; top, end, front; place, side, quarter. *Kol. tal* head. *Nk. tal* (pl. -kuṭ) id.; (pl. -ṣū) honeycomb. *Nk. (Ch.) tal* head. *Pa. tel* id.; honeycomb. *Ga. (Ill.) tal*, (S.) *tallu* (pl. *talkil*) head. *Go. (A. Y. G. Mu.) talla* (pl. -ṇ), (Tr.) *talā* (pl. -hk), (W.) *talā*, (S.) *talla*, (M. Ko.) *tala* id. (Voc. 1688); (Tr.) *talā* (pl. *tallāṅ*) the part of the comb in which honey is stored; (Ma.) *talla* honeycomb (Voc. 1689). *Koṇḍa tala*



head. *Kui tlaṇu* (pl. *tlaṇka*) head, hair of head; *tlaṇberi*, (K.) *tlaṇeri* hair of head (cf. 4707). *Kuwi* (F.) *thrayū*, (S.) *trāyū*, (Su. P. Isr.) *trāyū* (pl. *trāka*) head; (D.) *tala* hair. *Malt. tali* hair of head. For the combination of meanings 'head' and 'honeycomb', cf. *Pe. pūki kapra* honeycomb (*kapra* head). DED(S) 2529, DED 2530.

3104 *Ka. tallana, tallara* agitation, amazement, alarm, fear, grief; *tallaniṣu* to be or become agitated from fear or amazement, be troubled, alarmed, anxious; *tallaṇka* embarrassment, fear, etc. *Tu. tallana* wavering, vexed. *Te. talladamu* agitation, commotion, anxiety, turmoil; *tallaṇṇu*, *tallaṇṇu*, *tallaṇṇu*, *tallaṇṇu*, *tallaṇṇu*, *tallaṇṇu* to be agitated or in a state of turmoil, commotion or anxiety; *tallaṇṇu* agitation, turmoil, commotion; *tallaṇṇu* to throw into a state of turmoil, agitation or anxiety. DED 2531.

3105 *Ta. talu* (talli-) to beat, crush. *Ma. tallu* a blow, stroke, beating; *talluka* to strike, beat; *tallikka* to cause to beat. *Tu. dalliyuni* to slap, beat. *Te. (Merolu) talgu* to strike. *Go. (Ko.) talg-* to strike, hit, hit the mark (*Voc.* 1686). Cf. 3130 *Ka. talisu*; the *Tu. Te. Go.* items with *l* in the two entries are uncertain of assignment as between \**l* and \**l*; meaning and stem formation have been followed, but such items as *Te. Go. talg-* still present difficulty. DED(S) 2532.

3106 *Ta. tava* much, intensely. *To. tof in-* (id-) to be perfect. *Ka. tave* abundantly, greatly, wholly, completely, exceedingly. DEDS 508.

3107 *Ta. tavaṇku* (tavaṇki-) to be hindered, impeded, be in distress, be dejected; *tavakkam* impediment, hindrance, destitution, delay; *tavakku* sense of shame; *tavaṇkam* sorrow, grief. *Tu. tamakē* delay, procrastination. *Te. tamaku* to hesitate, draw back; (K. B. also) fail, recede. DED 2533.

3108 *Ta. tavanai* limited time, fixed term for payment of a due or instalment, period of revenue collection, esp. of land tax. *Ma. tavana* a fixed time or term, an instalment. DED 2534.

3109 *Ta. tavaṇ* (-v-, -nt-) to creep, crawl (as infants, lizards, snakes), leap and flow (as waves), extend, traverse, spread on all sides; *tival* (tivaly-, tivant-) to move as on the ground. *Ma. taviṇka* to creep along. *To. tof-* (tof-) to go on all fours. *Ka. tevalu* to creep along on the ground. *Te. temalu* to set out, stir, get ready to go, go away, (K. also) slip, slide. DED(S) 2535.

3110 *Ta. tavalai* animals of the frog and toad variety; *tappalai*, (loc.) *tavakkalai* frog; (Tinn.) *tavakā*, (Ag.) *tavakkey* id. *Ma. tavalā* frog, chiefly in the grass. DED(N) 2536.

3111 *Ta. taviṇu* bran, minute particle. *Ma. taviṇu* bran. *Ka. taviṇu*, *taviṇu* id. *Koḍ. taviṇu* inmost skin of rice grains. *Tu. tauḍu*

bran, husk. *Te. taviṇu* bran. *Nk. (Ch.) taviṇu* chaff. DED(S) 2537.

3112 *Ta. taviṇu-kkoyyā*, *taviṇu-ccēṭi*, *taviṇu-pparam* hill guava, *Rhodomystus tomentosa*. *Ko. taviṇu* id. *To. taviṇu* id. *Ka. taviṇu* gooseberry bush of the Nilgiris, red myrtle, *R. tomentosa*. DED 2538.

3113 *Ta. taviṇ* (-v-, -nt-) to abstain, refrain, cease, become extinct, stay, abide, subside, abate, leave, separate from, forsake, shun, avoid, omit, renounce, give up, cease from; (-pp-, -tt-) to put away, remove, dispel, chase away, expel, exclude, discontinue, hinder, restrain; *taviṇu* abiding, staying, interruption, cessation, break; *taviṇu* except. *Ma. taviṇu* to be put aside; *taviṇka* to exclude, omit. *Ka. (HavS.) taviṇu* to drive away. *Tu. tauruni* to remove. DED 2539.

3114 *Ma. taṇayuka* to be worn out, rubbed (as a rope), ground (as a knife), be habituated, practised; *taṇakkam* practice, use; *taṇakkuka* to exercise, habituate, break in; *taṇekka* to rub down, grind (as sandal). *Ka. (Hav.) tale* to be worn out, rubbed; to rub (*tr.*). *Tu. tarepuni* to grind, rub, try, assay (metal); *tareyuni*, *tarevuni* to be rubbed off, abrade, wear away, become thin, wasted; *tarely* worn out; (D.N.S. Bhat, p. 13) *talēpuna* to rub. DED(N) 2541.

3115 *Ta. taṇal* (taṇalv-, taṇaṇr-) to glow, be very hot, burn, shine; *n. fire*, live coals, embers; *taṇali* fire; *taṇarci* heat, glow; *taṇali* live coals, embers, fire. *Ka. taṇalu* glowing coals. *Te. t(r)ampi* fire pit, heap of crowding cakes used as fuel; *tanuku* to burn (*intr.*). *Kol. tari-* (tarit-) (fire) burns; *tarp-* (tarapt-) to light (fire). *Nk. tar-* to catch fire; *tarp-* to set fire to, kindle. *Pa. tar-*, *tarv-* to be hot; *tarkip-* (tarkit-) to heat; *taruran* hot. *Go. (P.) kis tar-kamul* burning coals. *Go. (Tr.) tarmi* a glowing piece of wood ash; (G. Ma. S.) *tarmi*, (Ko.) *tarm* burning coal, ember; (A.) *tarmi*, (SR.) *tarmi* fire (*Voc.* 1683); (ASu.) *tarmi* id. ? *Kui dāva*, *dāba*, *jāva* live coal, embers (communication from P.S. Subrahmanyam). Possibly to be connected with 276 *Ta. aṇal*, etc., on the assumption of original initial \**c*-, \**t*-. DED(S) 2542.

3116 *Ta. taṇu* embracing; *taṇuval* a handful of ears of grain; *taṇuvu* (taṇuvi-) to clasp, embrace, hug, entwine; adopt as an opinion or course of life, treat kindly, make friendship, surround, compress, contain, keep within oneself, mix with, join, copulate; *n. embracing*, clasping, armful; *taṇu* embracing, uniting, women's dance with clasped hands; *taṇal* embrace, union. *Ma. tarukuka* to embrace, also of sexual embrace, hold fast. *Ko. dab-* (daby-) to put arms around; *tak-* (take-) to carry in arms under the cloak; *tak lap*, act of sitting on lap under cloak; *ka-l tek id-* (it-) to sit with feet crossed, throw in wrestling by hooking opponent's leg with one's own. *To. teṣkwiṇ-* (teṣkwiḍ-) to hug (cf. 2151 *Ta. kol*); *teṭṭ*, *seṭṭ* crook or

circle of arms. *Ka. taṇke*, *takke* an embrace, the amount of wood, etc., that can be grasped with the arms at once; *taṇkeysu*, *takkeysu* to embrace, etc.; *tarbu*, *tabbu* to embrace, clasp in the arms as a quantity of wood, etc.; *n. an embrace*, the amount of wood, etc., that can be taken in the arms at once; *tabbisu* to cause to embrace; *tekkē* embracing, an embrace, etc. *Koḍ. tabb-* (tabbi-) to embrace. *Tu. tarkopuni* to hold up in one's arms as a sick person; *tarely* holding up in the arms. DED(S) 2543.

3117 *Ta. taṇutapaṇ* ringworm. *Ma. tarutapam*, *taritapam* id., herpetic eruptions. DEDS 509.

3118 *Ta. taṇumpu* (taṇumpi-) to be scarred, bruised, marked, become practised, addicted; *n. scar*, cicatrice, bruise, weal, mark, impression, dent made in the skin, injury, blemish, stigma, defect in character. *Ma. taṇumpu* scar, callous spot as from a writing style, wart; *taṇampikka* to grow callous; *taṇampicavan* callous, unfeeling. *Ko. talṇ* (obl. *tal-*) swelling raised by a blow, weal. *Kui dali* an inflamed patch of skin, blotch; *dali inba* to be blotchy, spread in patches. *Malt. taḍa* scar, spot. DED(S) 2544.

3119 *Ta. taṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to sprout, shoot forth, thrive, grow luxuriant (as plants); (-pp-, -tt-) to flourish, thrive, grow luxuriantly (as plants), overflow with joy, be abundant (as a flood), multiply, grow, prosper (as a family, people, state); *n. sprouting*, sprout, shoot, spray, twig, bough with leaves, peacock's tail, fan, a kind of garland; *taṇai* sprouting, shooting, germinating, foliage; *taṇai* flourishing, thriving. *Ma. taṇa* shoot, green twig with leaves, fan, royal umbrella; *taṇekka* to shoot, sprout, thrive; *taṇappu* thriving condition; *taṇappikka* to make to thrive or prosper; *teṇuku* new leaves; *teṇukka* (trees) bud, sprout, thrive (as a house after misfortunes). *Ka. dale*, *dali* to become abundant as fruits, leaves, etc., on a tree, spread as smallpox or itch over the body; *dallisu* to spread widely, increase; *tare* parasol, umbrella. *Kui dalga* (dalgi-) to spread over a space, increase in extent, overspread, overcast; *n. extension*, a spreading over. ? *Br. trikk* to sprout, protrude; *trikk* sprouting, shoot. DED(S) 2545.

3120 *Tu. taṇka* lungs, liver; *saṇka* liver. *Kol. tarnguḍ* id. *Nk. tarnguḍ* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tang* id. *Pa. tarung* id. *Ga. (Oll.) taring* id.; (S.) *tapanil* (pl.) id. *Go. (A.) taraki*, (Tr.) *tanaki*, *tanēki*, (Ch.) *tanēki*, (Ph.) *tanaki*, (W.) *taraki*, (G. Mu.) *taraki*, *tarak*, (Ma.) *tand'ki*, (S.) *taraki*, (Ko.) *tarak* id. (*Voc.* 1678); (LuS.) *tudakee* the heart; (Koya Su.) *tanike* liver. *Koṇḍa taraki*, (BB also) *tanaki* id. *Pe. trākiṇ* (pl.) id. *Manḍ. trākeṇ* id. *Kui tlaḍa*, *trāḍa*, (K.) *trāḍanga* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *trā'na*, (Su.) *trā'na*, (Isr.) *trā'na*, (P.) *talla* id. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) tāḍya* = kloman- lung. DED(S, N) 2546.

3121 *Ga. (P.) taraki* earring (of females). *Go. (Tr.) tāri* lobe earring; (W. Ph.) *tāri* earring; (Ma.) *tāri* id. (female); (F.H.) *tāri* earring (*Voc.* 1710); (ASu.) *tāri* silver rings tied to hair at the back of the ear. *Kur. taraki* ear ornament of metal, shaped like the moon-crescent. ? *Ta. talukku* nose-jewel, small ornament worn in upper helix; (RS, p. 154, item 319) ear ornament. / Cf. *Skt. tāḍi*, *tāḍaṇka*, and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5747. DEDS(N) 510.

3122 *Te. t(r)avvu* to dig, excavate, scoop, unearth, stir up, bring to recollection; *travvaṇu* digging; *travvaṇu* to dig. *Kol. (SR) tavv-* id. *Nk. tavv-* id. *Ga. (P.) tals-* (rat, etc.) to scratch up earth. *Go. (Tr.) tarāṇā* to dig or scratch up, as pigs (*Voc.* 1680a); (W. Mu. G. Ko.) *tarāk*, (A. Y.) *tarāk*, (Ch.) *tarāk* to scratch; (Tr. Ph.) *tārkanā* to scratch a place where it itches (*Voc.* 1711); (ASu.) *tarāk* to scratch with fingernails; *tār-* to dig; ? (Ko.) *dēv* to scratch up earth (of rats) (*Voc.* 1593); (Koya Su.) *dēv* to dig (well). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *tār* (rat, etc.) to scratch up earth; ? (BB 1972) *reb-* to dig. *Pe. rav-* (-t-), *rov-* (-t-) to excavate earth, scoop out (pulp from gourd); *rava*, *rova* heap of excavated earth. *Manḍ. tār* to scrape off (bark); *rav-* to excavate; *rava* heap of excavated earth. *Kui tāra* (tāri-) to dig out, excavate, scratch out; *rāja* (raji-) to scratch up earth or dust; *n. scratching* up; (K.) *raṇ*, *raḍ* to dig. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tarj-* (-it-), *traj-* (-it-) to scratch up, as dog, fowl, etc.; (S.) *tarj-* to scratch; *rev-* (-it-) (Su.) to dig, excavate, (Isr.) to take out soil from hole. DED(S, N) 2547, DEDS(N) 837 (Su. 1973, p. 141; \**tar* > \**tra* > *ra*; ? cf. 3178), and from DED 2805.

3123 *Ta. tal* (taṭp-, taṭṭ-) to hinder, obstruct, stop, dam up; *talampu* floodgate, sluice. *Ka. tal* impeding, impediment, obstacle, delay; *tal-poy* to obstruct, impede, hinder, oppose; *taluvu* to stop, delay; *n. delay*; (Hav.) *talpu* to obstruct. *Tu. talepuni* to hinder, detain; (B-K.) *talpu* to interrupt, cause to stop. *Te. talupu* door. Cf. 3031 *Ta. taṭu*. DED(S, N) 2548.

3124 *Manḍ. tar-* (-t-) to strip off (bark). *Kur. talakhnā* to pull off, strip, peel, decorticate; (Hahn) *talkhnā* to sever, separate. *Malt. tale* to cut off. DEDS 511.

3125 *Ta. talatala* (-pp-, -tt-) to be brilliant, transparent, be sleek (as the body), plump; *talatalappu* brilliance; *tala-tal-ēnal* expr. of being brilliant; *talukku* (talukki-) to be bright, glitter, shine; *n. shining*, glittering, splendour. ? *Ko. tap tan in-* (id-) (surface, cattle's coat) shines; *tanānk in-* (id-) (surface) feels smooth and satiny. *Ka. talatala* brightness, gleam, glitter, sunrise; *talatalane*, *tapatane* gleamingly, flashingly; *talatalisu* to glitter, flash, shine; *talaku*, *taluku* shine, glitter, lustre, flash; *talakkane* flashingly, brightly; *talapa*, *talapu*, *talupu* splendour, lustre, shine; (PBh.) *talarpu*

diffusion of splendour. *Tu. talatala* glitter, lustre. *Te. talatala* glitter, lustre, brilliancy, shining; *talatalala* to glitter, glisten; *taluku* glitter, shining, lustre. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 30, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5549, \**tal-*, those items that mean 'glitter' or the like; the IA items show *t* by assimilation to \**l*. Cf. also Mar. *talapne* to shine, sparkle. DED (S, N) 2549.

3126 *Ta. tal-tal-ənal* expr. of bubbling, as boiling water. *Ka. talatalane, talapalane* with a briskly bubbling noise in boiling; *talapala* the noise of bubbling water or the brisk bubbling up of water in boiling; *dal* sound in imitation of that of boiling. *Tu. talapala* a bubbling noise. DED 2550.

3127 *Ta. talar* (-v-, -nt-) to droop, faint, grow weary, enfeebled, infirm, or decrepit, grow slack, become relaxed as a tie or grasp, become flabby from age, suffer, lose one's vitality; *n.* slackening; *talarcci, talartti* slackness, looseness, flexibility, weakness, infirmity, faintness, languor, depression, laziness, remissness; *talavru* growing slack, relaxing, faintness, weakness, depression, sorrow; *talarttu (talartti-)* to loosen (*tr.*); *talatala* (-pp-, -tt-) to become loose, as a cloth worn upon the person. *Ma. talaruka* to relax, slacken, be allayed, grow faint, weary; *talarecca* slackness, weariness, faintness; *talarkka, talarttuka* to moderate, abate. *Ko. talar* (-*tal*-ry-) to take rest. *Koq. tale-* (*talav-*, *taland-*) to become weak; *talat-* (*talati-*) to make weak, exhaust. *Tu. talabala, talamala* exhaustion, weariness; *dajabala, dalankè* loose. *Malt. talqro* tender, delicate, weak. DED 2551.

3128 *Ta. talampu (talampi-)* to stagger, totter; *tallaju (tallaji-)* id. *Ka. talar* to move, tremble, totter, move on or forward, start off, set out, depart; *n.* moving, trembling, tottering; *talarcu* to go away from a place, start, depart; *teral* to move, stir, tremble, shake, quiver, move forward, go, set out, depart; *teralike, teralke* moving, etc.; *teralicu, teralcu* to cause to move or tremble, cause to go away, etc. *Tu. talabala, talamala* alarm, agitation. *Te. taralu* to set out or start; *taralu* to move, shake; *taralu* id., (K. also) be agitated, disturbed; *teralu* to start, set out, boil; *terlu* to boil, bubble up as water; (K.) *teral(u)cu* to remove, stir, cause to go; *talaku* to move, fear; *n.* motion, fear. *Konda terli* (-t-) (water) to boil excessively. *Manq. dalka-* to tremble. Cf. 3253 Nk. (Ch.) *tirg-* / Cf. Skt. *tarala-*. DED(S) 2552.

3129 *Ka. talavara, talara, talari* watchman, beadle. *Tu. talavare* village watchman. *Te. talari* watchman. / Cf. Skt. *talara* (ka-), *talavarga-* city guard (*Bṛhatkathakośa*; *Udayasundarīkathā* 75); Pkt. *talara-* town watchman; Mar. *talvar* an officer of a village; *taral* a man of low caste whose duty it is to protect a village. DED(S) 2553.

3130 *Ka. talisu* to pound, beat, deprive rice of its bran by pounding. *Tu. talpuni* to thresh as paddy; *talv* threshed, beaten; (B-K.) *talpu* to knock, shake off. *Go. (Tr.) dalsana* to pound (with fists or club), thresh with a flail; (Ph.) *dalsana, dolsana*, (SR.) *dalsana* to pound (Voc. 1851). Cf. 3105 *Ta. talu*, and see note there. / Cf. Apabhramśa (*Mahapurāṇa*) *talappa-* a stroke, slap with the palm. DED(S, N) 2554.

3131 *Ta. talir* (-pp-, -tt-) to shoot forth, sprout, put forth leaves, flourish, prosper, rejoice; *n.* sprout, tender shoot; *talirppu* sprouting. *Ma. talir* bud, new leaf, shoot; *talirkka* to bud, sprout, get fresh leaves; *talirppu, talirmma* budding. *Ko. tayl* breed of cattle. *Ka. talal* to bud, sprout, shoot; *talj* to shoot, sprout, put forth leaves; *n.* race, family, stock, breed; *talj* to shoot, sprout, put forth leaves; *n.* young shoot, sprout, new leaf or new leaves. *Tu. taliru* sprout, bud. *Te. tararu* to bloom, shine, thrive; *taliru* a sprout, shoot; *talirucu* to sprout, shoot, bloom. *Kuwi (Isr.) dal-* (-it-) to blossom. Cf. 3362 *Ta. tulir*. DED 2555.

3132 *Ta. talukku (talukki-)* to smear, rub in. *Ka. talku* to smear or anoint the body with an unguent; *n.* state of being anointed. DED 2556.

3133 *Ta. talai* (-v-, -nt-) to fasten, bind, chain; (-pp-, -tt-) id., to entangle, confine, restrain; *n.* fastening, cord, rope; *talaiyam* bonds, fetters; *taṭku (taṭki-)* to bind, enchain. *Ma. talā* fetters, foot-rope for climbing palm trees; *talikka* to fetter, shackle; *talappu* fettering. *To. tole* sp. plant from whose bark string is made. *Ka. tal* to be joined, intertwined, yoked; *taṭe* a tie, tether; *talji* connexion, association, company; *dale* to join by sewing together, seam. *Koq. tale, dale* loop of rope, noose. *Tu. talē* rope for climbing palm trees; *talji* intercourse, association; *saṭe* a sling, snare. *Te. talugu*, (B.) *talugu* tether or halter for cattle; (*VPK*) *tal(u)gu, tagulu, tolu, taluvu, tanugu* id.; ? *tal(u)cu* to twist, twine. ? *Br. taling* to tie up, bind, bewitch, build, construct (embankment); become congealed, gather (of clouds) (? < \**talp-* or \**talv-*, with elision of -*l*-). DED (S, N) 2557.

3134 *Ka. talli* calumny, slander; (Hav.) *tarale* slander. *Tu. talli* id., defamation; *taralē* id., backbiting, tale-bearing. DED 2558.

3135 *Ta. talļu (talli-)* to push, force forward, shove away, expel, reject, dismiss; be removed, be lost, fail; *n.* pushing, rejecting. *Ma. talluka* to push, thrust, reject, cast off; *tallal* pushing, rejection; *tallu* thrust, push. *Ko. tal-* (*tal-*) to push, outcaste. *To. tol-* (*toly-*) to push. *Ka. talļu* to push, shove away, thrust, drive, throw, reject, dismiss, heave; *n.* pushing, etc. *Tu. talluni, talluni* to push in, press through. *Te. talāgu* (allomorph *talā-*), *talgu*, (K. also) *talūgu* to be lost or removed;

remove; (K. also) way to be cleared of crowds. DED 2559.

3136 *Ta. tallai* mother. *Ma. talla* id.; *talla-viral* thumb, great toe. *Te. tal(i)ji* mother; original, first, principal, chief, main. *Pa. tal* mother; *tal vanda* thumb. *Go. (Mu.) tallur* mother of animals or birds, hen which has laid eggs more than once; *tallur pen* a female deity; (Ma.) *tallog* mother, female of animals; (M.) *talur* female of animals; *talur kor* hen (Voc. 1690); ? (Tr. W. Ph.) *talji*, (Ch. D. Ma.) *talji*, (G.) *talal* cow; (G.) *talji* id., female of animal (Voc. 1489). *Konda tali* mother (invocatory; e.g. *būmi tali* mother earth!); *adj.* female (prefixed to certain animal names; e.g. *tali kōḍi* she-buffalo); (BB) *taṭi* female of animals. *Pe. tarji* mother. *Kui taḍi* mother, woman, female; *tali* female bird or animal, hen. *Kuwi (Su.) tali* female of animals; (S.) *talli* id.; mother; *talli wamsu* thumb; (F.) *tali wvānjū* id. DED(S) 2560.

3137 *Ka. (Hav.) talje* wooden handle, as of an axe. *Tu. (B-K.) talje* id.

3138 *To. toṭ-* (*toty-*) to slap. *Te. (K.) taraju*, *taratu* to whip; *n.* whip, whipping. *Manq. teh-* (-t-) to strike. *Kuwi (F.) tassali* to slap. DED(S) 2561.

3139 *Go. (Ma.) taral(i)* bark coat; (Grigson, p. 336) *tāghali* a raincoat made of strips of retted bark of the tree *Kydia calycina* (Voc. 1679). *Konda tarla* big container made of *ada (Bauhinia racemosa)* leaves and conical in shape. *Kui taḍuri* a rain hat made of bamboo and leaves. *Kuwi (Tr.) tarla* leaf coat covering the back; (Isr.) *terla* rain cap made of leaves.

3140 *Ta. tarji* (-v-, -nt-) to be cut off, broken; (-pp-, -tt-) to lop, chop off, cut off; *n.* cutting off, wooden post, stake, weaver's loom, a kind of axe; *tarikai* a kind of axe, chisel. *Ma. tarikka* to cut down; *tarji* post, hedge-stake, stick, cutting, weaver's loom. *Ko. tayar-* (*tarc-*) to cut, using implement with one hand, cut path through jungle; *kati-r* (< *katy-tayr-*; *katrc* < *katy-tarc-*) to cut; *tary*, *tayr* fence-rails between which and the posts brush is filled in; *tayrgo-r* wattle-and-daub house-wall. *Ka. tarji*, *tare* to strip off, cut off, cut; *tarji* cutting, slaughter; stake, post, sharp knife or sword. *Koq. tarj-* (*tarip-*, *taric-*) to chop into small bits; (Shammugam) *tarip* cutting. *Tu. taripuni* to lop off, clear (jungle); *tajapuni*, (B-K. also) *sajapu*, *hajapu* to chop, cut in pieces. *Te. tarugu, targu, taruvu, tarvu* to slice, chop; *tarimena, taruvaḍi*, (B. also) *tarimidi, tarivini* lathe. *Kol. targ-* (*tarakt-*) to cut, cut off. *Nk. targ-* to cut. *Go. (Ch.) tarhutānā*, (Tr.) *taruhtānā*, (W.) *tarahānā*, (Hissop) *taruh sifānā* to sacrifice (Voc. 1677). *Manq. dē-* to cut (e.g. string). *Kuwi (Su.) dā-* (*dāt-*) (S.) *dā'nai*, (D.) *dre-* (-t-) to cut; (F.) *dācali* to cut with knife. *Kur. tārnā* (*tāryas*) to fell (tree), lop off (bough). *Malt. tare* to cut

down, fell; *tare* to break (as a stick), injure. Cf. 3437 *Ta. teṭi*. DED(S, N) 2562.

3141 *Ko. tarv-* (*tard-*) to become abraded by moving over rough surface or by having something rubbed over it; (*tart-*) id. (*tr.*). *Ka. tarji* to be chafed, abraded or grazed. DED 2563.

3142 *Ta. taru* (*taruv-*, *tarr-*) to wear tightly as a cloth, fasten; *taruvāy* occasion, particular juncture, crisis, rare opportunity, stage (as in life); *tarai* (-v-, -nt-) to rivet, drive in (nails); *tāru* putting on a cloth in the fashion of a divided skirt; *taram* opportune moment, time, turn; *taruṇam* right time, proper season. *Ma. tara* foundation, nailing, riveting; *taruka* to be tucked in before and behind; *tarayuka* to be fixed; *tarekka* to drive in, hammer, fasten; enter, be fixed; *tāru* wearing clothes tucked in; *taram* time, opportunity. *To. tar-* (*tarθ-*) to get stuck (in mud, difficulties); *tarf-* (*tarf-*) to make poor; *tel-* (*teṭ-*) to wrap (garment) tightly round waist, (cloth) binds (legs); *teṣor-* (*teṣoṭ-*) to place cover on oneself (or someone else) for sleeping (for or-, see 79 *Ta. aṭṭu* to put). *Ka. tarji* state of being joined, of being put in or down, fixed or settled; *taru* (*tatt-*) to join, approach, engage in; *n.* state of being joined or connected, of being fit, of being settled; *taru-vāy* order, succession; *taruṇa* fit or proper time. *Tu. tarapuni, tarpuni* to rivet, fasten firmly; be riveted, fixed. *Te. tarji* opportunity, proper time, season, occasion; *tarj-gonu* to endeavour, attempt; *tarjyu, tarjyā-badu* to approach; (K.) *tarupu* to join together, amass (wealth); *taruvāyi* subsequent time, sequence, sequel, what follows; *taruvāta* afterwards, subsequently, next; *taruṇamu* opportunity, time, season. *Kuwi (F.) dari* next (*adv.*). DED 2564.

3143 *Ta. taruku* (*taruki-*) to be hindered, checked, frustrated, stammer; *tarumpu* dam to stop a stream and turn it in a different direction. *Ka. tarubu, tarabu* to stay, stop; *tarumbu* id.; to stop (*tr.*), restrain. *Kuwi (P.) tamb-* (-it-) to stop; (F.) *tambali* to be silent; *taphali* to interrupt; *tapkali* to quiet; (S.) *tambinai* to be silent; (Isr.) *tamb-* (-it-) to be quiet, stop; *tap-* (-h-) to stop (*tr.*). DED 2565.

3144 *Ta. taruppu, tarippu* a white stone of inferior value. *Ka. tarapu, tarabu, tarupu* an inferior stone like a diamond. *Te. tarupu* an artificial diamond. DED(S) 2527.

3145 *Ta. tarai* (-v-, -nt-) to be or become bald; *taṭtai* baldness. *Ko. tarv-* (*tard-*) (head) becomes bald. *To. tar-* (*tarθ-*) to become bald; *tarf-* (*tarf-*) to make bald, pluck (hair, fowl); *tar maḍ* bald head. *Ka. taraṭa, taraṭa, taraju* baldness; bald. / Cf. Mar. *tarṭe* baldness. DED (S) 2566.

3146 *Go. (Tr.) tarcānā*, (Mu.) *tarç-* to scrape; (Ma.) *tarsk-* id., plane; (D.) *task-*, (Mu.) *tarsk-/tarisk-* to level, scrape (Voc. 1670). *Konda (BB) tarh-* (i.e. *tar-*) to scrape. *Pe. treh-* (*trest-*) id., plane, cut with adze.

*Manḍ. teh-* (-t-) to shave. *Kui tahpa* (taht-) to smooth off, level down, chip, scrape; *n.* act of smoothing off. *Kuwi* (Su.) *tah-* (tast-) to scrape, plane; (S.) *tah'nai* to engrave. DEDS 512.

3147 *Ta. tanai* a particle denoting quantity and time-limit, as *ittapai* (see 410). *Ma. tana* measure. *Ka. tanaka* until, as far as. *Te. danuka, dāka* until, up to, as far as, to. DEDS 513.

3148 *Ta. tannu* (tanni-) to approach. *Te. (K.) tanuku* to touch, reach, occur, befall, (fear) arises in mind; (Šaṅk.) *danuku* to touch, affect; (K.) *daniyu* to join, copulate; *daniyu* copulation. DED(S) 2568.

3149 *Kur. takā* air, wind, breeze; *tāgrnā* to blow (of the wind). *Malt. take* wind, air; *tāgare* to wave, undulate, fly with a waving motion as a sherd when thrown. *Br. tahō* wind. DED(S) 2569.

3150 *Ta. takku* (takki-) to come in contact, collide, strike against as a vessel on a rock, be severe in reproof, attack, assault, strike, beat, dash, pounce upon, charge; *n.* attack, assault, dash, blow, clash; *takkam* attack, assault, hit; *takkal* striking, attacking, charging; *tānku* to hit against, strike. *Ma. takkuka* to hit, touch, beat. *Ko. ta-k-* (ta-yk-) to touch with hand. *To. to-k-* (to-ky-) to touch (sacred bell in diary, of one who should not do so); shout with anger. *Ka. tāku, tāgu, tāngu* to come in contact with, touch, hit, strike or dash against, collide with, close with, attack; *n.* joining, touching; (PBh.) *tāpu* to hit, strike, attack. *Tu. tākuni* to hit, touch; *tāguni* id., to come in collision or contact with; *tāgavuni* to cause to touch; *tācuni, tāncuni* to come into collision. *Te. tāku* to touch, hit, attack, encounter, oppose in battle; *n.* combat, attack; *tākuḍu* touch, contact; *tākuḍala* encounter, meeting, coming together, collision, impact, shock; *tācu* to kick; *tāpu* a kick. DED 2570.

3151 *Pa. tāk-* to walk; *tākip-* (tākit-) to make to walk. *Ga. (Oll., S.) tāk-* to walk. *Go. (A. Y. Tr. W. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) tāk-* id.; *caus. (Tr.) tākstānā*, (W.) *tāksahtānā*; (Y.) *tākmaṣ* walking (Voc. 1695). *Pe. tāng-* (tānt-) to walk. *Manḍ. tāng-* id. *Kui tāka* (tāki-) id.; *n.* act of walking; ? (K.) *tāngu* (pl. *tākaka*) hoof. *Kuwi* (F.) *tākali*, (S.) *tākinai*, (Isr.) *tāk-* (-it-) to walk. ? Cf. 3177 *Ta. tāvu*. DED(S) 2571.

3152 *Kol. ta-k* father (always with preceding possessor); *ta-k* ammaner parents. *Nk. tāk, tāk-jaran* (j = dz) father; *amma tāk* parents. DED 2572.

3153 *Ta. tānku* (tānki-) to uphold, bear up, support, protect, guard, give shelter, endure, bear, assume, wear (as crown), delay, hinder, prevent, resist, ward off; *n.* bearing, supporting, support; *tānkal* supporting, enduring, bearing, delaying; *tānki* support, prop, defence, one who supports. *Ma. tānḥu* support, a vault, staff of a spear; *tānḥuka* to support,

keep, sustain; *tānḥal* support, reservoir; *tānḥikka* to make to support. *Ko. ta-ng-* (ta-ṅgy-) to support (burden), endure, make to escape from death or ill-treatment. *To. to-g-* (to-gy-) to support (burden); be stuck in branch; delay. *Ka. tāngu* to support, keep, sustain, bear up; *tāku* a support, a vault. *Koḍ. ta-ng-* (ta-ṅgi-) to lean (intr.); *ta-k-* (ta-ki-) id. (tr.); (Shanmugam) *tāng, tāk* leaning. *Tu. tāngu* a support, prop; *tānguni* to assist, help, prop, support, sustain; *tāngolipuni* to support; *tānkuni* to take care of, nourish, foster. Cf. 2427 *Ko. ca-k-*. DED(S) 2573.

3154 *Kol. (SR.) tāḍ-* to spread bedding; *tārekāḍ* bedding. *Nk. tāḍ-* to spread. *Ga. (S.) tāḍ-* to spread like a mat. *Go. (Tr.) tāḍānā* to spread out clothes, etc., build a nest; (Ph. A. G.) *tār-*, (M.) *tāḍānā* to spread; (Mu.) *tār-* to spread (cloth, mat, etc.), build nest; (Ma.) *tār* to spread, (bird) to build nest (Voc. 1706); (ASu.) *tār-* to spread the bed. *Kur. tāḍnā* to lengthen, elongate, draw or stretch out. *Malt. tāṅṅye* to spread out, stretch out; *tāṅṅre* to be spread out. DED 2574.

3155 *Ka. tāṭi* skin, bark. *Te. tāṭa* bark. DED 2575.

3156 *Ka. tāṭu* to strike against, touch, come in contact with, etc.; strike; (Hav.) *tāḍu* to butt with horns. *Tu. tāḍuni* to gore, butt; *tāḍu* goring; *tāḍely* act of goring or butting; *tāṭuni* to touch, hit, come into collision or contact with, quarrel, fight; *tāṭāvuni* to make collide, etc.; (B-K. also) *hāṅṅu* to collide. *Kor. (O.) tāṭi* to hit. *Te. tāṭincu* to pat, slap. Cf. 3039 *Ta. tāṭṭu*. DED(S) 2576.

3157 *Ta. tāṭṭam, tāṭṭu* fraud, deception; perplexity, confusion. *Ka. tāṭavaṭa* fraud, untruth. *Te. tāṭṭu* deceit, knavery; deceitful, knavish; *tāṭavaṭa, tāṭamaṭa* deceit; *tāṭamaṭincu* to deceive. DED(S) 2577.

3158 *Ta. tāṇṭu* (tāṇṭi-) to dance, skip, jump, leap across, jump over, cross, step over, transgress, surpass, excel; *n.* a leap, jump; *tāṇṭavam* leaping, jumping. *Ma. tāṇṭuka* to jump across; put into another place; *tāṇṭuka* to get over or through. *Ko. da-ṭ-* (da-ṭy-) to cross (mark, stream, mountain, road). *To. to-ṭ-* (to-ṭy-) to cross (boundary, etc.). *Ka. tāṇṭu* to jump, dance, leap, skip over, cross; *dāṭu, dāṇṭu* to jump, pass or step over, cross, ford, go beyond, exceed, transgress, pass away, expire; *n.* passing over, jump across, etc.; *dāṭisu, dāṇṭisu* to cause to pass over. *Koḍ. (Kar.) da-ṭ-* (-i-) to cross. *Tu. dāṇṭuni* to cross, ford, pass by. *Te. dāṭu* to leap, jump, cross over, pass over, go beyond, transgress; *n.* a leap, jump, crossing or passing over. *Kol. da-ṭ-* (da-ṭt-) to cross; *da-ṭip-* (da-ṭipt-) to make to cross. *Koṇḍa dāṭ-* (-t-) to hop, jump, hop in dance, jump over, walk fast. *Br. trāḍḍing* to skip, prance, dance about. / Cf. Skt. *tāṇḍava-* Śiva's dance. DED(S, N) 2578.

3159 *Ta. tātu* powder, dust, pollen. *To. to-ṭ* powdery, soft (of flour or powdered chillies). DED 2579.

3160 *Ta. tāttā* grandfather; *tātā* id., father. *Ma. tātan* father. *Ka. tāta* grandfather, father. *Koḍ. ta-tē* grandfather (< Ka.). *Tu. tāte* id. *Te. tāta* id., father. *Nk. (Ch.) tāta* grandfather. *Pa. tāta* father. *Go. (S. Ko.) tāta(l)* mother's father (Voc. 1697); (Y.) *tādo* father's father (Voc. 1702); (LuS.) *tādo* grandfather. / Cf. Skt. *tāta-* father. DED(S) 2580.

3160A *Te. tāpa* a ladder, rung of a ladder, steps, stairs. *Go. (Ko.) tāpa* ladder (Voc. 1704). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *dāpa* ladder, steps, stairs.

3161 *Ta. tāpu* expected moment, appointed time, convenience. *Ma. tāpu* proper time, opportunity. *To. top* time, chance. DED 2581.

3162 *Ta. tāṃ* (obl. *tam*; before vowels *tamm-*) they themselves; you (*hon. pl.*); *tānkal* you (*hon. pl.*); *tamar* one's own people, relatives, kindred, friends, servants; *tamarmai* friendship; *taman* a male relative or friend; *fem. tamai*; *tami* solitude, loneliness, destitution; (-pp-, -tt-) to be alone, lonely; *tamiyan* solitary, lonely man, destitute person; *fem. tamiyal*; *tam-appan* father. *Ma. tāṃ* (obl. *tam-*, *tamm-*) themselves; *tānkal*, *tānḥal* they, themselves; you (*hon.*); *tamar* one's own people; *tam-appan* father. *Ko. ta-m* (obl. *tam-*) themselves. *To. tam* (obl. *tam-*) id.; *tadam* each his own, separate, different (< *tam-dam*; \*Nd > d); *tada(m)* *ma-ṭ* separately (for *ma-ṭ*, see 4717). *Ka. tāṃ* (obl. *tam-*), *tāvu* (obl. *tav-*) they, themselves; you (*hon.*); *tamatu*, *tamattu*, *tammatu*, *tammutu*, *tammadu* theirs; *tamar*, *tavar* those who are his, hers or theirs, one's own people. *Koḍ. tanga* (obl. *tanga-*) themselves. *Te. tāṃ* (obl. *tam-*, *tamm-*), *tamaru*, *tāru* they, themselves; you (*hon.*). *Kol. \*ta-m* (obl. *tam-*) they, themselves; *tamne* their own; *tam ba-n* his, her, their own father. *Nk. tāṃ* they, themselves. *Pa. tāṃ* (obl. *tam-*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) tāṃ* (obl. *tam-*) id. *Go. (Tr.) tammā*, *tammat* id. (Voc. 1661). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *tāṃ* id. *Kui tāru* (*masc.*), *tāi* (*neut.*) (obl. *tāran-*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *tāmbu* (obl. *tam-*), (S.) *tāmbu* (obl. *tam-*) id. *Kur. tāṃ* (obl. *tam-*) id. *Malt. tāṃ*, *tāmi* (obl. *tam-*) id. Cf. 3196 *Ta. tāṇ*. DED(S) 2582.

3163 *Ta. tāmarai* lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*; *tammi* lotus. *Ma. tāmarā* id. *Ka. tāmare*, *tāmare* id. *Koḍ. ta-vare* id. *Tu. tāmarē* lotus flower, *Nymphaea pubescens*. *Te. tāmarā*, *tammi* lotus. *Pa. tāmar* id. *Go. (Ko.) tāmar* sp. lotus; ? (SR.) *dāmerā* flower (Voc. 1705). *Kuwi* (Su.) *tāmel* *bonḍa* lotus bud; (S.) *tamberi* lotus. / Cf. Skt. *tāmarasa-* id. DED(S) 2583.

3164 *Ka. tāmare* ringworm. *Te. tāmarā* id. / Cf. Skt. *tāmra-* a kind of leprosy with large red spots. DED 2584.

3165 *Ta. tār* flower, blossom, flower-bud. *Ma. tār* flower, bud, lotus. DED 2585.

3166 *Pe. tār* (pl. -ku), *dār* (pl. -ku) ant. *Manḍ. tār* (pl. -ke) id. *Kui tāru* (pl. *tārka*) a small black ant. ? Cf. *Go. (Tr.) tāro* the queen white ant (Voc. 1708). DEDS 514.

3167 *Ta. tār, tāram* cord, rope. *To. to-rm* (obl. *to-rt-*) one string of bead necklace with several strands, one thread of skein hanging from woman's armband. *Ka. dāra* string, thread. *Tu. dāra* id. *Te. dāramu* id., cord, twine. / ? < IA. Cf. Pkt. (DNM; Norman) *dāra-* waist-band, girdle; cf. also Skt. *davara* (ka-) string, Turner, CDIAL, no. 6225. DED(N) 2586.

3168 *Ma. tāram* a copper coin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pice or  $\frac{1}{4}$  fanam. *Ka. tāra* a copper coin of two *kāsu*. *Tu. tāra* two pie. DED 2587.

3169 *Ta. tāṛa* duck, heron. *Ma. tāṛavu* duck. DED 2588.

3170 *Ta. tāri* way, road, path, right mode; *tārai* way, path (< *Te.*). *Ko. a-da-ry* road, path (cf. 4087 *Ta. pāy*). *Ka. dāri* way, road, path. *Tu. dāri* id. *Te. dāri* id., manner, mode. ? Cf. *Ta. atar* way, path, public road, rule; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). DED (S) 2589.

3171 *Ka. dāre-huḷi mara Averrhoa carambola*. *Tu. dārepulī* fruit of *A. carambola*. Cf. 3079 *Ta. tamarattai*. DED(S) 2590.

3172 *Ta. tārai* large brass trumpet, long reed instrument. *Ma. tāra* a large trumpet. DED 2591.

3173 *Kol. ta-r-* (ta-rt-), (Pat., p. 119) *tāreng* (hen) cackles. *Pa. tarp-* to cackle. DED 2592.

3174 *Te. trāgu, trāvu* to drink, (K. also) swallow, eat, smoke; *trāguḍu, trāvuḍu* drinking. *Pa. tār-* to swallow. *Ga. (Oll.) tārg-* id.; ? (S.) *sark-* to drink (as ox in tank). DED 2593.

3175 *Ta. tāli* central piece of a neck ornament solemnly tied by the bridegroom around the bride's neck as marriage badge, a child's necklace, amulet tied on a child's neck. *Ma. tāli* the centre piece of a neck ornament tied as the marriage badge. *Ko. tā-ly* a heavy necklace. *To. to-ly* woman's gold neck ornament. *Ka. tāli, tāli* a small round plate of gold worn at the neck as a marriage badge, that plate used as an ornament. *Tu. tāli, tāli* the marriage badge worn by a female. *Te. tāli* small piece of gold tied by the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony to the neck of the bride. / Cf. Skt. *tāli-* (Mayrhofer, s.v.). DED 2594.

3176 *Ma. (Lush.) tāvi* bracken, *Pteris aquilina*. *Ko. ta-yv* id. *To. ta-f* fern. DED 2595.

3177 *Ta. tāvu* (tāvi-) to jump up, leap, skip over, leap over, cross, spring upon, attack, fly, spread, be luxuriant; *n.* jumping,

leaping, moving, going, galloping; **tavvu** (tavvi-) to leap, jump, spring, tread gently, boast, be arrogant; *n.* hopping, jumping, leaping; **tā** attacking, rushing, jumping. **Ma. tāvuka** to rush in upon, spread. **Ka. tāgu** to jump, skip, leap over. ? Cf. 3151 Pa. **tāk-DED(S)** 2596.

3178 **Ta. tār** (-v-, -nt-) to fall low, be lowered, be low (as a roof), flow down, descend, decline as the sun, sink in water, sink in circumstances or repute, decrease, decay, degenerate, despond, be dejected, prove inferior, fail, stay, rest, halt, hang down, be suspended (as the arms, as locks of hair), be deep, bend, droop, be bowed down, become low, subdued as sound; (-pp-, -tt-) to bow down (*tr.*), let down, deepen, depress, degrade, wait, stay, delay; **tārci** bending, humility, submissiveness, inferiority, meanness, baseness, vileness, deficiency, want, scarcity, arrears, deterioration, degradation, loss, decay (of wealth, power, etc.), delay, dishonour, disgrace; **tārtti** lowness in rank, inferiority, dishonour; **tārttu** (**tārtti**-) to bring low, lower, let down, deepen, reduce, diminish, keep under control, compel obedience, degrade, disgrace, delay, waste time, make a person or object stay, plant (as seeds), bury, sink, submerge, immerse; **tāntār** humble persons, low, mean persons; **tāppam** depth (as of water); **tāppu** lowering, burying, inserting, planting; **tāmai** humility, inferiority (as in rank), degradation, baseness; **tāy-vāram** sloping roof, lean-to, penthouse; **tāyvu** depth (as of a pit), shortness, degradation, fault, defect, poverty, foot (as of a mountain), resting-place, abode, self-control, modesty, distress, prostration in worship; **tāram** lowness (as of the pitch of a tune), calmness, delay; **tārci** degradation, disgrace, dilatoriness, tardiness; **tārāi** (-v-, -nt-) to hang down, bow down; **tāhku** (**tāhki**-) to settle at the bottom (sediment), be under control, obedient, be diminished, quenched (as thirst); **tāhkal** precipitate, sediment. **Ma. tāruka** to sink below or lower, droop, come low, descend, bow, settle, subside; **tāra**, **tāre** under, below, down; **tāyka**, **tākka** to take down, let down; **tākkuka** to lower, take down (as fruits from tree), convey down the stream; **tāra** lowness, decline, inferiority; **tārttu** a slope; **tārttuka**, **tārtuka** to take down, let down, put down, diminish; **tāma**, **tāpma** humiliation, disgrace, humility; **tāy-vāram** veranda lower than the house, a slope. **Ko. tag-** (**tagy-**) to draw back from fight, (ground) is hollowed by thunder-bolt, (grain) settles when shaken, become physical wreck from beating; **ta-ka-l** instep of foot. **To. to-y-** (**to-s-**) to be lowered; (**to-c-**) to lower; (in songs) to humble; ? **tō-št-** (**tō-šty-**) to close (the ti- dairy); **tog-** (**togy-**) to be humbled; have dent made in itself; **tok o-x-** to be worn out, subdued; **to(k)** **kiy-** to subdue, wear out; **to-št na-s-** (**na-sy-**) (monsoon) comes slanting with gusts of rain and mist (**na-s-** to play). **Ka. tār** being low, sinking, sloping, inclining, the bottom; **tāru**

the bottom; **tār-vāra** veranda lower than the house; **tāgu** inclining, bowing, bending; **tāgu** to become depressed, low or less, decline; **tāgu** to be low, lowered, etc., stoop, get poor, fall in value or price; **taggu** to be or become low, be depressed, be bent down or inclined, stoop, be humble, humble oneself, become less, decrease, fall in price, be appeased; *n.* low ground, state of being low, a depression, sinking, declivity, hole, a flat, valley, diminution, decrease, scarcity, dearth; **taggisu** to make low, bow as the face or head, lessen, appease; ? **tāpal**, **tāppal** level ground at the foot of a mountain, table-ground on top or edge of a mountain, level-land. **Tu. tāruni** to sink in, plunge; **tāruni** to be depressed; to depress, humble; (B-K.) **tarte** depth; **tāluni** to fall off, drop down; **tagguni** to be humble, modest, incline, lean; **taggu** low ground, dale, valley, descent, declivity; low, depressed; **taggele** a lowly or humble man; **tagme** man servant, male slave; *fem.* **tagmaly**; **daṅguni** to bend, incline; **daṅgi**, **daṅgidi** bent, inclined; **daṅgelu** id., bending, inclination; **daṅgāvuni** to cause to bend, bow. **Te. tāy-vāram** veranda; **taggu** to decrease, become less, be diminished or reduced, abate, lessen, draw back, shrink from; *n.* decrease, diminution, fall, abatement; **taggudala** decreasing, decrease; **tagginu** to decrease (*tr.*), reduce, diminish, lower, bring down; *n.* **taggimpu**; **takkuva** deficiency, inferiority, less, insufficient, deficient, little in quantity, inferior, low, base. ? **Kol.** (SR.) **tant**, **tanjad** below; **tant digg-** to descend. ? **Nk. taṭ** underneath. **Ga. (S.) tāndr-**, **tāner** below. **Kuwi** (F.) **taleṇi** id. **Kur. tamnā** to cease, be assuaged (of fever, headache, etc.) (Burrow 1968, p. 67). **Br. dāring**, **dāringing** to get down, go down, descend, dismount; **dāring** to make to get down or descend, knock down, raze to the ground; **tamming** to fall, lie down, succumb, set (of the moon), befall, desist. Cf. 3184 **Ta. tāyva-ām**. **DED(S, N)** 2597.

3179 **Ta. tār** bolt, bar, latch, blocks in a wall to support beams; **tār-kkōl**, **tāra-kkōl**, **tār-kōl**, **tār-ppāl** bolt, bar; **tāl** bolt, bar, latch, wooden catch turning on a central screw that fastens a pair of shutters, pin that holds a tenon in a mortise, key. **Ma. tār**, **tāyutu**, **tāvu**, **tākkura**, (Kau.) **tākkura** bolt, bar, lock; **tākkōl** key. **Ko. ta-ko-l**, **ta-ko-lg** European lock, padlock. **To. tošt** bar at gate of pen; ? **to-w** plank. **Ka. tār** bar or bolt of a door; **tāpāl** bar, bolt. **Koḍ. ta-li** bolt of door. **Tu. tārkōly**, **tārkōly**, **tārkōly** key. **Te. tālamu** lock, key. / Cf. Skt. **tāda(ka)**, **tāla**, Pali **tāla**; Turner, **CDIAL**, no. 5749. **DED(S, N)** 2598.

3180 **Ka. tār** palmyra or toddy palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. **Tu. tāri**, **tāli** id. **Te. tādu**, (inser., Inscr.<sup>2</sup>) **tāru** id.; **tāpi** of or belonging to the palmyra tree; **tāpi ceṭṭu** palmyra tree; **tāp-aku** palmleaf. **Kōl.** (Kin.) **tāpi māḥ** palmyra tree. **Nk. tār māḥ/ṣeṭṭ**

toddy palm. **Nk. (Ch.) tār** id. **Pa. tār** id. **Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) tāpi** palmyra palm. **Go. (G. Ma. Ko.) tār**, (S.) **tāri**, (A.) **tādi** toddy palm; (SR.) **tādi kal** palm liquor (*Voc.* 1709). **Koṇḍā tār maran**, **tāpi maran** palmyra tree. **Pe. tār** mar toddy palm. **Kuwi** (Su.) **tāpi māru**, (S.) **tāti** id. **Kur. tār** palm tree. **Malt. tāmi Borassus flabelliformis**. / Cf. Skt. **tāla**, Pkt. **tāda**, **tāla**; Turner, **CDIAL**, no. 5750 (some of the Dr. items may be < IA). **DED(S, N)** 2599.

3181 **Koṇḍā tāpi māru**, **tāpi maran** plantain tree. **Kuwi** (Su. P.) **tāpi**, (F.) **tarri**, (S.) **tādi**, **tādi** id. **DED(S)** 515.

3182 **Ta. tāri** large pan, pot, or vessel with a wide mouth, jar, burial urn; **takari**, **takali** bowl of a lamp, plate from which food is eaten. **Ma. tāri** an earthen washhand basin. / ? < Skt. **śālī**. **DED** 2600.

3183 **Ta. tārai** fragrant screw-pine, coconut tree, spathe of the coconut tree. **Ka. tāre** fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. **Tu. tāre**, **cāre**, **hāre**, **tālē**, (B-K. also) **sāre** coconut tree; **tārai**, (B-K. also) **cārage**, **tārage**, **sārage**, **hārage** a coconut. **DED** 2601.

3184 **Ta. tāyvaṭam** necklace of pearls or beads, string of rudrākṣa beads. **Ma. tāyvaṭam**, **tāyvaṭam** necklace of gold, pearls, etc., hanging very low. **Ka. tāvaḍa** a kind of necklace formed of lotus beads hanging as low as the navel, worn by men. **Te. tāvaḍamu**, **tāvaḷamu** string of beads, rosary. Cf. 3178 **Ta. tār** and 5220 **Ta. vaṭam**. **DED** 2602.

3185 **Ta. tāl** leg, foot, foot of a tree or mountain, stem, pedicle, stalk. **Ma. tāl** stalk, stem (chiefly of edible plants), the foot. **Ko. ta-l** stem, trunk, slope of hill. **To. to-l** thigh of animal's hind leg, trunk of tree, slope of hill. **Ka. tāy** stem or stalk of corn, flowers, etc. **Koḍ. ta-li** stem. ? **Te. tālu** empty ears of corn [i.e. straw after threshing; so K.]. **DED** 2603.

3186 **Ta. tāli** (-pp-, -tt-) to season and flavour curry, etc., with spices fried in ghee or oil, flavour medicine as with ghee, oil; **tālikkal**, **tālippu** seasoning and flavouring curry. **Ma. tālikka** to season food. **Ka. tālisu** to season food, temper, sharpen as weapons; **tāliḍa**, **tālaḍa**, **tālda**, **tāllu** boiled and seasoned vegetables. **Te. tālincu** to season; **tālimpu** seasoning, a seasoned curry; (K.) **tālābōyu** to season food by pouring in fried spices; *n.* **tālipu**, **Koṇḍā tālep** seasoning of meats, etc. with spices. **DED(S)** 2604.

3187 **Ta. tāli** hedge bindweed, *Ipomaea sepiaria*. **Ma. tāli** a creeper, the leaves of which are used in cleansing the head before bathing, or in washing off the oil rubbed on the body; (Lush.) **tirutāli** *Ipomaea sepiaria*. **DEDS** 516.

3188 **Ta. tālu** (**tāli**-) to bear, suffer, tolerate, be worth, be possible, practicable. **Ko. ta-l** (**ta-ly-**) to stop and wait. **Ka. tāl**, **tālu** (**tāld-**) to hold, take, assume, get, obtain, receive, have or possess, undergo, experience, suffer patiently or quietly, be patient, endure, wait, last, continue unimpaired, wear well, bear

with; **tālike** undergoing, suffering, patience, patient endurance, perseverance; **tāldu** to hold, etc.; **tālime**, **tālume**, **tālime** patient endurance, patience, forbearance; **tāle** to hold, bear, carry, etc.; put on (as clothes). **Tu. tāluni** to bear, endure, suffer, forbear, have patience; **tālmē** patience, forbearance, endurance. **Te. tālimi**, **tālimi**, **tālika** patience, endurance; **tālimikāḍu** one who has patience or endurance; *fem.* **tālimikatte**; **tāl(u)c** to wear, put on; **tālu** to bear, suffer, endure, be patient, refrain, forbear, pause, wait, last, wear, be durable. **DED** 2605.

3189 **Ta. tāru** bunch, cluster as of plantains, dates, areca-nuts; (Koll.) **tātt** banana bunch. **Ka. tāru** bunch or cluster of areca-nuts. **DED** 2606.

3190 **Ta. tāru** weaver's bobbin, reel. **Ma. tāru** the arrow of weavers which holds the yarn. **DED** 2607.

3191 **Ma. tāruka** to sink, decline; **tārikka**, **tārruka** to let sink or fall. **Koḍ. ta-r-** (**ta-v-** / **ta-ruv-**, **ta-nd-**) to descend, (sun) sets; **ta-t** (**ta-ti-**) to lower, close (window, door). **Te. (K.) tāru**, (B.) **tāru** to descend, alight. From **DED** 2597, **DED(N)** 2608.

3192 **Ma. tāruka** to become thin, droop. **Ko. targ ar-** (**ar-**) to become lean (for *ar-*, see 79). **To. to-x-** (**to-xy-**) to become lean, slender. **Ka. tār**, **tāru** to become dry, dry up, wither, wane, become emaciated; **tāraḍi** state of being or becoming dry; **tāriga** a dry, sapless man; **tāragu** that which is dried or to be dried, dry, fallen or dead leaves, a cake fried in oil and dried; **tārale** state of being dry, useless, vain; **tāralu**, **tārlu**, **tāllu**, **tāral** a ripe fruit that has become dry, esp. a coconut. **Tu. tārttuni**, (B-K.) **tāruṇṇu** to shrivel; **tārgoḍē** leanness; **sārhgoḍē** a slender man. **Kor. (M.) darla** dried leaves. **Te. (K.) tāru**, (B.) **tāru** to fall away in flesh, become lean, diminish, be reduced; **tāruvaḍu** to become lean. **DED(S, N)** 2608.

3193 **Ta. taruku** (**taruki-**) to linger, loiter. **Kor. (O.) tāri** to wait. **Te. tāru**, **tāru** to lurk, lie in wait. **DED** 2609.

3194 **Ta. tārumāru** confusion, disorder, perverseness, contrariety, impropriety, insolence; **tāru-māyāy-ppēcu** to speak incoherently or inconsistently, talk nonsense, use insulting language. **Ma. tārumāru** confusion, disorder. **Ka. tārumāru** id. **Tu. tārumāru** id. **Te. tārumāru** id., irregularity; disorderly, disordered, confused, irregular. **DED** 2610.

3195 **Ta. tāru** (**tāri-**) to sift, winnow; *n.* winnowing; **tāttu** (**tātti-**) to winnow; **tāri** (-pp-, -tt-) to sift by a winnowing fan. ? **Tu. sāruni**, **sāriyuni** to sift. **Te. tāl(u)c** to sift or separate larger particles from flour in a winnowing basket. **Pe. dāngi ki-** to winnow with a sideways motion. ? **Br. dranizing**, **drāzing** to throw up in the air, winnow. **DED(S, N)** 2611.



3196 *Ta. tān* (*obl. tan-*; before vowels *tann-*) oneself; *tānē* himself, only, just; *tanatu* that which is one's own, friendship, amity, intimacy; *tanatā* one's own permanent servant, associate, mate; *tān* singleness, seclusion, solitude, independence; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be alone, single, solitary, be separate, detached from company, have no equal or match, be deserted; *tanici* woman separated from her husband; *tanitti* lonely woman forsaken and left helpless; *tanittā* single man or woman as a bachelor or widow; *tanitar* persons in solitude; *tanimai* singleness, seclusion, solitude, retirement, incomparableness, matchlessness, forlorn condition, helplessness; *tanpan-tāni* quite alone; *tanmai* nature, essence, property, inherent or abstract quality, character, temper, disposition, state, condition, position, circumstances; *tannai* lord, chief, elder brother; *tannōr* one's kith and kin, relatives or dependants. *Ma. tān* (*obl. tan-*) self, oneself; *tānu* notwithstanding; *tānē* by himself; *tāni*, *tanicu* by itself, alone; *tanima* loneliness; *tanikku* to himself, to oneself. *Ko. ta-n* (*obl. tan/-ta-*) oneself; *-dan* also, even (concessive), ever (indefinite). *To. to-n* (*obl. tan-*) oneself; *-ton* (*-θon*, *-don*) only, just (= Skt. *eva*; cf. *Ta. tānē*); *atton* just that much, in that same way (for *at*, see 1). *Ka. tān* (*obl. tan-*) he, she, it, in the refl. or reciprocal sense; *tanatu*, *tanattu*, *tannadu*, *tandu* his, hers, its. *Koḍ. ta-ni* (*obl. tan-*) oneself. *Tu. tānu* self, oneself; (*hon. pl.*) *tanukūlu*; *tannavu* one's own, his own; *tannāte*, *tannātegy* for oneself, himself, itself; of one's own accord, by itself; *tannāye* one's own man, a dependent, friend, favourite. *Te. tānu* (*obl. tan-*) one's self, he or himself, she or herself; *tanantu*, *tanantaṭa*, *tanakūānu* of one's self, of one's own accord, voluntarily, of itself, spontaneously, automatically. *Kol. \*ta-n* (*obl. tan-*) oneself; *tanne* (? *tane*) his own; *tannadi* by himself alone, just by itself, accidentally. *Pa. tān* (*obl. tan-*) self, oneself. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) *tān* (*obl. tan-*) id. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *tanā*, (*W.*) *tannā*, (*ChD.*) *tanai*, (*SR.*) *tānā*, (*Mu.*) *tān* (*obl. tan-*) self (*sg.*); (*Tr.*) *tanwā* his own (*Voc.* 1651). *Pe. tān* he, himself; *gen. tā* one's own, his; *acc-dat. tangen*. *Kui tānu* (*obl. tāran-*) himself or herself. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *tanu*, (*S.*) *tānu* (*obl. tan-*) self, oneself. *Kur. tān* (*obl. tang-*) *refl. pron. of the 3rd pers.* himself. *Malt. tān*, *tāni* (*obl. tang-*) himself, herself, itself. *Br. tēn* self, myself, thyself, himself, ourselves, etc.; *tēnā* that which belongs to self, etc.; brotherhood, friendship; *tēn-pa-tēn* among ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Cf. 3162 *Ta. tān*. DED(S) 2612.

3197 *Kol. ta-ned/tand*, *ta-nev* what? (*neut. sg. pl.*); *tandug*, *ta-ṅ* why?; *ta-na*, *ta-nay* at all. *Nk. tā*, *tāne* what? *Nk. (Ch.) tān* what?; *tāndun* why? (Or at 5151). DED(S) 2613.

3198 *Ta. tānri*, *tāni* belleric myrobalan, *Terminalia bellerica* Roxb. *Ma. tānni* id. *Ka. tāri*, *tāre*, *tari* id. *Tu. dāndi mara* id. *Te. tādi*, *tāndra* id.; (*inscr.*) *tānri* id. (in place names).

*Kol.* (*Wagh.*) *tāndi* id. *Pa. dēndi*, *dēni* (*stems dēnd-*, *dēn-*) id. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *tāhkā*, (*Y.*) *tāhka*, (*M.*) *tāhka* id. (*Voc.* 1490). *Konda tāndi* *mānu* id. *Kuwi* (*Mah. T.*) *tāndi* id. DED(S) 2614.

3199 *Ka. tigade*, *tiguḍu*, *tigude*, *tegade* Indian jalap, *Ipomoea turpethum*. *Tu. tigadi* id. *Te. tegada* id. / Cf. Skt. *tripuṭā*, *trivṛtā*, *tripuṣā*, *tribhaṇḍi*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6055. DED 2615.

3200 *Ta. tikag* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to shine (as diamonds), glimmer (as stars), be brilliant; *tikageci*, *tikayvu* brightness, lustre, splendour; *tikagttu* (*tikagtti-*) to explain clearly, make clear, show clearly, beautify, adorn; *tekiṅ* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be manifest, shine. *Ma. tikapuka* to shine. *Malt. tēge* to shine, glow; *tege-tege* to be or become glossy. DED(S) 2616.

3201 *Ta. tikiri* circle, circular form, wheel, potter's wheel, the discus weapon, chariot, car. ? *Ko. tayrgan* potter's wheel. *Ka. tiguri*, *tigari*, *tiguru* a wheel, esp. a potter's wheel. *Tu. tagori* the potter's wheel. DED 2617.

3202 *Ta. tikil*, *tikir* fright, terror. *Ko. digi-i* in- (*id-*) to be thunderstruck or astounded because found out in wrongdoing. *Ka. digil*, *digilu*, *digalu*, *digulu*, *dhigil* consternation, horror, alarm, fear. *Tu. digilū* fear, alarm, cowardice. *Te. digulu* fear, alarm; *digulu-padu* to fear, be alarmed. *Konda tiyel* fear; (*BB*) *tiyel-* to be afraid; *tiyeli ki-* to frighten. Cf. 3207 *Ta. tikai*. DED(S) 2618.

3203 *Ta. tiku-tik-ēnal* expr. signifying bubbling of water. *Ma. tikakka* to boil, bubble up; *tikattuka* to boil (*tr.*). DED 2619.

3204 *Ta. tiku-tik-ēnal* expr. signifying smarting of a sore. *Ko. dig dig in- (id-)* to feel slight burning pain (as of hunger after several days of fasting, or after a very severe pain has stopped). DED 2620.

3205 *Konda tig-* (*-it-*) to press down hard, lay pressure on. *Pe. tig-* (*tikt-*) to push. *Mand. tig-* id. ? Cf. 3243 *Ma. tirakkuka*. DEDS 517.

3206 *Ka. (PBh.) tegale* chest. *Tu. tīgale* breast, chest.

3207 *Ta. tikai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be taken aback, confused, perplexed, bewildered, be astonished, amazed; *n.* amazement; *tikaippu* amazement. *To. tix-* (*tixθ-*) to take to heels, bolt away; *tixf-* (*tixt-*) to make (buffaloes) stand in swamp (i.e. confused and unable to run away) before they are caught and killed at funeral (word used only in narratives). *Ka. tikkalu* state of being confused or deranged in the mind. *Te. tikamaka* intricacy, confusion, perplexity; *tikamaka-gonu*, *tikamakal-ādu* to be puzzled, perplexed, confused; *tikka* madness, craziness; mad, crazy; *tikka-gonu* to become mad; *tikkaṭamakkaṭa* confusion, perplexity. Cf. 3202 *Ta. tikil*. DED 2621.

3208 *Ta. tikai*, *tikaippu* asthma; *tikkumu-kku*, *tikkumukkal* choking, suffocating; *tikkumuk-āpu* to be choked, smothered. *Ma. tikkal* quick, heaving respiration (as of a dying person); *tikkumuṭtu* being choked, stifled. *To. tixp* breathing that causes pain. *Kur. tektekhrnā*, *textexrnā* to breathe with a series of short quick expirations as a child about to cry, grow short of breath (as a child with overfilled stomach) (or the second meaning in 3453). DED(S) 2622.

3209 *Ma. tikkane* pressing on, swiftly. *Ka. dikkane*, *diggane* suddenly, all at once, quickly. *Tu. dikka* quickly, speedily. *Te. diggane*, *digguna* suddenly, abruptly. DED(S) 2623.

3210 *Ta. tikku* (*tikki-*) to stutter, stammer, err or hesitate as in recitation, reading, etc.; *n.* stuttering, halting in speech; *tikku-vāyan* stammerer, stutterer. *Ma. tikku* stuttering; *tikkuka* to stammer. *Ko. tekva-yṇ* stammerer, stutterer. *Ka. tikkalu* stuttering. DED 2624.

3211 *Ka. tikku* to rub, scour, treat harshly, annoy; *tikkisu* to cause to rub, etc. *Tu. tikkuni* to rub, brush, polish. DED 2625.

3212 *Tu. dikkē*, *dikkely*, (*B-K.* also) *digely* hearth, fireplace. *Kor. (T.) dunkeli* oven.

3213 *Ta. tiṅkal* moon, month. *Ma. tiṅkal* moon; *tiṅhal* month. *Ko. tigl* moon; *tiṅgl* month. *Tu. tiṅil* moon; *ti-* month. *Ka. tiṅgal* moon, month; *beḷ diṅgal* moonlight. *Koḍ. tiṅga* month. *Tu. tiṅgoḷu* moon, month. *Kui* (*Friend-Pereira*) *tiṅgal danju* crescent moon. DED 2626.

3214 *Kur. tiṅgli* fly. *Malt. tiṅgru* the common fly. DEDS 518.

3215 *Kur. tissā* sour; *tissnā* to turn sour, acid. *Malt. tise* sour. DED 2627.

3216 *Ta. tiṭukk-ēnal*, *tiṭir-ēnal* expr. signifying suddenness, unexpectedness; *tiṭukku*, *tiṭukkam* sudden fear, shudder from fright, terror; *tiṭukku-tiṭukk-ēnal* expr. signifying starting repeatedly through fear or weak nerves, palpitating of the heart through fear; *tiṭukk-iṭu* to be startled, shocked, start with fear or surprise. *Ma. tiṭukku*, *tiṭukkam* being scared, hurried; *tiṭuṭiṭe* hurriedly; *tiṭar* fright, grief. *Ko. diḍakn* in a flash, swiftly. *Ka. tiṭtane*, *tiṭtane* whirlingly, hurriedly, confusedly. *Tu. diḍuka*, *diḍika*, *diḍka* quickly, suddenly; *diḍuḍiḍa* quickly. DED 2628.

3217 *Ta. tiṭuṭi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to make a reiterated noise, as by hasty steps, to thump constantly. *Ko. diḍ diḍ in- (id-)* to make trampling noise. DED 2629.

3218 *Nk. tiṭk-* to wave, flap. *Pa. (S.) tiḍk-* (bird) flaps wings. DED 2630.

3219 *Ta. tiṭṭi* window. *Ka. diḍdi*, *diḍde*, *jiḍdi* a wicket, a hole expressly made for egress or ingress. *Tu. (B-K.) diḍdi*, *jiḍdi* back, postern. *Te. diḍdi* a small door or gate,

wicket, postern or back door, sallyport. *Go. (SR.) diḍdi* lane (*Voc.* 1864). / Cf. *Mar. diḍ*, *diḍi* a wicket. DED(S, N) 2631.

3220 *Ta. tiṭṭu* (*tiṭṭi-*) to abuse, revile, curse, utter imprecations; *n.* reviling, scolding, vulgar abuse. *Ka. tiṭṭu* to abuse, scold; *n.* abuse, scolding. *Te. tiṭṭu* to curse, swear at, abuse, revile, rail at, rebuke, scold, chide; *n.* a curse, abuse, abusive language; *tiṭṭādu* to revile, abuse, quarrel; *tiṭṭāṭa* reviling, abusing, a quarrel; *tiṭṭōḍu* a scold, person who habitually uses obscene or abusive language. DED 2632.

3221 *Ta. tiṭṭu* rising ground, bank, elevation, hillock, sandbank, wall separating elephant stables; *tiṭṭi* raised ground; *tiṭṭai* rising ground, bank, elevation, raised floor; *tiṭar*, *tiṭal* rising ground, bank, elevation, island, rubbish heap, prominence, protuberance; *tiṭaru* mound; *taṭal* high land. *Ma. tiṭṭa* raised ground, hillock, shoal, raised seat as in a veranda; *tiṭṭu* mound, shoal; *tiṭṭu* earthen wall, bank, shoal. *Ko. tiṭ* hill. *To. tiṭ* mountain. *Ka. tiṭṭa* mass, quantity, number; *tiṭṭu*, *tiṭṭe* rising ground, hillock; *diḍḍa*, *diḍḍu* eminence, elevation, hillock; *diṭṭu* rising ground, hillock; (*Hav.*) *ciṭṭe* earthen seat. *Tu. diḍḍu* elevated ground, mound; *ciṭṭe*, (*B-K.*) *tiṭṭe* the foundation platform of a house. *Te. tiṭṭa* heap, mound. DED(S) 2633.

3222 *Ta. tin* strong, hard, firm, close, compact; *tiṭṭi* size, bulk; *tiṭṭu* stoutness, thickness; *tinam*, *tinnam* certainty, vigour, strength, solidity, robustness, power, tightness; *tinnan* strong, robust, powerful man; *tinnimai* firmness of mind; *tinniyan* strong man, brave man; *tinmai* strength, power, robustness, hardness, compactness, firmness, truth, certainty, constancy, heaviness, bulkiness; *tinar* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to form a thick layer, be crowded, dense, close; *n.* denseness, thickness (as of a cloud); *tiṭi* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be crowded, dense, close; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to cram, stuff; *n.* solidity; *tiṭippu* strength; *tiṭimpu* denseness; *tiniyan* fat man, clumsy beast or thing; *tiṭivu* hardness, denseness; *tiṭukkam* closeness, compactness, solidity; *tiṭuṅki-* (*tiṭuṅki-*) to become close, dense, thick, crowded; *tiṭpam* solidity, strength, firmness of mind. *Ma. tin* firm, strong, solid; *tinnam* strength; stiff, tight; *tinma* solidity; *tinar* swelling; *tinarkka* to swell, rise as the skin from a blow; *tiṭṭikka* (the edges of a wound) become swollen; *tiṭṭuka* to be thronged, crowded, tight; *tikkuka* to press, throng; *tikkal* pressing, thronging. *Ka. tiṭi* to be united or mixed together, be crowded or closely packed, be full or filled; *tiṭuku*, *tinaku*, *tipiku* to use pressure or strain as in childbirth or in easing nature, press, make violent efforts, undergo trouble; *tiṭṭa*, *tiṭṭu* thickness, stoutness, greatness, weight, gravity, excess; *diṭṭu* thickness, stoutness, strength, pride; *tiṭṭi* mass, crowd, multitude; *tiṭṭiṭiṭu* to be crowded. *Tu. diṭṭu* stout, strong;

dinda proud, mischievous, impudent; dinda a strong, stout man, a mischievous fellow; dippa, dippa heaviness; heavy. *Te. tinuku* to strain; *n.* straining. *Go. (LuS.) teenwoor* solid. ? *Konda dek (-t-)* to strain at stool, groan. *Kui dinderi* distended, puffed out; *tingi* tight, fast, taut. *Kur. tindi* strength; (Hahn) *tindi* fast, immovable; (Grignard) *tiikhna* to groan, moan under a violent effort, as when lifting a heavy load, fighting, etc.; (Hahn) *tinkna*, *tiikhna* to strain, as at stool. *Malt. tinge* to strain (as at stool). DED (S, N) 2634.

3223 *Ka. dinda Clitoria ternatea* Lin. *Te. dipjena* id. DED 2635.

3224 *Ta. tinu* semicircular cushion, any small construction of brick built as a support. *Ma. tinu* a bale of cloth. *Ka. dipdu* a heap, roundish mass or piece, roundish big stone, bundle of wood or grass, bale of cloth; *dipde* a roundish big stone. *Te. dipdu* pillow, cushion, bolster, bundle, cylinder. / Cf. *Mar. did* a bale of cloth. DED 2636.

3225 *Ka. dipdu* the thread-like centre of an orange, etc., the inside stalk or heart of a plantain tree. *Koq. dipdi* stem of plantain. *Tu. dipdu, dipdu* the tender stalk inside a plantain tree. DED 2637.

3226 *Ko. tidg* flesh. *To. tidx* piece of flesh. ? Cf. *Ta. tafi* flesh. DED (S) 2638.

3227 *Ta. tinpai* pial, raised platform or veranda in a house, mound. *Ma. tinpa, tina* terrace, raised bank, open veranda. *Ko. tin* raised seat; *tinva-1* veranda (for *va-1*, see 5354). *To. tin* sleeping platform; ? *tinp* raised edge of path, sod. *Ka. dinpe, dinne* a rising ground, eminence, bank, islet; (Gowda) *tinE* veranda. *Tu. tinE, tinE* (also) ciné small open veranda; *dinnE* hillock, eminence. *Kor. (O.) tene* outer veranda. *Te. tinniya, tinne, tiniya, tine* pial; (B.) *dinne, dinniya, tinne* pial; high raised embankment. DED (S) 2639.

3228 *Ta. tippali* long pepper, *Piper longum*. *Ma. tippali* id. *Ka. tippali* id. *Tu. tirpali*, (B.-K.) *tippili, ippili* id. DED (N) 2640.

3229 *Ta. tippai* mound, elevated ground; that which is bulky. *Ko. tip* rubbish heap. *Ka. tippe* heap, hillock, dunghill; *dibba, dibbu* eminence, hillock; *tevar(u)*, *tevari* rising ground, hillock. *Tu. tippE* heap, pile, hill; *tuppE* stack, heap of corn or rice. *Te. tippa* hill, hillock, rock, mountain, heap, mound, small island; *dibba* hillock, mound, heap. *Pa. dippa* heap; *dibba* mound. *Go. (S.) dibbe* hillock, mound. *Go. (Mu.) dippa* highland for cultivation, forest field (*Voc.* 1865); (M.) *dibe* heap (*Voc.* 1869). *Kui depa* rising ground, high land, lower slopes of a hill, shore, earth platform, veranda, dais. *Kuwi (S.) debbe* hill; *ba'ali dibba* sandhill. *Kur. dippa* mound, hillock. *Malt. tube* a heap of

filth or sweepings. Cf. 3239 *Ka. dimmi*. DED (S) 2641.

3230 *Ka. dibbapa* a nuptial procession, esp. of the friends and relatives of the bridegroom; *nibbapa* a marriage festival with all its display, esp. with its processions and gifts, the display of the gifts or the gifts themselves; *nibbaniga* the friend or attendant or companion of a bridegroom. *Tu. dibbapa* bridal party, marriage procession.

3231 *Ka. dibbapa* wooden stopple or cork. *Koq. dimmi* stopper. *Tu. dimmE* wedge, stopple, plug. *Te. dibbadamu* lid or earthen cover for a jar; *dimme* wooden cork or stopple; *dimmu* wooden stopple for a leathern bottle. DED 2643.

3232 *Ta. timi-timi* syllables sung to keep time in dancing; *timi-timiy-enal* onom. expr. of (a) keeping time in dancing or music, (b) repeated sounds in rapid succession. *Ka. dim* a sound in imitation of tinkling or ringing; *dimi* sound produced by the quick motion of the feet in dancing. *Tu. dimidimi* dancing nimbly, agility; *dimma* the sound of a small finger-drum. *Te. (B.) dimidimi, dimdim, dhimindhimin* dingdong. DED (S) 2644.

3233 *Ta. timir (-v-, -nt-)* to grow, increase, become more intense; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow stout from obesity; *n.* obesity; wantonness; *timiru (timiri-)* to grow tall and big. *Ma. timiruka* to swell, grow, be angry; *timirkka* to be mad with joy or rage; *timirpu* triumph, arrogance. *Te. timuru* to be proud, (K. also) abound, increase, bubble with desires, hasten; *n.* pride, arrogance, excessive or superabundant strength, vigour or spirits, pruriency, (K. also) haste; *tivuru* to hasten, (K. also) increase, abound, swell (as the sound of war drums, etc.), rage. DED (S) 2645.

3234 *Ta. timir (-v-, -nt-)* to smear as sandal paste, rub, apply to (as a flower to the skin), throw or scatter as on one's body; (-pp-, -tt-) to rub, besmear; beat; *tuvar (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-)* to smear. *Ka. timir* to rub and clean the skin; *tiguru* to rub, annoy, rub on as an unguent; *tiguru, timir, tivir* an unguent, perfume; *temar* to rub, rub out, destroy; *tevaru* to rub, tease, thwart. DED 2646.

3235 *Ta. timir* numbness, stiffness from cold, dullness, sluggishness, anaesthesia; (-pp-, -tt-) to be numbed as a limb, be paralysed, be stupefied; *timircci, timirpu* numbness, etc.; *timiran* dull, slow, inactive person. *Ma. timir* numbness. *Te. timuru, timiri, timmiri* numbness, palsy. *Malt. tame* to tingle (as a limb when asleep). DED (S) 2647.

3236 *Kur. dhimirdhimir eknā, dhimirdhimirēnā* to walk with sonorous steps, step noisily, walk heavily (as an old man or a man carrying a burden) (for *eknā*, see 871). *Malt. dimdimre* to sound (as footsteps); *dim-gerge* to sound as when larger objects fall; *dip-gerge* to sound as when smaller objects fall (for *gerge*, see 1960).

3237 *Ta. timilai* a kind of drum. *Ma. timila* id. / Cf. *Skt. timilā* a musical instrument; *Pkt. timilā*, *timilā* id. DED (S) 2648.

3238 *Ta. timman* male of a species of monkey. *Te. timmādu, timmanna, tippa-trimmari* a monkey. DED 2649.

3239 *Ka. dimmi* an eminence, elevated spot; *temar* rising ground, hillock; (HavS.) *dimba* bank of a river. *Te. dimma* any elevation or eminence, mound. *Pa. demma* elevated ground; *nir demma* island. *Kuwi (Mah.) damaka* flat ground on top of a mountain. ? *Ta. timil* hump of bullock. Cf. 3229 *Ta. tippai*. DED (S) 2650.

3240 *Ka. dimmu* giddiness, confusedness. *Te. dimmu, dimma* giddiness; *dimdari, dimmaraju* a giddy-headed person. DED 2651.

3241 *Kur. timmnā* to bungle at husking paddy, break the grains in the process of pounding; *timmnā* (paddy grains) to be brittle. *Malt. temme* to prove false (as an arrow not going off). DEDS 519.

3242 *Ta. tirakku (tirakki-)* to search, inquire. *Ma. tirayuka, tirakkuka* to seek; *tiraccā* search; *tirayikka* to cause a search to be made. DED 2652.

3243 *Ma. tirakkuka* to press; *tirakku* thronging, pressing. *Kur. tirxnā* to press with the foot upon anything lying on the ground, step upon or into, knead with the feet, trample upon (an adversary, etc.), move with the foot (as a pedal); *refl.-pass. tirxnā; caus. tirxtā'ānā. Malt. tirge* to press, shampoo. ? Cf. 3205 *Konda tig.* DED (S) 2661.

3244 *Ta. tiraṅku (tiraṅki-)* to be wrinkled, crumpled, dry up as dead leaves, be folded in as the fingers of a closed hand, be curled up as the hair; *tirakku (tirakki-)* to be crumpled, shrivel, wrinkle; *tiraṅkal* being strivelled, wrinkled, crumpled; *tirai (-v-, -nt-)* to become wrinkled as the skin by age, be wrinkled, creased as a cloth, roll as waves; (-pp-, -tt-) to roll as waves; gather up, contract, close as the mouth of a sack, plait the ends of a cloth as in dressing, tuck up as one's cloth; *n.* wrinkle as in the skin through age, curtain as rolled up, wave, billow, ripple; *tiraippu* wrinkling, rolling, rippling, place screened by a curtain; *tiraial* wrinkling; *tiraivu* wrinkling as by age, rolling as of waves. *Ma. tira* wave, billow, curtain; *tiraccal* wrinkles; *tirekkuka* to roll as waves; *tiraippu* rolling. *To. terf- (tert-)* to make a loop (of cane); *tešk* loop, curve of horn. *Ka. tere* a wave, billow, curtain, cloth for concealing oneself used by huntsmen. *Koq. (Shannugam) tere* wave, dress, screen. *Tu. sere, sere* a wave, billow; *serasare, serasare* curtain, screen. *Te. tere* screen, curtain, wave. *Br. trikking* to wither up, change colour, fade. / Cf. *Sgh. tiraya* curtain, veil (delete from Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5825); (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED (N) 2653.

3245 *Ta. tirai (tiraly-, tirant-)* to become round, globular, assemble, congregate, collect in large numbers, accumulate, abound, become dense, grow thick, form as a tumour or pustule, swell up, bulge out, mature as fruits, grow to full size as beasts or tubers, arrive at puberty; *n.* ball, globe, round mass, crowd, assembly, flock, aggregation, cluster, clump, tuft, army, abundance; *tirai* a solid round object as a ball of rice, skein of thread, assemblage, pearl; *tiraṅci* consummation of marriage; *tiraṅgu (tiraṅgi-)* to make round lumps or balls as of boiled rice, collect (taxes), bring together, gather (men, troops), mix, heap up, amass, compile; *n.* gathering, accumulation, compilation, puberty of girls; *tiraṅai* ball, anything globular; *teruṅ (teruly-, teruṅ-)* to arrive at puberty (of a girl); *teruṅgu, teruṅci* puberty of girls; (Tinn.) *terulu* to assemble; *tirai (-v-, -nt-)* to coagulate, form into clot as milk, be heaped up (as seaweed); (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to gather as moss or scum on water; *n.* roll of betel leaves, betel, roll of twisted straw, roll of cotton prepared for spinning; *tiraial* roll of betel prepared for chewing; *tirakku* crowd. *Ma. tirai* a ball, mass; first menstruation; *tiraṅluka, (Kaut.) teruluka* to grow full, swarm as bees, grow marriageable; *tiraṅgu* assemblage; what refers to the first menstruation; *tiraṅgu* to ball up; perform a ceremony for a girl in preparation of marriage; *tirayuka* to ball itself, milk to coagulate; *tira* a roll of paper, betel leaves, a mass; *tirekkuka* to roll up; *tiraṅgam* a bundle of palm leaves. *Ko. terp- (terd-)* to become round (e.g. butter when being churned), become plump (esp. girl at puberty); *terf- (terf-)* to make round (butterball when churning), turn (wood in a lathe); *ter* lump of clay put on wheel to throw a pot; *terv- (terd-)* to roll up (*tr.*). ? *To. ti-k- (ti-ky-)* to stop (man, animal), gather (buffaloes) in a group and not allow animal to stray from it; *teṣ t/θwi-r* ball of food (for *twi-r*, see 2897) eaten in preliminary ceremony by ordinand for *ti-* priesthood; *teṣ ery- (ers-)* (old woman) gives ball of food to ordinand; *teṣ pi-r o-d- (o-dy-)* to undergo preliminary ceremony as ordinand for *ti-* priesthood (*ni-r o-d-* to undergo ordination ceremony for priesthood) (cf. various nouns meaning 'round lump, ball of rice'; prob. \**r* > *ṣ*, as in 4290 *Ta. puruṭu, To. piṣ*; *teṣ gun* (? < [musket] ball; or with 3438 *Ta. teri*). *Ka. tera* state of being balled or heaped one upon the other, a mass; *teraṅ* to make round, roll up, tuck up, join, unite; *teraṅ* to ball itself, coalesce, join, be numerous, be amassed, come together, assemble; *teraṅ* a round lump; *teraṅcu* to amass, join; *teraṅke* a mass, multitude. *Tu. tirly kūduni* to be full-grown; *tirle* a full-grown, strong man. *Te. (K.) teralu* to abound, increase, swell up. *Go. (LuS.) tērep* bundle. *Konda (BB) terb-* to coil round (*intr.*); *terp- (t-)* to roll up, coil up (*tr.*). DED (S, N) 2654.

3246 *Ta. tiri* (-v-, -nt-) to turn, revolve, be twisted, convolved, wander about, move, return, change, vary, change in quality, become sour as milk; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn (*tr.*), cause to revolve as a wheel, twist as yarn or rope, cause to return, change, alter, vary, translate; *n.* twisting, turning, roll or twist of cloth or thread for a wick, torch of twisted cloth; *tirikai* roaming, wandering, potter's wheel; *tiripu* change, alternation; *tiriya* again; *tirivu* change, alternation, variation, motion, ruin; *tiruku* (*tiruki*-) to twist, turn, wring, braid as hair; *n.* twist, wrench, bend, curve, thread of a screw, screw, swivel, crookedness of mind, prevarication; *tirukku* (*tirukki*-) to twist; *n.* a twist, bend, curve, crookedness of mind; *tirumpu* (*tirumpi*-) to turn, turn back, be changed, etc.; *tiruppu* (*tiruppi*-) to cause to return, send back, turn, deflect, twist, etc.; *n.* a turn; *tirupam* turning, averting; *tiruppi* screw-driver; *tirumu* (*tirumi*-) to turn, return, rub hard; ? (PN) *terumaru* to roam about; ? (Koll.) *tilupp-* to turn (*tr.*); *tilump-* to be turned. *Ma. tiri* a turn, twist, wick; *tiriyuka* to turn round, swing, turn, return, change (as wind); *tirivu* turning, returning, change, a turn, shift, quirk; *tiriye*, *tirikē* again, back; *tirikka* to turn round, turn the course, change, alter, return; *tiriccal* turning, returning, change; *tirippu* turning, change; *tirukuka* to turn in as women their hair, screw in, twist, wind thread; *tirukkal* plaiting the hair; *tirukku* hem, border; *tirukuka* to roll up clothes, tuck in; *tirumpuka* to turn round, wrest, squeeze, rub between the hands; *tirippuka* to wring, rub between the hands. *Ko. tiry-* (*tirc-*) to change in nature for the worse (*intr.*); *tirc-* (*tirc-*) to cause (calf) to change its smell so that another mother will suckle it; *tirg-* (*tirgy-*) to turn (*intr.*), return; *tirk-* (*tirky-*) to turn (*tr.*), utter a sound; *tirk* act of going and returning; branch of a path; *tirgan* wheel. *To. tiry-* (*tirc-*) to twist (*tr.*); *tirc-* (*tirc-*) to translate; *tiry* again; *tirx-* (*tirxy-*) to turn (*intr.*); *tirk-* (*tirky-*) id. (*tr.*); *tirk* turn in road; a time, turn; *tirb-* (*tirby-*) to twist (*tr.*); cane, bamboo; *tirp-* (*tirpy-*) to turn (key). *Ka. tiri* to turn round, wander, roam about, wander about in quest of alms, beg alms; *n.* turning, a turn, twist; *tirike* wandering about in quest of alms; *tirigu*, *tiragu*, *tirugu* to go round, turn, turn round, whirl, roll, turn or go back, change a shift as the wind, wander, roam about; *tirigisu*, *tiragisu* to make go or come round, turn, twist; *tirigi* again; *tiricu* to twist as a string, wring (the neck); *tirupu*, *tiripu*, *tirihu*, *tiravu*, *tirivu*, *tirumpu* to cause to go round or move about, turn; *tiruguvike* turning; *tiruguha* returning, restitution; *tirupu* that turns, a screw, a changing, transitory feeling or state; *tiruvu* to turn as the head, a key, screw, etc.; *n.* going around, turning; *tiruhu* to turn round; *n.* act of turning; *tiraganī*, *tiragane*, *tirugani*, *tirugane*, *tiruguni* turning, that which turns, a wheel for raising water, windlass, roller; *tirapa*, etc., wandering

for alms, alms. *Koḍ. tir-* (*tiri-*) to turn round (*intr.*); *tiri* a wick; *tirig-* (*tirigi-*) to go about, wander; *tirik-* (*tiriki-*) to turn (*tr.*); *tirigani* pulley; *terang-* (*terangi-*) (thing) moves, shifts, (man) shifts in his seat, (child) wriggles along on buttocks; *terak-* (*teraki-*) to shift (*tr.*) without lifting; *tere-* (*terev-*, *terand-*) to thresh about on ground (several men fighting, man in fit or possession by god, etc.); *tera-* (*-p-*, *-t-*) to make to thresh about on ground by holding him. *Tu. tirāguni* to turn, revert, revolve, whirl, turn back, shift as the wind, move, wander, travel about; *tirāgvuni* to turn (*tr.*), whirl, make return, change, convert, gain over; *tirāganē*, *tirāganē* a pivot, hinge, swivel, screw; *tirāgamurāga* topsy-turvy, pell-mell; *tirāgāta* excursion, walk, roaming, turning, change; *tiri*, *siri* wick of a lamp; *tirupa*, *tirupē* alms, charity; *tirpu* swivel; *tirpuni* to twirl round; *tirduni* to turn (*intr.*); *tirpili*, (B-K. also) *tirpuli* a kind of boring instrument; *tereduni* to roll down. *Te. tiri* a twist, turn, braid of hair; *tirika* a twist or turn; *tiripamu* begging alms; *tiripari* beggar; *tiripemu* begging, alms; *tiriyu* to beg, ask alms, live by alms; *tirigi*, *tiruga* again; *tirugā-badu* to rebel, revolt, turn back or round, change, alter; *tirugali*, *tirugali* a mill, handmill, gristmill; *tirugu* to roam, rove, wander, ramble, move about, turn, take a new direction, turn back, turn round, change, alter; *n.* a turn, change of direction, turning back, reversal, retraction, revocation; *tiruguḍu* turning, a turn, a screw, latch, catch; *tirugudala* n. turning back; *tiri* a twist of anything flexible; *tiriku* a twist or turn; *trippaṭa* wandering; *trippari* a wanderer, rambler; *trippu* to turn, change the direction of; *n.* a turn; *tipiri* a turning, change; misfortune, ill-luck; *trimmaṭa* wandering; *trimmaṭakāḍu* wanderer, rambler, rover, vagabond; *trimmaru* to wander, rove, ramble. *Koḍ. tirg-* (*tirikt-*) to turn (*intr.*), wander; *tirgip-* (*tirgipt-*) to make to go round and round, twist; *tirgal* mortar, pestle; *tip-* (*tipt-*) to turn (*tr.*), make to go round. *Nk. tirg-* to turn (*intr.*); *tipp-* id. (*tr.*). *Pa. tirk-* to writhe. *Go. (A. Y. Ch.) tiri* to revolve; (*Tr.*) *tiritānā* id., turn round, of bullocks in an oil-mill or threshing; wander, make a detour; *caus. tiruhtānā* to make to revolve; *tiritānā* to make to wander; (*W.*) *tiritānā* to wander; *tirahtānā* to turn (*tr.*); (*Ph.*) *tiritānā* to turn over (in sleep); *caus. tirahtānā*, *tirisahantānā* to cause to turn over; (*Ma.*) *tiri* to revolve; (*M.*) *tirhānā* id. (*tr.*); (*S.*) *tiri* to wind round, revolve (*intr.*); *tirah-tirh-* to make to revolve (*Voc.* 1726). *Koṇḍa tiri-* (*-t-*) to be twisted, twined (as thread); *tiris-* (*-t-*) to twist, twine; *tirvi-* (*-t-*) to return, turn back, come round; *tirp-* (*-t-*) to turn round (*tr.*), take round. *Manḍ. trimba-* to go round, revolve. *Kui tihpa* (*tiht-*) to turn about, turn back, change round, alter, repent; *n.* act of turning about or back, repentance; *trehpa* (*treht-*) to cause to wander, carry about, hawk for sale; *trespa* (*trest-*) to carry around; *treba* (*trēt-*) to

wander around, go for a walk; *terpa* (*tert-*) to twist, wind, wrap around; ? *tija* (*tiji-*) to turn back, return, retreat; *n.* act of turning back, etc. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *tipali* to turn round; *tirvali* to turn oneself round; *tricali* to twist; (*S.*) *tirwikinai* to turn; (*Su.*) *triv-* (*-it-*) to spin, revolve; (*F.*) *tēmbali* to wallow; (*S.*) *termpinai* to roll; (*S.*) *treph'nai* to involve, lap; (*Su.*) *re-* (*rece-*), (*F.*) *rejali* to wander, roam; (*S.*) *rēnai* to ramble, stroll (cf. *Kui treba*; with loss of *t-*); (*Isr.*) *revu* path (animal); *reh-* (*-t-*) to go about selling. *Kur. terēmā* (*tirmyas*) to roll something upon itself; *reḥl-pass. termēmā*; *tirā* to turn on one's heels over a few grains of scalded paddy to see if it has become sufficiently dry to husk, make pirouettes. ? *Br. cirēnging* to wander about, ramble. DED (S, N) 2655.

3247 *Ka. (Hav.) tiri* tender nut; tender leaf. *Tu. tiri* a sprout, shoot, sprig, germ; the tender branch of a palm.

3248 *Ka. tiru*, *tiruvu*, *tirpu*, *tirbu*, *tibbu* bow-string. *Tu. tiru*, *tebbu* id. DED 2656.

3249 *Ta. tirukkai* ray-fish, *Trygon sepioides*; electrical ray, *Nareine timilei*. *Ma. tiranji* a large flat sea-fish, ray or skate. *Tu. tiryanḍē* a kind of fish. DED 2657.

3250 *Ta. tiruṭu* (*tiruṭi-*) to steal, rob, pilfer; *n.* theft, robbery; *tiruṭan* thief; *fem. tiruṭi*; *tiruṭtu* theft, robbery, fraud, deception. *Ma. tiriṭan* thief, rogue. *Ko. tird* untrustworthy action; *tirdn* untrustworthy animal; *fem. tirdy*. DED 2658.

3251 *Ta. tiruntu* (*tirunti-*) to be correct, perfect, be amended, improved, reformed as a person, be repaired, renovated, be improved; *tiruttu* (*tirutti-*) to correct, rectify, reform, mend, repair, refit, improve, arrange properly, prepare land for cultivation, etc.; *tiruttam* correction, repair, improvement, amendment, orderliness, regularity, exactness; *tiruttal* correctness as of writing; *tittu* (*titti-*) to correct, rectify a mistake. *Ma. tiruttuka* to mend, correct; *tiruttam* correctness in judgement and speech; *tiruttu* correction. *Ko. tirt-* (*tirty-*) to change one's frame of mind. *To. tid-* (*tidy-*) to make straight (e.g. stick), correct (someone's character); *tiṣt-* (*tiṣty-*) to correct crookedness (of stick), (woman) lifts knees and holds them with her hands in sexual intercourse. *Ka. tiridu*, *tiddu* to make straight or right, correct, rectify mistakes, mend, improve, train, break in; *n.* making straight, etc.; *tiddike*, *tidduvike* correction. *Koḍ. tidd-* (*tiddi-*) to clean (a drain), twist and clean (moustaches), settle details of (a ceremony). *Tu. tirduni*, *sirduni*, *tidduni* to correct, mend, reform, rectify, alter; *tiddā-vuni* to get corrected; *tiddigē* correction. *Te. diddu* to correct, rectify, set right, alter, change; *n.* correction, change, alteration. *Pe. tidba-* to get well, be cured. ? *Kuwi* (*S*) *didinai* to reverse. DED (S) 2659.

3252 *Ka. tiruḷ*, *tiralu*, *tirule*, *tiḷalu*, *tiḷlu*, *terale* pith, pulp, kernel, essence, the vital or essential part, strength, value, importance. *Tu. tirly* core, heart of a tree. DED 2660.

3253 *Nk. (Ch.) tirg-* to tremble. *Pa. tir-*, (*S.*) *tirv-*, *tiri-* id.; *tirk-* to shudder, throb (pulse); *tirbir-*, *tirbir er-* to tremble. *Ga. (Oll.) tirg-* id.; (*S.*) *tirg-* (*tirig-*) to shiver. *Koṇḍa tirg-* to tremble. *Pe. trig-* (*trikt-*) id.; *tripka-* (< *trik-pa-*) to be startled. *Manḍ. trig-* to tremble. *Kui tirma* (*tirgi-*) to shiver, tremble; *n.* shivering, trembling; *tirkna* in a startled manner; *tiriki inba* to be startled. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *trigali* to shiver; (*S.*) *triginai* to tremble; (*Isr.*) *trig-* (*-it-*) to shiver. Cf. *Ka. teral*, s.v. 3128 *Ta. talampu*. DED (S) 2662.

3254 *Kol. (SR) tirre* sweet. *Nk. tirre* id. *Pa. tirra* (id.) id. *Ga. (Oll.) tirēn*, *tirēṇṇē*, (*S.*) *tirōn* id. DED 2663.

3255 *Ta. tillāṇa* a kind of musical composition ending with the expression *tillā* or *tillāṇa*. *Ka. tillāṇa* an unmeaning sound used in humming over a tune. *Tu. tillāṇa* humming a tune. DED 2664.

3256 *Ta. tillai* blinding tree, *Excoecaria agallocha*; mountain slender tiger's milk, *E. crenulata*. *Te. (Lush.) tella E. agallocha* Linn. / Cf. *Sgh. telakiriya E. agallocha*. DED 2665.

3257 *Ta. tilai* (-pp-, -tt-) to boil; *talai* (-pp-, -tt-) id., to bubble. *Ma. tila* bubbling up; *tilekka* to bubble up, boil over, overbear, presume; *tileppu* bubbling over, arrogance, triumph; *tilappikka* to boil, rouse passion. DED 2666.

3258 *Pe. trīm-* (*-t-*) to turn round; *intens. trimbā-*; *trīp-* (*-t-*) to turn round (*tr.*). *Kui tīpa* (*tīit-*) to twist. *Kuwi* (*T.*) *tīp-* id.

3259 *Ta. tira* (-pp-, -nt-) to open (as a door, one's eyes), divulge, disclose, unveil, reveal, unlock, unbolt, cut open; *tirappu* open, unfortified place; key, cleft, opening; *tiravu* opening, unveiling; gateway, open space; *turappu* a key. *Ma. turakka* to open; *turakku* opening of the mouth; *turappu* opening; *turavu* opening, entrance. *Ko. terv-* (*terd-*) to open (door, etc.), release (buffaloes) from enclosure or shed. *To. ter-* (*terθ-*) to open (container, door, pen, etc.); *ter* if buffalo let out to graze early in the morning before milking; *tir a-r* (*obl. a-r*) open space between front wall and entrance of house; *tirp* key (? < coll. *Ta.* with *r*, or contamination with *tirp-* to turn key; see s.v. 3246 *Ta. tiri*). *Ka. tera* an opening, clearing, state of being clear or bright; *terapu*, *terahu* opening, an opening, gap, an interval, cessation, intermission (of sounds, rain), interstice, room, place; *teravu* opening; *terave* opening, becoming manifest, appearing; *tere* to be unclosed, be uncovered, open; make open, open, uncover, unfold; *n.* opening, state of being open. *Koḍ. tora-* (*torap-*, *torand-*) to open. *Tu. terapu* space, room; *jappuni* to open; (*Eng.-Tulu Dict.*) *jattoṇuni* id.; (*Bhatta-*

charya; brahmin dial.) depp- id. *Te. tera* open; *teracu* to open, set open, uncover, expose, exhibit, display, unfasten, unlock; *terapa* open, exposed; *terapi* intermission, cessation, pause, break. *Go. (Tr.) taritānā* (doors) to be open; (Ph.) *taritānā* to open; (Mu.) *tarī-* to open (eyes, mouth, door, etc.); *caus. tarīh-/tarh-;* (Ma.) *tarī-*, *teg.* (Ko.) *terr-* to open (*Voc. 1667*); (SR.) *rehānā* id. (*Voc. 3053*); (LuS.) *tugaituna* id. *Koṇḍa rē-* (Gurī dial., comm. by K.) *tere-* id. *Pe. jē-* (-t-) id. *Manḍ. jē-* (-t-) id. *Kui dāpa* (dāt-) to open a door, clear a passage; *n.* act of opening; *dari inba* to be opened, spread forth; *tr. dari ispa. Kuwi* (Šu.) *de-* (det-), (S.) *de'nai* to open. *Kur. tis'gnā* (tisgas) to open (door, shutter); *refl. and pass. tisgrnā. Malt.* *tisge* to lift the latch. DED(S, N) 2667, and from DED 4246.

3260 *Ta. tiram, tiran* constituents, component parts, necessary elements, kind, class, sort, party, side, half, way, manner, family, relations, garb, costume, quality, state, nature, means, method, strength, power, goodness, excellence; *tiramai* strength, power, ability, courage, excellence; *tirai* strength, courage, victory, lustre as of precious stones; *tiravatu* that which is proper, that which is complete, that which is certain, permanent; *tiravān* able man; *tiravōn* person of discernment or discrimination; *tirāpi* ability, capacity, strength, power. *Ma. tiram, tiravu* vigour, ability, fine manner, stateliness. *Ka. tera* way, course, manner, form, sort, kind; *teravu* way, manner; (PBh.) *terapu* manner; *teraN* id., kind. *Te. terāgu, teravu* way, manner, mode, fashion, style, condition, state, order, good condition or state (see also 1300). DED 2668.

3261 *Ta. tirampu* (tirampi-) to sprain. *Ma. tirampuka* to be wrenched, strained. DED 2669.

3262 *Te. tirri* a sort of basket for catching fish. *Go. (Ko.) tirr* hencoop, cage for carrying fowls (*Voc. 1729*). *Koṇḍa tirri* a small fish-basket. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tirri* small bamboo cage to catch fish or crab. DEDS 521.

3263 (a) *Ta. tin* (tinn-, tinn-) to eat, chew, bite, gnash, eat away (as white ants), destroy, ruin, cause irritating sensation (as in the skin); *tinni*, *tinni* eatables; *tinni* glutton, one who eats indiscriminately in all places; *tinavu* itching sensation, eczema, psoriasis; *tirri* eatables that must be masticated before being swallowed, meat; *tirru* (tirri-) to feed by small mouthfuls; *tirp* food, victuals; *tirap* glutton; *tini* light refreshment, food for animals, rich food. *Ma. tinnuka* to eat anything besides rice, eat; *tinni*, *tini* an eater, glutton; *tin* any food besides rice, a meal; *tirruka* to cause to eat, feed, make food of something, cram, force down; (Tiyya) *tirra* food. *Ko. tin-* (tiḍ-) to eat (including a meal), ruin; *ti-n* food in general, the food of all except Muslims and Europeans; *ti-ḥ* (ti-c-) to feed by hand. *To. tin-* (tiḍ-) to eat (in-

cluding a meal); *ti-ny* food for animals, European food. *Ka. tin, tinnu, tinnu* (tind-) to eat, esp. things which must be bitten, as flesh, bread, cakes, fruits, grass; *tinasu, tinisu, tinnisu* to cause to eat, feed; *tinasu, tinasa, tinisu, tinḍi* food; *tini, tinni* eating, an eater; *tinna* that which in eating is left, orts; *tinnāli, tināli* glutton; *tini* food, eating; *tir* to take mouthfuls, devour; *tin, tinnu, tinisu, tenasu, tinḍi* irritation in the skin, the itch; *tife* itching, irritation, itching desire, lust, lasciviousness. *Koḍ. tinn-* (tinn-, tind-) to eat (not a meal); *ti-t* (ti-ti-) to feed by hand; *tindi* food (except rice). *Tu. tinpini* to eat, consume, destroy; *tinpāvuni* to feed, nurse; *tinpele, timbele* glutton; *tindrūni* to eat all, guzzle; *tinu, tini* food, meal, diet, a glutton; *tinasu, tenasu* food, feeding. *Te. tinu* (tinḍ-) to eat, consume, enjoy, have the use of, spend, use up, corrode, eat away; *tinipincu* to cause to eat; *tinḍa* eating; *tinḍi* eating, food; *tinḍidu* glutton; *tirra, tinḍramu* itching, itch. *Koḍ. tin-* (tind-) to eat (including a meal); *tinip-* (tinip-) to make to eat. *Nk. tin-* (tind-) to eat. *Nk. (Ch.) tin-* (tind-) id. *Pa. tin-* (tind-) id.; *tittip-* (tittit-) to cause to eat, feed. *Go. (Oll.) tin-* (tiy-, tinḍ-), (S) *tin-* (tiy-) to eat. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. M.) tindānā*, (A. Y. G. Mu. Ma. S.) *tin-* (titt-) id.; (S) *tinmur* eating (*Voc. 1719*); *caus. (A. Mu. S.) tih-*, (W.) *tihānā*, (Ma.) *ti-* to feed (*Voc. 1736*). *Koṇḍa tin-* (tiR-) to eat; *caus. tirpis-* to cause to eat, feed; *tinḍi*, (B.) *tinika* food. *Pe. tin-* (tic-/cic-) to eat; *tic-* (ticc-), *tiḥpa-* to feed. *Manḍ. tin-* (tic-) to eat. *Kui tinba* (tis-) to eat, enjoy the proceeds of; *n.* eating, food; *tispa* (tist-) to feed someone on something; *n.* act of feeding someone. *Kuwi* (F.) *tinjali* (tic-), (S) *tinnai*, (Su. P) *tin-* (ticc-/cicc-) to eat; (F.) *tissali*, (Su.) *tih-* (tist-) to feed; (S) *tinnu*, (Mah.) *tinnu* eating. *Kur. tindnā* to put into another person's mouth. *Malt. tinde* to feed by the hand.

(b) *Nk. (Ch.) tina* ki right hand. *Pa. tinda* right; *tinda* key right hand. *Go. (Oll.) tayan* ki id. *Go. (SR.) tina* right; (Mu.) *tinag* kay, *tindana* kay right hand; *tina* kav right ear; *tina* kāl right leg; (S.) *tina*, *cina* right; (M.) *tinag* kai right hand (*Voc. 1720*). *Pe. tina* key id. *Kui tini* right-hand; *tini* *kaju* right hand. *Kuwi* (F.) *ti'ni*, (Su.) *ti'ni*, (P.) *tini* right; (S.) *ti'ni* *keyu* right hand. *Kur. tinā* right. *Malt. tina* right (hand). DED(S, N) 2670.

3264 *Te. tinna* straight, direct, shortest; straightforward, honest, candid; proper, right, correct; *tinnāgā* straight, straightly, directly, in a straight or direct line; straightforwardly, honestly, properly, well; *tinnādanamu* straightness, directness, etc.; *tinnani* straight, straightforward, honest. *Go. (Ko.) tinag* straight (*Voc. 1721*); (LuS.) *teenta* id.; ? (M.) *tiḥne* short, straight (*Voc. 1717*). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *tinaga* straight. *Kuwi* (Su.) *tinaga*, (F.) *tinana*, (Mah.) *tiamne*, (Isr.) *tiye* id. DEDS (N) 522.

3265 *Ta. tipai* Italian millet, *Setaria italica*; wild Bermuda grass, *Panicum burmanni*; little millet (= cāmai); paddy-field grass, *P. fluitans*. *Ma. tina P. italicum. Ko. ten* ear (of any grain). *Ka. tene* a spike, ear of corn; *tene-gida* Italian millet, *P. italicum*. [S. *italica* Beauv. = *P. italicum* Linn.] DED 2671.

3266 *Ta. ti* (-v-, -nt-), *tiy* (-v-, -nt-) to be burnt, charred, blighted; (-pp-, -tt-) to allow food to be charred in cooking, dry up (water), cause to wither; *n.* fire, lamp, heat, anger; *tiyal*, *tical* that which is burnt in cooking; *tippi* fire; *tippu* scorching, blackening by fire. *Ma. ti* fire. *Ko. ti-y-* (ti-c-) to be singed, roasted, (flame) burns low; *ti-c-* (ti-c-) to singe. *To. ti-y-* (ti-s-) to be singed; (ti-c-) to singe, roast. *Ka. ti* to burn, scorch, singe, parch; *n.* fire; *si* to be scorched, burnt, singed, parched; *n.* state of being scorched, burnt; *sikari* state of being scorched; *siku* that which is burnt, scorched. *Tu. cificuni* to be scorched, burnt; *cintuni* to burn (intr.), roast as a fruit; *tū, sū* fire; fiery. *Te. tipdra* light, brightness, heat; *tipdramu* heat, light, splendour; hot, bright, fierce; *tipdrincu*, *tipdrincu* to shine; *tipu* severe pain. *Br. tin* scorching, scorching heat; *tirūnk* spark. DED(S) 2672.

3267 *Ta. ti* evil; *titu* evil, vice, fault, blemish, defect, sinful deed, suffering, distress, difficulty, hindrance, death, ruin; *timai* mischief, fault, guilt, cruelty, injury, sinful deed, inauspicious occasion as of death; *tiya* evil, wicked, sinful; *tiyar*, *tiyar* wicked persons; *tiyavai* evil things, evil deeds, sins, suffering; *tihku* evil, injury, crime, misfortune, fault, defect; *timpu* wickedness, evil; *timmai* evil, misfortune, death. *Ma. ti* evil; *tiyatu* what is bad; *tima*, *tinma* evil, badness. *Te. tipuramu* mischief-making, pranks. DED(S) 2673.

3268 (a) *Ta. tim* sweet; *tivu* sweetness; *tiyam* id., deliciousness; *tēm* sweetness, pleasantness, fragrance, odour, honey, honey-bee, must of an elephant, toddy; *titti* sweetness; (-pp-, -tt-) to be sweet, savoury, delicious, pleasing; *tittippu* sweetness, any sweet eatable. *Ma. tittu, tittippu* sweetness. *To. tic* sweetness (in songs); *tic in-* (tiḍ-) to taste sweet; *ticil* pleasant taste, sweetness; *sic* = *tic*, in woman's name *Sici-z* (also known as *Tici-z*, spelled *Tichidz* in Rivers, *The Todas*). *Ka. si, siyi, siyyane, sihi* sweet; *siyāla* a tender coconut, water of unripe coconut. *Tu. tiku* tasteful, savoury; *tikara*, *tikery* sweetish; *tipē* sweetness; sweet, fresh; *si* sweet; *sipē* sweetness, pleasantness; sweet, pleasant; (BRR) *cipē* sweet. *Te. tiyya, tiyyani, tiya, tiyana* sweet; *tiyyādanamu, tiyyana* sweetness; *tipi, tipu* sweetness, liking, attachment, fondness; sweet; *tipāru* to be pleasing, beautiful. *Go. (S.) tiyaḥ* sweet (*Voc. 1738*). *Koṇḍa tiyani* id. *Manḍ. he-* to be sweet. *Kui semba* (sembi-), *sepa* (set-) to be sweet, tasty, palatable; *n.* sweet-

ness, palatable taste. *Kuwi* (F.) *he'ni* tasty; (S.) *hempu he'nai* to taste; (Isr.) *henu* sweetness; *he-* (-t-) to be tasty; (F.) *tipa* sweet. *Kur. tinnā* to have a sweet taste, be a relish for, please.

(b) *Ta. tēn* honey; *tēn-i* honey-bee; *tin-totai* beehive (tin- < tim; for totai, see 3490). *Ma. tēn* honey. *Ko. te-n* honey, bee. *To. tō-n* id. *Ka. jēn, jēnu, tēnu*, (Hal.) *gēnu* honey. *Koḍ. te-ni* id; *te-n-eri* honeycomb; *te-m-pulu* honey-bee. *Tu. tiga* beehive, honey; (B-K.) *tiya* honey; (BRR) *ciyata* *ney* id. *Kor. (M.) jigin tippu* id. *Te. tēne* id.; *tēti* a large black humble-bee, *Bombinator glabra* (-i < i fly). *Kol. te-ne* honey. *Nk. tēne* id. *Pa. tin* *ney* id.; *tin pinda, tini* (-i < i fly) bee. *Ga. (Oll.) tin*, (S.) *tinu* honey. *Go. (Ko.) tēne* bee; *tēne* *niy* honey (*Voc. 1790*). *Koṇḍa tēne* honey. *Kur. tini* bee (-i fly). *Malt. tēni* honey, bee. / ? Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *tipisa-* honeycomb. DED(S, N) 2674.

3269 *Ta. tivavu* bands of catgut for a yāg; *tin-totai* string of a lute, lute (for totai, see 3480). *Ka. tige* a creeping plant, vine, tendril on spray, the string of a lute, wire. *Te. tīga, tīgiya, tīge* wire, string of a musical instrument, a creeping or climbing plant, creeper, vine, a necklace of gold wire. *Kol. (SR.) tig* creeper. *Pa. tiv* thread. *Ga. (P.) tig* creeper. *Go. (Grigson)* *tiya* iron neck- ring (*Voc. 1725*); (LuS.) *teegā* wire. *Koṇḍa tiya* creeper of a plant or shrub. *Pe. tīga* wire. *Kuwi* (F.) *tigē* guitar string; (T.) *triga* wire. DED(S, N) 2675.

3270 *Kur. (Hahn) tigā* monkey. *Malt. tige* id. DEDS 523.

3271 *Kur. tixil* rice, paddy cleansed of its husk. *Malt. tiqualu* rice. DED 2676.

3272 *Ka. diṭu* similarity, equality; estimate, valuation. *Te. diṭu* equality, similarity, resemblance; equal. DED 2677.

3273 *Ta. tiṭṭu* (tiṭṭi-) to whet, sharpen, polish, rub, smear, anoint, smooth as the hair, inscribe, draw, belabour, thrash; *n.* whetting, cleansing, polishing, plastering, blow, stroke; *tirru* (tirri-) to smear, rub, polish (as plaster), cover and fill up a hole or crevice with mortar or clay, put on an outer coat of mortar or clay, rub and smooth the folds of a cloth, clean the teeth. *Ko. ti-ḥ* (ti-c-) to paint, rub on (liquid); ? *terv-* (terḥ-) to clean up by rubbing (excrement, vomit, pus). *Ka. tiḍu* to press, squeeze, rub out as fire, rub with the finger as snuff, etc., rub, clean, rub or smear on, whet, sharpen; (PBh.) *sipṭi* having wiped out. *Koḍ. ti-ḥ* (ti-ḥ-) to rub on or off, stroke. *Tu. tiḍuni* to rub, press, irritate; *tiṭṭuni, ciṭṭuni, siṭṭuni* to scrape, rub, wipe; *sipṭu, sipṭelu* scraping, wiping. *Kor. (O.) ciṭṭu* to scrape off (vessels). *Te. tiḍu* to sharpen, (K. also) gnash teeth; *diṭu* to set right, (K. also) mend as hair



with fingers; (K. also) gnash teeth. *Kol.* (SR.) *dāsina* diṭ- to rub teeth; *nūne* diṭ- to oil. *Nk.* *dhīṭ-* to wipe. *Pe.* *ṭind-* (-t-) to sharpen. *Kuwi* (F.) *titi* *kīali* id. DED(S) 2678.

3274 *Ta.* *tiṭṭu* (tiṭṭi-) to touch, feel, come in contact with, pollute by contact, defile, contaminate, infuse poison as snake by biting, catch, seize hold of, beat; *tiṭṭu* touching, defilement, pollution, menses; *tiṭṭam* menses, faeces; *tiṭṭal* menses. *Ma.* *tiṭṭuka* to touch, infect another or oneself by coming too near, (venom) to enter a constitution; *tiṭṭal* pollution (esp. by proximity); *tiṭṭikka* to defile; *tiṭṭam* uncleanness, excrements. *Ko.* *ti-ṇḍ-* (ti-ṇḍy-) to be polluted by illegal sexual intercourse (as with person of another caste, or virgin with man); *ti-ṭ* pollution. *To.* *ti-ṭ* id. *Ka.* *tiṭu* to touch (as air or wind), blow (as the wind), touch (as with the fingers); *tiṭa* blowing. *Koḍ.* *ti-ṇḍ-* (ti-ṇḍi-) to touch; *ti-ṭa* excrement. DED 2680.

3275 *Pa.* *tita* bird. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) *tite* id. DEDS 524.

3276 *Ko.* *ti-m ik-* (iky-) to sob; *ti-va-p* panting. ? *To.* *ti-m* song sung by women when pounding grain, any work-song (e.g. of Badagas when digging). *Tu.* *timpuni* to snort, breathe heavily, snivel; *timpele* sniveller. DED 2681.

3277 *Ta.* *tiyar* = caste in Malabar. *Ma.* *tiyan*, *tivan* the caste of the palm-cultivators, toddy-drawers, sugar-makers, etc. (said to be 'islanders' [*<* Skt. *dvīpa*-island] from Ceylon); *fem.* *tiyatti*. *Koḍ.* *ti-yē* *Tiyan*; *fem.* *ti-yatti*. DED 2682.

3278 *Ta.* *tir* (-v-, -nt-) to end, vanish, be completed, finished, separate, leave, cause (as pain), go, proceed, be absent, die, perish, be used up, be settled (as a quarrel), become expert; leave, quit, solve; (-pp-, -tt-) to leave, quit, finish, complete, perfect, destroy, kill, cure, pay off (as debt), settle (dispute); *tirtavan* accomplished man, expert; *tirpu* finishing, concluding; *tirvu* conclusion, end, removal, expiation, remedy; *tirvai* conclusion, end, certainty, expiation, judgement; *tirmai* absence, cessation; *tira* entirely, perfectly, absolutely; *tirkkam* decision, positiveness, intelligent and attractive expression of face, perfection, completeness; *tirpāṇ* physician; *tirpu* settlement, conclusion, completion, judgement, determination; *tirmānam* settlement, conclusion, completion, judgement; *tirmāni* (-pp-, -tt-) to determine, resolve, decide, conclude, finish. *Ma.* *tiruka* to be completed, perfected, be settled, be expiated, be finished, cease; *tira* wholly; *tiru* settlement, discharge of a claim upon land; *tirmānam* determination; *tirma* settlement, resolution; *tirkka* to accomplish, conclude, make an end of, pay off, remove, remedy, settle, determine; *tirppikka* to get made, get

settled; *tircca* completion, end; *tirpu* settlement, decree. *Ko.* *ti-r* (ti-ry-) to be ended, be settled, finished, cease, be possible; *ti-rc-* (ti-rc-) to finish, bring to an end, settle, decide; *ti-rp* settlement, decision; *ti-rma-nm* decision; *di-rkm* cleverness. *To.* *ti-r* (ti-ry-) to be ended, be settled, finished, settle; *ti-rc-* (ti-rc-) to finish (work, affair), bring to an agreement; *ti-rmo-nm* decision. *Ka.* *tir* (tird-), *tiru* (tiri-) to be finished, end, be accomplished, be possible to be accomplished, be cured, die, be paid, be settled, decided; *tira*, *tiru* conclusion, settlement, arrangement; beauty, manner; *tirame* conclusion; *tirike* conclusion, settlement; *tirisu* to finish, fulfil, settle, remove, pay off; *tircu* id., to cure, destroy; *tirukani*, *tirkane* end, state of being discharged, state of being expended; *tiruvike* ending, etc., state of being settled; *tirpu* settlement, decision; *tirmāna*, *tirmāna* conclusion, settlement, decision. *Koḍ.* *ti-r* (ti-rv-, ti-nd-) to be used up, (work) is finished; (ti-p-, ti-t-) to use up, finish. *Tu.* *tiruni* to be finished, settled, be able; *tirpuni*, *tirpā-vuni*, *tirisuni*, *tirisāvuni*, *tirsāvuni* to finish, complete, settle, decide, pay off (debt); *tira* entire, whole; wholly, positively; *tirkē* conclusion, end; *tiruvikē*, *tirvikē*, *tirmāna* conclusion, settlement; *tirviki* termination, conclusion; *tirpu* settlement, decision; *tirgaḍē* completion. *Kor.* (M.) *tirḍi* to fulfil. *Te.* *tiru* to be finished, completed, concluded, be set right; *n.* beauty, manner, way; beautiful, shapely; *tir(u)cu* to finish, complete, end, set right, settle, decide, pay (debt), remove, put an end to, destroy, ruin; *tirugaḍa* completion, end; *tirpari*, *tirupari* judge; *tirpu*, *tirpu* settlement, decision, decree; (K.) *tira* thoroughly; *tiru* to be destroyed, be removed, got rid of, (K. also) perish, end, be possible; *tirucu* to destroy, remove, rid (one) of. *Kol.* *ti-r* (ti-ṭ; Kin. *tirt-*) (work, food, etc.) is finished; *ti-rp-* (ti-rpt-) to finish (work, food, etc.). *Nk.* *tir-* to be finished; *tirp-* to finish. *Koṇḍa* *tir-* (-it-) to be exhausted (as food, drink, etc.), be over. *Kuwi* (S.) *tir-*, *tirj-* to judge; *tirpu* judgement. ? *Kur.* *tirṇā* to lag behind, arrive late; *tirṇāṇā* to delay (*tr.*). *Malt.* *tire* to go away, be off; *tirtre* to remove. (Te. *tiru*, *Koṇḍa*, and *Koḍ.* [with *i-*] have \**r* rather than \**r*; unexplained.) DED(S) 2683.

3279 *Kol.* *ti-r* (pl. *ti-dl*) hair. *Nk.* *tir* (pl. *tiḍl*) id. *Nk.* (Ch.) *tir* (pl. *-l*) id. *Pe.* *temul*, (Kalahandi) *tremul* id. (for *-mul*, see 5045). *Manḍ.* *trey* id. DED(S) 2684.

3280 *Koṇḍa* *tirpa-* to cleanse the floor with cowdung and water. *Pe.* *tir-* (-t-) to sprinkle; *intens.* *tirpa-*. *Kuwi* (Su.) *dir-* (-h-), (P.) *dri-*, (F.) *dihali*, (T.) *dir-* to sprinkle. DEDS 520.

3281 *Pa.* *diṭa* (pl. *diṭel*) castor-oil plant; *diṭa* ney castor oil. *Ga.* (Oll.) *diṭel* (pl.) castor-oil plants. DED 2679.

3282 *Ta.* *tu* (-pp-, -tt-) generally used in negative forms) to eat; *n.* food, experience; *tuppu* enjoyment, object of enjoyment, food, ghee; *tuy* (-pp-, -tt-) to enjoy by means of the senses, experience, suffer as the fruit of actions, eat, feed; *n.* food; *tuyppu* enjoyment; *tucci* eating, experience, fruition, good or evil as a result of karma; *tuvvu* (tuvvi-) to eat, enjoy; *n.* food, gratification of the senses, enjoyment, experience; *tuppam* ghee (< *Ka.*); (PN) *tuvu* = *tuvvu*. *Ka.* *tuyyal* a dish of rice, milk and sugar; *tuppa* ghee. / Cf. Pkt. *tuppa*-ghee, Mar. *tūp* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5864. DED 2685.

3283 *Ta.* *tukaḷ* dust, particle of dust, pollen; fault, moral defect; *tūḷ* dust, powder, particle, pollen; *tūci*, *tūcu* dust. *Ma.* *tūḷ* dust; *tūḷi* id., husk; *tūḷuka* to be reduced to dust, rise as dust, make like dust; *vellam* t. water to break or fall into spray, spray to rise; *dhūḷuka* to fly about as dust, wind to blow. *Ko.* *tu-j* dust. *Ka.* *dūḷ(u)* dust, powder, pollen. *Koḍ.* *du-ḷi* dust. *Tu.* *dūḷu*, *dhūḷu* dust; *dūḷu* fine powder; *dūḷelu* powder, dust; powdered, dusty. *Te.* *dūgaru* dust, dirt, soot. *Kol.* *tu-k* dust, (Kin.) earth, clay. *Nk.* *tūk* earth, clay. *Pa.* *tūk*, (S) *tūkud* id., soil; *dūḷ* (dust) to rise. *Ga.* (Oll.) *tūkur* earth, clay. *Go.* (Tr. W.) *tōri*, (A. Y. Ch.) *tōri*, (Ph.) *torī*, (G.) *torī*, *toṛel*, (Mu.) *tōri*, *toriy*, *torī* earth, soil; (Ma.) *torī* id., clay; (M.) *torī* dust; (S.) *torī* soil (*Voc.* 1826); (ASu.) *tōri* dry clay, cleansing mud. *Manḍ.* *tuve* earth, soil. / Some items, e.g. *Ma.* *dhūḷuka*, *Tu.* *dūḷu*, *dhūḷu*, have been influenced by Skt. *dhūli*-dust, powder, pollen (for the etymology of which, see Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6835). Direct loans from Skt. *dhūli*-include: *Ta.* *tūḷi*, *Ma.* *tūḷi* ('also 'husk'), *dhūḷi*, *dhūḷi*, *dhūḷikka* (= *tūḷuka*), *Ka.* *dhūli*, *dhūḷi*, *dūḷi*. *Tu.* *dūḷi* (also 'a despicable person'), *Ga.* (P. S.) *dūli*, *Koṇḍa* *dūli*, *Kui* *dūli*, *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *dūli*, *Kur.* *dhūli*. DED(S) 2776, 2778, DEDS 525, 555.

3284 *Ta.* *tukir* red coral, coral seaweed; *tuvār* coral, red colour, scarlet, red ochre; (-pp-, -tt-) to be red; *tuvārī* salmon colour (as of an ascetic's dress), flower of silk-cotton tree; (-pp-, -tt-) to dye with salmon colour; *tuppu* red coral, gum lac, red, redness; *tōrai* pale reddish colour. *Ka.* *togaru* red colour, scarlet. *Te.* *togaru* red colour, thread of a red colour; red; *dōra* reddish, half-ripe. ? *Kui* *tūga* blood, bloody fluid. Cf. 3553 *Ta.* *tōmpu*. DED(S) 2686.

3285 *Ta.* *tukil*, *tuyil* fine cloth, rich attire. *Ma.* *tukil*, *tuyil* cloth, dress. *Ka.* *dukula*, *dugula*, *dukūḷa* woven silk, very fine cloth or raiment. / Cf. Skt. *dukūḷa*- (whence *Ka.* *dukūḷa*, etc.); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6389. DED 2687.

3286 *Ka.* (Jenu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) *dūku*, (HavS.) *dūku*, (Bark.) *dūki*, (Coorg) *dūku* to push (or with 3722 *Ta.* *nūkkū*). *Kur.* *tukknā*

to give a push to, shove. *Malt.* *tuke* to push, remove. DED(N) 2689.

3287 *Ka.* *tuhge*, *tuhga* a grass the root of which is a fragrant bulb and is imagined to contain a pearly substance. *Tu.* *tuhgāyi* a fragrant kind of grass. *Te.* *tuhga* *Cyperus rotundus*. *Pa.* *tungga* a kind of grass. DED 2690.

3288 *Te.* (K.) *dusuku* to slip, slide (as a tied knot, something held in hand, foot in clay, etc.); (Šaṅk. K.) *dusikil(lu)* to slip, slide. *Kur.* *tusḷgnā* (*tusgyas*) to loosen threads that are knit, undo a piece of plaited straw, tamper with, unsettle, derange something tidily bound up; *refl.-pass.* *tusḷgnā*. DED 2691.

3289 *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) *tuska* iguana. *Malt.* *tusge* a kind of lizard. ? Cf. 2777 *Kol.* *ḍokke*. From DED(S) 2415.

3290 *Kur.* *tusnā* to be about to cry, grunt, let escape a suppressed groan, ask for in a whisper. *Malt.* *tuse* to snort. DED 2692.

3291 *Ta.* *tuṇcu* (*tuñci-*) to sleep, doze, slumber, rest without work, be drowsy, sluggish, indolent, droop, die, perish, diminish, decrease, abide, stay, settle, hang (*intr.*); *tuñcinār* the dead (euphemistically); *tuyil* (*tuyilv-*, *tuying-*) to sleep, abide, stay, set as the sun, die; *n.* sleep, dream, death, abiding, staying, cohabitation; *tuyilvu*, *tuyirici* sleep; *tuyirru* (*tuyirri-*) to put to sleep, cause to stay. *Ma.* *tufucuka* to be entangled, sleep, die, remain as money in the pocket; *tuyil* sleep; *tuyiluka* to sleep. ? *Kō.* *tugu-ṭ-* (*tugu-c-*) to fall asleep while talking. *To.* *tū-s* sleep (? verb or noun; in story phrase: *to-ṭ tū-s wiḍska-* 'has the man quit sleeping?'); ? *tu-s-* (*tu-sy-*) to become useless or damaged, (woman) is not married. *Ka.* *sundu* to lie down, repose, sleep, lie with; *n.* coition; *susil* sexual embrace. *Pa.* *tuñ-*, (S.) *cuñ-* to sleep; *tuñip-* (*tuñit-*) to put to sleep. *Ga.* (Oll.) *tuñ-*, (P.) *tuyg-* to go to sleep; (S.) *tuḡ* sleep. *Go.* (W. Ph.) *sunj-*, (G. L. M.) *hunjanā* to sleep; (Mu.) *hunj-* id., lie down; *caus.* *hunjih-*; (Ma. Ko.) *unj-* to sleep; (Mu.) *huskar* sleep (*Voc.* 3437); (Elwin) *huskar*, (Ma.) *uskar*, *uskand* id. (*Voc.* 3578); (LuS.) *hunchkaree* id. *Koṇḍa* (Sova dial.) *sus-* (-t-) to sleep; (BB) *sunz-* (-it-) id.; (BB) *suskapu* sleepiness, sleepy eyes. *Pe.* *hunj-* (*hunc-*) to sleep; *juc-* (*jucc-*) to close the eyes. *Manḍ.* *hunj-* to sleep; *hūskanke* sleepiness, sleepy eyes. *Kui* *sunja* (*sunji-*) to sleep; *n.* sleep; *sūsa* (*sūsi-*) to close the eyes; *pl. action* *sūska* (*sūski-*); *sūsa* kanga sleepy eyes, drowsiness; *sūseri* half-closed eyes; *sūsaka* 9.30 to 12.0 p.m. *Kuwi* (F.) *hūnjali* to lie down; (S.) *hunjinai*, (Su.) *hunj-* (-it-) to sleep; ? (Mah. 228) *ḍuc-* (written *rūc-*) id. *Br.* *tūling* (*imper.* *tūḷh*, *past* *tūḷs-*) to sit, seat oneself, remain sitting, wait, dwell, calmly to do something, be made to sit, remain a maiden (unmarried); (Nushki dial.) *tūsing* to sit. ? Cf. 3376(a) *Ta.* *tūṅku*. DED(S) 2693.

3292 *Ta. tuṭam, tuṭavu* a liquid measure. *Ma. tuṭam* id.,  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an *Idangar*; *tuṭaku* a small earthen vessel holding two *nāṭi*, chiefly for toddy. DED 2694.

3293 *Ta. tuṭari, tuṭari* sp. jujube, *Zizyphus rugosa*; a thorny straggling shrub, *Scutia indica*. *Ma. tuṭari* a thorn with edible fruit, *Rhammus circumscissus*; *Z. jujuba*, etc. [*S. indica* Brongn. = *R. circumscissus* Linn.] DED 2695.

3294 *Ta. tuṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to quiver, tremble, throb, palpitate, be in great flurry or agitation, be eager, suffer acutely (hunger), be rude, mischievous, roguish, be fidgety, giddy, glitter; *n.* quivering, trepidation, speed, quickness, acuteness of intellect, cleverness, industry, superiority, strength; *tuṭituṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be in a great flurry, fret and fume; *tuṭippu* flurry, diligence, trembling, palpitation, pride, arrogance, anger, whirl (as of a whip); *tuṭiyan* man of irritable temper, wicked mischievous person; *tuṭukku* insolence, surliness, wickedness, mischief, quickness, expedition, activity. *Ma. tuṭikka* to throb, quiver, splash violently. *Ka. duḍi* to throb and pain as a boil; *duḍita* throbbing (of boil); *duḍuku* to act rashly, without deliberation, impudently, violently, profligately or wickedly; *n.* rashness, insolence. *Tu. duḍuku, duḍukutana* hurry, rashness, violence, injustice, pride; *duḍukuni* to be rash or hasty, be violent, haughty; *duṇipuni* to struggle, strive, flutter, flap the wings in agitation as a bird, bustle, be in a hurry; *duṇipele* struggling, striving, fluttering, bustling; *duṇipele* bustling, busybody. *Te. duḍuku* rashness, inconsiderateness, precipitancy or precipitation; *tuḍibadu* to be perplexed, confused. DED(S) 2696.

3295 *Ta. tuṭiyan* industrious, busy person. *Ka. duḍi* to labour, acquire by one's labour or efforts; *duḍita* acquisition, gain; *duḍime* acquiring, requisition, gain. *Tu. duḍiyuni, duḍipini* to acquire, gain, earn, obtain; *duḍita, duḍite* gain, acquisition, property. ? Cf. 3524 *Ta. tuṭil*. DED 2697.

3296 *Ta. tuṭi* lip. *Ma. coṭi* id. *Ko. tuc* id. *Ka. tuṭi*, (HavS. Hal.) *toḍi* id. *Tu. duḍi* id., (B-K.) snout of an animal. *Kor. (M.) tonḍi* lip. *Go. (M.) toṭe* id. (*Voc.* 1523); (*Tr.*) *toḍḍi* (*pl.* *toṭk*) mouth, face; (*L.*) *toḍḍi, toḍḍi* id.; (*A. Ch.*) *toḍḍi*, (*SR. Y.*) *toḍḍi* mouth; (*Ph.*) *tuḍḍi, tuḍi* mouth, face; (*W.*) *tuḍi* mouth; (*G. M.*) *toḍi*, (*Mu. Ma.*) *toḍḍi, (S.) toḍḍi, toḍḍi* mouth, face (*Voc.* 1527). *Kui toḍa* lip. *Malt. toro* mouth; *toto* beak, bill. Cf. 2664 *Ta. cuṇṭu, conṭu*, and 3311 *Ta. tuṇṭam*. / Connections among the NIA items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853. DED (S, N) 2698.

3297 *Ta. tuṭi* a small drum shaped like an hour-glass; drummer; *tuṭiyan* drummer; *tuṭu-mai* a kind of drum. *Ma. tuṭi* a small drum shaped like an hour-glass. *Ka. tuḍubu* a kind of drum; (*Hav.*) *duḍi* drum. *Koḍ. duḍi* id. *Tu.*

*diḍumbu* a big drum; (B-K.) *duḍi* Ādi Draviḍas' long drum. *Te. tuḍumu* a kind of drum, tomtom. *Go. (SR)* *tuḍum* drum; (Grigson) *turam* kettle drum (*Voc.* 1740). *Konda tiṇmi* a small drum. *Kui (K.) tuḍumi* a kind of drum. / Cf. *Mar. tuḍum, tuḍūb* a sort of kettle-drum. DED(S) 2699.

3298 *Ta. tuṭi* cardamom plant. *Ma. tuṭi* cardamoms. / Cf. *Skt. truṭi-* small cardamoms. DED(S) 2700.

3299 *Ta. tuṭuppu* spatula, ladle, oar; *tuṭuvai* wooden ladle for taking ghee; (Koll.) *tuṭippu* boating stick (?). *Ma. tuṭuppu* stirrer, spatula, paddle. *Ka. tuḍupu* oar, flat wooden spoon. ? Cf. 3356 *Ta. tuṭa*. DED 2701.

3300 *Ta. tuṭum-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying jumping sound, as into water. *Ka. duḍum, duḍhum* imitation of the sound of a body suddenly falling or plunging into water; *duḍhum iṭi* to plunge. *Kol. duḍm- (duḍumt-)* to swim. DED 2702.

3301 *Ta. tuṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wipe, wipe off, scour, scrub, sweep, brush, dry by wiping as wet hair, polish, rub, apply, wipe out, ruin, destroy; *tuṭaippam* broom, besom; *toṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wipe, wipe off, dust. *Ma. tuṭekka* to wipe, rub off, clean, extinguish; *tuṭeppam, tuṭeppu* broom; *tuṭeppikka* to get something wiped. *Ka. toḍe* to smear, besmear, daub, anoint, rub on (as oil on the hand), apply (as whitewash), wipe, remove by rubbing (as tears), wipe off, remove, efface, obliterate, destroy; *toḍasu, toḍayisu, toḍisu* to wipe, etc., cause to smear or apply to (as chunam, cowdung, etc.); *toḍaka* smearing. *Tu. toḍepuni, tuḍepuni* to anoint, paint, smear, rub. *Te. tuḍ(u)cu* to wipe, rub, sweep, clean as any surface, wipe off or away, rub off or out, sweep or sweep away as dust, etc., from a surface; *tuḍ(u)pu* wiping, rubbing out, blotting out, scoring out or correction in writing; *toḍayu* to wipe, wash. *Go. (Oli.) turs-* to rub. *Go. (Koya Su.) turs-* to dry the body with a cloth after bathing. DED(N) 2703.

3302 *Ta. tuṭai, toṭai* thigh. *Ma. tuṭa* id. *To. tṛar* id. *Ka. toḍe* id. *Koḍ. toḍe* id. *Tu. tuḍe* thigh, shank, side piece. *Te. toḍa* thigh; *tuṇṇi* hip, haunch. *Kol. duṭ (pl. duṭi)* hip. *Kui (K.) doṇḍo* thigh. *Kuwi (S.) tuntu* hip. Cf. 2840 *Ka. soṇṭa*. DED(S) 2704.

3303 *Ta. tuṭṭu* money of the value of 2 or 4 pies, money. *Ma. tuṭṭu* a copper coin = 20 cash or  $\frac{1}{2}$  pie. *Ka. duḍḍu* a copper coin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an anna; money. *Koḍ. duḍḍi* 4 pie ( $\frac{1}{2}$  pie); money. *Tu. duḍḍu* a copper coin worth 4 pies, copper coin in general, money. *Te. duḍḍu* a coin of the value of 2 pies, and in some places of 4 pies; money, wealth. DED 2705.

3304 *Ta. tuṭṭu-kkaṭṭai, tuṭṭu-ttaṭi* short club. *Ka. doḍḍe* the bat used at tipcat. *Te. duḍḍu* a stout stick, club, cudgel; *duḍḍu-gaṭṭa* a stout stick or staff. *Go. (S. M.) duḍu*

stick; (M.) *duḍi* id., cane (*Voc.* 1568). *Konda duḍu* stout stick. *Kui duṭa* stick, staff, rod. *Kuwi (Isr.) duḍu* carrying-stick. DED(S) 2706.

3305 *Ta. tuṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to be sundered, cut, severed, be removed, be torn, become clear, resolve, determine, ascertain, conclude; commence; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, sever, cut off; *n.* piece, slice, chop, fragment, bit, morsel; *tuṇikkai* small piece, slice; *tuṇiyal, tuṇukku, tuṇukkai* small piece as of flesh; *tuṇivu* ascertainment, certainty, determination, decision, conclusion, opinion; piece. *Ma. tuṇi* piece; *tuṇiyuka* to cut short, decide. *Ka. tuṇaka, tuṇaku, tuṇuku, tuṇaku* fragment, piece, bit. *Te. tuṇiya* piece, bit, fragment; *tuṇiyu, tuṇḍu* to be cut or broken to pieces; *tuṇ(u)ka* piece, bit, fragment; *tuṇ(u)mu* to cut; *tuttuṇiyalu* small pieces, bits or fragments; ? *truṇḍu* to break, fall in pieces, perish, die; ? *t(r)uncu* to cut to pieces, tear, break, kill (or *truṇḍu, truncu* with 3339 *Ta. tura*). *Nk. tunke* half portion (of bread). *Go. (L.) tunki* a piece (*Voc.* 1744). *Konda tuns-* (-t-) to be broken in pieces (as a stick), become worn out (as a cloth); *tunp-* to make holes (in clothes), break into small pieces (as a stick). *Pe. tuṇ-* (*tuṇ-*) to cut, slaughter, sacrifice. *Manḍ. tuṇ-* id. *Kui tuṇu (pl. tuṇṅa)* log of wood, large beam or block of wood. *Kuwi (Su.) tuṇ-* (-h-) to cut (with axe); (F.) *tūṇhali* to behead; (S.) *tun-* to slay; *tūṇh-* to slaughter; *tūṇpu* the slaughter; (Mah.) *tuṇpu* a cut; (Isr.) *tuṇ-* (-h-) to cut, kill. ? Cf. 3310 *Ta. tuṇṭam*. DED(S) 2707.

3306 *Ta. tuṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to dare, venture; *tuṇivu* confidence, boldness, daring, bravery; *tuṇiccal, tuṇikaram* daring; *tuṇikari* (-pp-, -tt-) to be bold, dare. *Ma. tuṇiyuka* to hazard, resolve, venture; *tuṇivu* resolution, daring. *Ka. tuṇil* heroism, valour. DED(S) 2708.

3307 *Ta. tuṇi* cloth for wear, hangings, pendants, decorations as of cloth, flag of a car, bark-cloth. *Ma. tuṇi* cloth. *Ko. tuṇy* priest's cloak (worn only at the milk-placing ceremony); *Toda* priest's garment. *To. tuṇy* dairymaid's black garment of a single cloth. *Koḍ. tuṇi* cloth. *Kor. (M.) tuṇḍu* cloth. DED 2709.

3308 *Ta. tuṇai* association, company, help, assistance, support, protection, companion, escort, friend, pair, couple, husband, wife, mate, brother or sister, comparison, similitude, conjugal union; (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to resemble, be like; *tuṇaimai* union, help, ability, power; *tuṇaiyan* husband, friend, companion, minister, helper, assistant, brother, cousin; *tuṇaiyi* wife, sister, heroine's confidante, lady's maid; *tuṇar* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to cluster as flowers; *n.* flower, bunch of flowers, pollen of a flower, bunch of fruit; *tuṇari* bunch of flowers; *tuṇai* (-pp-, -tt-) to string as a garland; *tuṇaiyal* garland, wreath of flowers. *Ma. tuṇa* match, companion, help, assistance, guard, convoy;

*tuṇavan* friend; *tuṇekka* to help, succour, protect, accompany. *Ka. toṇe* likeness, parity, equality. *Koḍ. toṇe* a person's support (physical or another person). *Malt. tunge* to collect; *tungre* to be collected, assemble. ? Cf. 3563 *Ta. toṇan*. DED 2710.

3309 *Ka. duṇḍage, duṇḍige, duṇḍuge* roundly, round, roundness, state of being without corners, well-proportioned, regular, etc.; *duṇḍu* id., a female's hollow, plain bracelet; *duṇḍane, duṇḍanna, duṇḍāne* round; *duṇḍisu* to become round, form round masses, move circularly. *Tu. duṇḍu* round, globular. DED 2711.

3310 *Ta. tuṇṭam* piece, fragment, bit, slice, small piece of cloth, section, division, compartment, small plot of field, piece of fish-meat; *tuṇṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, sever, tear up, divide, separate, cut short one's words, speak in few words, dispute, disprove, rebuke; be cut off, detached, broken; *n.* detached piece of high land left waste; *tuṇṭu* piece, bit, fragment, slice, section, division, strip, chit, ticket, small piece of cloth, towel. *Ma. tuṇṭam* piece, bit, slice; *tuṇṭikka* to cut to pieces, cut off as the throat. *Ko. tuṇḍ* piece. *To. tuḍ* id.; cloth worn from amputations to knees by Badaga woman (< Badaga *tuṇḍu*). *Ka. tuṇḍisu* to cut or break into pieces, make piecemeal; *tuṇḍu* fragment, piece, bit, a little. *Koḍ. tuṇḍ- (tuṇḍi-)* to break (*intr.*); thread, rope, flower-stem, tip; *tuṇḍi* piece. *Tu. tuṇḍu, suṇḍu* piece, slice. *Te. tuṇṭa, tuṇḍam* piece, fragment; *tuṇḍincu* to cut, sever; *tuṇḍu, tuṇḍe, tuṇḍemu* piece. *Pa. tuṇḍa* strip of cloth used as bandage. *Malt. tuṇḍe* to break (as a stick); *tuṇḍe* to be broken; *tuṇḍro* broken. ? *Br. tuṇḍing* to become undone (of stitches), clear (of clouds), separate (of milk). ? Cf. 3305 *Ta. tuṇi*. DED (N) 2712.

3311 *Ta. tuṇṭam* beak, bill, nose, elephant's trunk; *toṇṭai, toṇṭalam* elephant's trunk. *Ko. duṇḍ* id. *Ka. toṇḍalu, toṇḍu, toṇḍla, suṇḍalu, suṇḍil, suṇḍila, suṇḍalu, suṇḍilu, suṇḍu* id.; (Coorg) *duṇḍu* face of a cow, beak. *Koḍ. duṇḍi* snout, face (insulting). *Tu. suṇḍily, suṇḍily* elephant's proboscis. *Te. toṇḍamu* id. *Nk. suṇḍam* elephant's trunk. *Go. (L.) oṇḍi* id. (*Voc.* 406). Cf. 2664 *Ta. cuṇṭu* and 3296 *Ta. tuṇi*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853, *tuṇḍa*- beak, snout, trunk of an elephant; *ibid.*, no. 12516, *suṇḍā*-elephant's trunk. DED(S) 2713.

3312 *Ta. tuṇṭan* murderer. *Ma. tuṇṭan* insolent. *Ka. tuṇṭu* wickedness; *tuṇṭa* a mischievous, wicked, rascally, insolent, lewd man, a rogue; *tuṇṭi* a wicked female; *tuṇṭa-tana, tuṇḍutana* wickedness, etc.; *tuṇḍu* mischief, rascality, etc.; *toṇḍu* wild or overbearing behaviour. *Tu. tuṇṭu* mischievous, impudent, wicked; *tuṇṭatana* impudence, wickedness; *tuṇṭe* a wicked or impudent man; *tuṇṭi, tuṇṭedi* a mischievous or impudent woman. *Te. tuṇṭa, tuṇṭari* a wicked,

mischievous, impudent fellow; wicked, mischievous, impudent; *tupātānamu* wickedness and impudence; *dupdāgamu* wickedness, mischievousness, shamelessness; *duṇḍagṭu* a wicked, mischievous man, scamp. DED(S) 2714.

3313 *Ka. dupdigu Jatropa curcas* Lin. *Te. dupdīgamu J. glandulifera*. DED 2715.

3314 *Ta. tuti* point, sharp edge. *Ka. tūdi* extremity, end, point, top, tip; *tuffatūdi*, *tuttatūdi* the very point or end. *Tu. tūdi* point, end, extremity, top. *Te. tuda* end, extremity, tip; *tūdi* end, termination; *tuffatūda* the very end or extremity; *suda* end, tip, point. *Malt. tota* point, pointed. DED(S) 2716.

3315 *Ta. tutai* (-v-, -nt-) to be crowded thick, close, intense, abound, be copious; (-pp-, -tt-) to press together; *n.* closeness, crowded state; ? *tatai* (-v-, -nt-) to be thick-set, crowded, densely packed; (-pp-, -tt-) to be full, abundant; ? *tatumpu* (*tatumpi*) to become full. *Ko. tod-* (*tody-*) to cook (grain or flour) into solid mass by compressing it with a stick. DED(S) 2717.

3316 *Ta. tuttāri* a kind of bugle-horn. *Ma. tuttāri* horn, trumpet. *Ka. tutūri*, *tuttāri*, *tuttūri* a long trumpet. *Tu. tuttāri*, *tuttūri* trumpet, horn, pipe. *Te. tutārā* a kind of trumpet. / Cf. *Mar. tutārī* a wind instrument, a sort of horn. DED 2718.

3317 *Ta. tutti* wrinkled-leaved evening mallow, *Abutilon asiaticum*; country mallow. *Te. tuturu-beṇḍa*, (*SAN*) *tutti*, *tuttiri A. indicum*, Indian mallow. DED(S) 2719.

3318 *Ta. tuturu* ornament like the pericarp of a lotus; *tuttu-kkammal* ear ornament worn by women. ? *Ka. duddu* the inner pulpy mass of a cucumber or pumpkin that contains the seeds. *Te. duddu* pericarp of a lotus; a sort of ear ornament worn by women. DED 2720.

3319 *Tu. tutuni* to dress, wear, clothe; *tuttu* dressing; *tuttāvuni* to cause to dress, clothe; (B-K.) *tuttu*, *suttu*, *huttu* to wear clothes by tying them round the waist (or *suttu*, *huttu* with 2715 *Ta. cūgru*). *Kor. (T.) tūndi* to wear. *Pa. tund-* to wear (jacket, etc.); *caus. tundip-* (*tundit-*). DED 2721.

3320 *Ka. dundu* excessive expenditure, waste, prodigality; *duṇḍugāra* spendthrift, prodigal. *Tu. dundu* prodigal, wasteful; *duṇḍugāre* a prodigal, squanderer. DED 2722.

3321 *Kur. tundnā* to be poured out, spill, pour into; *tundnā* to be poured out, be spilt. *Malt. tunde* to spill, shed, throw out as water; *tundgre* to be spilt, be shed. DED 2723.

3322 *Ta. topy* shrub, bush. *Te. tuppā* small bush; *dubbu* bunch or tuft of grass, small shrub. *Kol. tuppā* bird's nest. *Pa. tuppā* tuft of reeds or similar plants. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) tuppā*

shrub. *Go. (Ko.) tuppā* nest (*Voc.* 1745). *Koṇḍa tuppā*, *dubu* bush, shrub; (BB) *dupa* shrub. *Kui duba* bush, tuft, cluster, clump of trees. *Kuwi (Isr.) dupa* small thick bushes; (S.) *relli tuppā* bulrush (see 5171). *Malt. dopeli* a small bunch. DED(S) 2724.

3323 *Ta. tuppū* (*tuppi-*) to spit; *n.* spittle; *tuppāl* saliva, spittle. *Ma. tuppukā* to spit; *tuppu*, *tuppāl* spittle. *To. tūf in-* (*id-*) to spit. *Ka. tū* imit. sound of spitting and puffing away with the breath; *tūntiri* to spit; *tūpu* to spit, blow, puff away. *Koḍ. tupp-* (*tuppi-*) to spit. *Te. tupukku*, *tuppu* the sound made in spitting suddenly; (K.) *tuppuna* with the sound *tuppu*; *tūpōducu* (i.e. *tū-pōducu*) to spit. *Go. (Mand.) tuhku* spit, saliva (*Voc.* 1765). *Pe. cup-* (*-t-*) to spit. *Kui sūpa* (*sūpi-*) *id.*; *n.* expectoration. *Kuwi (F.) hūpali* to spit; *hūpki aiyali* to vomit; (S.) *hūpinali* to spew; *hūpkinai* to vomit; *hūpki* vomiting; (Su.) *hūp-* (*-it-*) to spit; *hūpka* (*pl.*) saliva, spittle; (Isr.) *hūp-* (*-it-*) to spit; *hūpki-* to vomit; *hūpka* vomit, spittle; (Mah.) *dopoki* spittle. *Kur. tuppñā* to spit; *tuppālāḥ* saliva, spittle (for -xō, see 2249 *Ta. kōrai*). *Malt. tupe* to spit; *tupple*, *tuple* spittle (or with 2862 *Ta. colū*). DED(S, N) 2725.

3324 *Ka. duma-guttu* to be fuming, frowning or grim, as the look of one's face. *Te. dumaduma* an angry look, frown; *dumadum-ādu* to be or look angry, frown, scowl. DED 2726.

3325 *Ta. tumi* (-v-, -nt-) to be cut off, severed, perish, be crushed; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut off, saw, keep off, obstruct; *n.* cut, severance. *Te. tumuru* a small piece or bit; *tutumuru* small bits or fragments, powder, dust. DED(S) 2727.

3326 *Ka. dumuku*, *dumiku* to leap or jump down from above; *dum*, *dhum* sound in imitation of that produced by a body going or coming down suddenly from above; *dumikku*, *dummikku*, *dummikku* to leap or jump down with the sound *dum*, etc.; *dhum-mene* with the sound *dhum*. *Tu. dumukuni* to jump down, alight quickly. *Te. dumuku*, *dūku* to leap, jump, leap over, leap down from; *n.* a leap, jump; *dumukul-ādu* to leap or skip about, caper, frisk. *Pe. dum-* (*-t-*) to ascend, climb; *caus. dup-* (*-t-*). *Manḍ. dum-* to ascend, climb. DED(S) 2728.

3326A *Ka. dumpa* a root. *Te. dumpa* a bulbous root, bulb. *Ga. (P.) dūmpa* root, tuber. DED 2729.

3327 *Pa. tumma* quail. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) tumme* a kind of bird. *Kui tumma* quail. *Kuwi (F.) tūmba*, (Isr.) *tumba* id. DED 2730.

3328 *Ta. tumpi* bee, male bee, dragon-fly. *Ma. tumpi* a black beetle flying at night, dragon-fly. *Ko. tib* beetle. *To. tūby* sp. honey-making insect. *Ka. tumbi*, *tumbe*, *dumbi*, *dumbe* a large black bee resembling the humble-bee; (Bell.; U.P.U.) *dummi* a kind of bee. *Koḍ. tumbi* sp. flying beetle. *Tu. tumbi*

the black bee. *Te. tummeda* a large black humble-bee. *Pa. dumdi* beetle. *Go. (Ph.) tūhmeli* sp. hornet (*Voc.* 1766). *Koṇḍa* (Sova dial.) *tumberi* bee. *Kur. dumbā* wasp, hornet; *dumbhārō* sp. of very long hornet; (Hahn) *tumbā* black wasp; *tumbū* wasp. *Malt. tūmbe* wasp; *tumbare* black wasp. / Cf. *Pkt. tumbilli-* honeycomb. DED(S) 2731.

3329 *Ta. tumpi Diospyros tomentosa*; Ceylon ebony, *D. ebenum*; *tumpili* Coromandel ebony, *D. melanoxylon*; *D. tupru*; *tumpai D. tomentosa*. *Ka. tumaki*, *tumari*, *tumbara*, *tumbari*, *tumburu*, *tūpare*, *tūbare* wild mangosteen tree, *D. embryopteris* Pers. (= *Embryopteris glutinifera* Roxb.) *Te. tubiki*, *tumiki D. embryopteris*; *tumida D. melanoxylon*. *Kol. (Kin.) tumki* id. *Nk. tumki* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tumik*, *tumig* tendu tree. *Pa. tumbri* (*stem tumber-*) *D. melanoxylon*. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) tumur* ebony. *Go. (Tr.) tumri-maṇṇā*, (A. Y. Ch.) *tumri*, (W. Ph.) *tumri*, (G. Mu.) *tumir*, (Ma.) *tumeri*, (M.) *tumer* id., tendu tree, *D. melanoxylon* (*Voc.* 1751). *Kui duri*, *dureni*, (K.) *dūri* Coromandel ebony. *Kuwi (P. S.) dūri* ebony. / Cf. *Skt. tumburu-*, *tumburi-*, *tubari-* [coriander or] the fruit of *D. embryopteris*; Turner, CDIAL, no. 5872. [Five species of *Diospyros*: *D. tomentosa* Roxb.; *D. ebenum* Koenig; *D. melanoxylon* Roxb.; *D. tupru* Buch-Ham.; *D. embryopteris* Pers.] DED(S) 2732.

3330 *Ta. tumpi-kkai*, *tumpicān-kai*, *tumpicci-kkai* elephant's trunk; *tumpi* elephant. *Ma. tumpi-kkai* elephant's trunk. *Koḍ. tumbi-kay* id.; *ba-* *tumbi* bird's tail (*ba-i* tail). *Tu. (B-K.) tumbi* elephant's trunk. DED(N) 2734.

3331 *Ta. tumpai* assembly, crowd. *Ir. thumba* much. *Ko. tub-* (*tuby-*) to be filled full; *tube-* (*tube-*) to fill (*tr.*); *tumn* full. *Ka. tumbu* to become full, filled up, complete, abound, be amassed, become plump and strong; *n.* becoming full; *tumbisu* to fill; *tumbike* repletion; *tombe* multitude, assemblage, host, cluster, etc.; *tombāra* mass, heap (of grain); *tumbu* to fill (*intr.*, *tr.*). *Koḍ. dumb-* (*dumbi-*) to become full; (Shanmugam) *dumba* much. *Tu. tumbuni* to be filled; *tumbāvuni* to cause to fill; *tumukuni*, *timukuni*, *timuruni*, (B-K. also) *dimuku* to throng, crowd; *tombāra* abundant, much. *Kor. (M.) tumdi* to fill. Cf. 3509 *Ma. toppan*. DED(S) 2735, 2739.

3332 *Ta. tumpu* dust. *Ka. dumbu* id. *Te. dummu*, *dumārumu*, *duvva* id.; (*VPK*) *tūva*, *tūva*, *tūvva*, *dubba* fine sand; (B.) *turumu* powder; *yā* to reduce to powder. *Kol. dubba* small dust cloud; (Kin.) dust. *Go. (L.) dubā* dust; (SR.) *duba* id., earth; (S.) *dumu* dust (*Voc.* 1571); (Ko.) *dumul* id. (*Voc.* 1876); (ASu.) *dubbā* dirt. *Kuwi (S.) dūmburu* id. DED(S) 2736.

3333 *Ta. tumpu* rope; frayed ends, as of a gut; border, fringe. *Ma. tumpu* rope; *tumpu*, *tunpu* extremity, end of a rope or string. DED 2737.

3334 *Ta. tumpai* white dead nettle, *Leucas*; bitter toombay, *L. aspera*. *Ma. tumpa* *Phlomis* or *L. indica*. *To. tib* various *Leucas* species (*zeylanica*, *aspera*, *linifolia*) and *Anaphilis* species (*neelgerriana*, *Bournei*). *Ka. tumbe*, *tumbi P. indica* Lin.; the very common weed *L. linifolia*. *Tu. tumbē*, *tumbi P. indica*. *Te. tummi L. cephalotes*. [*Leucas* = *Phlomis*.] DED 2738.

3335 *Te. tumma* babool tree, *Acacia arabica*. *Kol. (SR.) tumbā* id. (Kamaleswaran). *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) tumba* maran, (*S.<sup>3</sup>) tumba* id. *Go. (Koya Su.) tumma* id. (< *Te.*). DED(S) 526.

3336 *Ta. tummu* (*tummi-*), *tumpu* (*tumpi-*) to sneeze; *tummu*, *tummāl* sneeze, sneezing. *Ma. tummuka*, *tumpuka* to sneeze; *tumekka* (cattle) snort; *tuvekka* to sneeze, snort. *Ko. tub-* (*tuby-*) to sneeze. *To. tūb-* (*tūby-*) id. *Koḍ. timm-* (*timmi-*), (Mercara dialect) *tumm-* (*tummi-*) id. *Tu. tumbily* sneezing, sneeze. *Te. tummu* to sneeze; *n.* sneeze. *Kol. tum-* (*tumt-*) to sneeze. *Nk. tum* a sneeze. *Nk. (Ch.) tum-* to sneeze. *Pa. tumm-* id.; *tumkud* a sneeze, sneezing. *Ga. (Oll.) tum-*, (S.) *tumm-* to sneeze. *Go. (Ko.) tum* a sneeze (*Voc.* 1746); (Ph.) *tuhkānā*, (Mu.) *tuh-*, (S.) *tuhk-*, (L.) *tuhkānā* to sneeze; (Tr.) *tuhkānā* to cough (of cattle in the rainy season); (Ph.) *tuhk* a sneeze (*Voc.* 1763). *Koṇḍa tup-* (*-t-*) to sneeze; *tumbu* (*pl. tupku*) a sneeze. *Pe. tum-* (*-t-*) to sneeze. *Manḍ. tum-* id. *Kui (K.) tumb-* (*-it-*) id. *Kuwi (Su.) tumm-*, (F.) *tūh-mali*, (S.) *tūminai* id.; (S.) *tūmu* = sneeze. *Kur. tum'nā* (*tummysa*) to sneeze; *tum'tā'nā* to cause one to sneeze. *Malt. tume* to sneeze. DED(S) 2740.

3337 *Ko. tu-n-* (*tu-nd-*) to pull along (something or someone), rape. *Ka. tuyi* (*tuyid-*, *tūd-*) to pull, draw, stretch. ? *Te. duyuyu*, *duyuyu*, *ḍuyū*, *ḍuyū* to draw as a sword out of the scabbard, remove or strip of leaves, etc., as a twig by drawing it through the hand or between the fingers. *Go. (Ko.) duy-* to strip (leaves of bough) (*Voc.* 1575; < *Te.*). DED(S) 2741.

3338 *Ta. tuyya* pure, holy; conclusive, certain; *tuppu* cleanness; *tū* purity, cleanliness, immaculateness, that which is pure, brightness, whiteness; *tūcu* cleanness; *tūtyu* that which is pure, clean, immaculate, holy; *tūymai*, *tūmai* purity, cleanness, immaculateness, holiness, truth, salvation, goodness; *tūya* clean, pure, holy; *tūyavan*, *tūyan* pure and holy man, sage, ascetic; *tūyāl* pure, spotless woman. *Ma. tuyya* fair, spotless; *tū* pure, bright; *tūyma*, *tūma* purity, perfection. ? *Br. tūbē* moon (cf. s.v. 5496(a) *Ta. vel*). DED 2742.

3339 *Ta. tura* (-pp-, -nt-) to tunnel, bore; *turappu* tunnel; *turappapam* auger, drill,

tool for boring holes; **turuvu** (**turuvi-**) to bore, drill, perforate, scrape out as the pulp of a coconut; *n.* hole, scraping, scooping; **turuval** scrapings as of coconut pulp, boring, drilling. *Ma.* **turakka** to bury, undermine; **turappanam** carpenter's drill, gimlet; **turappan** a bandicoot rat; **turavuv** burrowing, mine, hole; **tura** hole, burrow. *Ka.* **turi**, **turuvu** to hollow, bore, drill, make a hole, grate, scrape as fruits, scrape out as a kernel out of its shell; *n.* grating, scraping out, etc. *Tu.* **turipini**, **turipuni**, **turupuni** to bore, perforate, string as beads; **turiyuni**, **turuvuni** to be bored, perforated, be strung. *Te.* **turumu** to scrape with a toothed instrument as the kernel of a coconut; ? **truṅgu** to break, fall in pieces, perish, die; ? **t(r)uncu** to cut to pieces, tear, break, kill (or **truṅgu**, **truncu** with 3305 *Ta.* **tuṇi**). *Pa.* **turu** soil dug out in a heap by rats. *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) **truk-** (-t-) (pig) to root up earth with snout. *Kui* **trupka** (< **truk-p-**; **truk-t-**) to bore, pierce; **truspa** (**trust-**), **tuspa** (**tust-**), to pierce a hole, breach; **trūva** (**trūt-**) to be pierced, holed; **trunga** (**trungi-**) to become a hole, be pierced. *Kur.* **tūrṇā** to pierce through, perforate. *Malt.* **tūre** to scratch out; **turge** to bury the ashes of the dead; ? **tunga**, **tuṅga** hollow of a bamboo or bridge, tube, tunnel. *DED(S)* 2743.

3340 *Ta. tura* (-pp-, -nt-) to drive as an elephant, beat away as flies, shoot as an arrow, propel, disperse, scatter, direct, urge, encourage, drive in a nail, hammer; *tarattu* (*turatti*-) to drive away, chase out, scare off as beasts, birds, remove, reject, expel as a servant, pursue as a thief, drive, cause to move fast as bullocks; *turappu* driving, hammering, discharging, dispelling, chasing, scaring away. *Ma. turattuka* to drive away. *Ka. dobbu, dobbu, dabbu, dabbu* to shove, push, thrust, throw down from above, put. *Tu. dobbu* pushing, shoving; *dobbuni* to push, shove, put off. *Te. trōcu* to push, shove, thrust; *trō-paḍu* to be pushed or driven; *trō-paṭu* being pushed or driven; *trō-paḍu* to push; *trōpu, trōpuḍu* a push, disregarding, discarding, prohibition, subtraction, deduction; *trōyu* to push, propel, thrust, shove, drive, reject, dismiss, eject, throw out, subtract, deduct; *(t)rōlu* to drive, drive away or out, exercise; *(d)rōbbu* to push, shove, thrust; *n.* a push, thrust, shove. *Nk. ḍhobb-* to push. *Pa. turkip-* (turkit-) to push, shove. *Ga. (S.) turus* key- to push in, shove; *(S.<sup>3</sup>) turuyip-* to push into something. *Go. (Ma.) ro<sup>2</sup>-, (Pat.) ropāṇā, (L.) roṣnā* to drive (*Voc.* 3067). *Kui trōpa* (*trōt-*) to press something forward with the fingers, massage. *Kuwi (D.) trōt- (t-)* to poke (fire). *DED(S. N.) 2744. DED(N.) 2891.*

3341 *Ta. turavu* sultan-well, large well for irrigation purposes. *Ma. turavu* a large well. *Te. doravi, doravu* id.; *doruvu* id., a tank, a dock for ships. DED 2745.

3342 *Ma. turala*, torala cold, catarrh. *Tu. toralè*, (B-K.) sorale muscus of the nose. DED(N) 2746.

3343 *Ta. turu* rust, verdigris, flaw; *turucu*, *turuci* blue vitriol, spot, dirt, blemish, stain, defect, rust; *turicu* fault, crime, sorrow, affliction, perversity, blue vitriol; *tukku*, *tuppu* rust. *Ma. turišu* blue vitriol; *turumpu*, *turuvu* rust. *Ka. tukku* rust of iron; *tutta*, *tuttu*, *tutte* blue vitriol. *Tu. tukku* rust; *mair(y)suttu*, (*Eng.-Tu. Dict.*) *mairytutu* blue vitriol. *Te. t(r)uppu* rust; (*SAN*) *trukku* id., verdigris. / Cf. *Skt. tuttha*-blue vitriol; Turner. *CDIAL*, no. 5855. DED(S) 2747.

3344 *Ta. turutti* islet in a river. *Ma. turutti* island. DED 2748.

3345 *Ta. turuppu-kkūṭu, turumpuṭaṇ* un-winnowed heap of grain. *Ma. turumpu* heap of threshed grain. *Tu. tuppè* stack, heap of corn or rice. DED 2749.

3346 *Ta. turumpu* bits of straw, refuse stalks as of sugar-cane; *tural* rubbish of dry leaves; *tukku* meanness, worthlessness, useless person or thing. *Ma. turumpu* straw, awn. *Tu. turumbu* chaff, (B-K.) chaff and waste. *Te. tukku, tukkuḍu* rubbish, trash; trashy, worthless; ? *duggu* spoiled or musty straw. *Pa. turri* rubbish, refuse. *Ga. (Oll.) tur* weed, grass. *Go. (Ko.) tog* dust, dirt, rubbish (*Voc.* 1798). *Koṇḍa turi* rubbish, sweepings, trash. *Pe. tucker* dirt. *Kui turki* refuse heap, manure. *Kuwi* (Su.) *truksi*, (Mah.) *turki* refuse; (Isr.) *turki/traki* place for village rubbish. DFD(S, N) 2750. DED(S) 2688.

3347 *Ta. turuvu (turuvi-)* to seek, inquire into, search out, trace, pursue; *n. searching; turuval* searching; *turu-ppi* to detect, trace, search; *turappu (turappi-)* to seek; *turavuvu* spying; *tuppu* spying, investigation, sign, trace, evidence as of a crime; *tumpu-pōvu* to probe, spy out (*loc.*); *turuntu (turuntu-)* to explore, examine. *Ka. turbu* to point out a thief or spy out a thief and make him known; be found out or discovered; *n. state of being found out or detected. Tu. tubbu* discovery as of stolen property, detection as of an offence. DED 2751.

3348 *Kol. turre* pig. *Nk. turre* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tur*, *turre* id. *Pa. turra* sp. animal (not pig). *Go. (Mu.) turre*, (*Ma.*) *toje* animal called in Halbi *kebri (Voc. 1756)*, *Mand. turne* animal called in local Oriya *kebra*. DED(S) 2752.

3349 *Pa. tula* weaver. *Ga.* (Oll.) tule people of the Dom tribe; (S.) **tulle** an untouchable. DED 2753.

3350 *Ta. tuvaṅku (tuvaṅki-), tuvakku (tuvakki-)* to begin, enter upon; *tuvakkam* beginning, commencement. *Ko. tovk- (tovky-)* to begin. ? *To. twiθx- (twiθxy-)* to be at the point of, be ready to; *twiθk- (twiθky-)* to start, begin. DEF 2754.

3351 *Ta. tuvar* (-v-, -nt-) to dry, wipe off moisture; become dry; *n.* firewood, dry

leaves; **tuvarittu** (**tuvaritti-**) to wipe off moisture; **tuvaṭṭu** (**tuvaṭṭi-**) to wipe off moisture as after bathing; *n.* wiping off moisture. **Ma. tuvaruka**, **tukaruka** to grow dry; **tuvarutuka** to make dry, wipe clean, remove superfluous water out of a rice-field; **tōruka** to air, dry; **tuvaracca**, **tukaracca**, **tōrcca** fair weather, cessation of rain (in the monsoon). DED(N) 2755.

3352 *Ta. tuvar* astringency, astringent substance; (-pp-, -tt-) to be astringent; *tuvarppu* astringency; *tuka* (-pp-, -tt-) to be bitter. *Ka. tuvara*, *tovara*, *tovaru*, *togari*, *togaru* astringent. *Tu. cogaru* id. *Te. togara* astringent taste. *Kui torpa* (tort-) to be astringent, have a lingering and clinging taste. / Cf. Skt. *tubara-*, *tuvara-* astringent, astringent taste; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5890. DED 2756.

3353 *Ta. tuvarai* *Cajanus indicus*, dhal. *Ma. tuvara* id. *To. tifiyri* *Alysia Candollei*, jungle dhal. *Ka. togari*, *tovari* *C. indicus*. *Kod. to-ri be-le* id. (for *be-le*, see 4444). *Tu. togari*, *togàrè* id. *Te. (SAN) togari*, *(VPK) togaru* (*togari*) (*pl. togallu*) id. *Kol. (Kin.) togar* id. *Nk. togari* id. *Go. (A.) tūri*, (*Y. tūring*) (*pl.*), (*Ma.*) *tōri* id. (*Voc. 1770*). / Cf. *Skt. tubari-, tubarika- Cajanus indicus*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5866. DED(S, N) 2757.

3354 *Ta. tuval* (tuvalv-, tuvant-) to quiver, tremble. *To. tu-1* power of a god (in songs). *Ka. tūlu, tūlaga, tūna* violent agitation, frenzy, demonic possession. *Tu. tūla* inspiration, enthusiasm, ecstasy. DED(S) 2758.

3355 *Ta. tuvai* (-pp-, -tt-) to dip in, soak, temper (steel); (-v-, -nt-) to be dipped (as cloth in dye), be moistened with starch, be tempered (as steel). *Ma. tuvekka* to steep, soak in water, temper (iron). *Tu. tuva* overflowing, running over. ? Cf. 3555 *Ta. tōy*. DED 2759.

3356 *Ta. tuṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to stir as with a ladle; *tuṛavai* porridge as stirred with a ladle; *tuṛavu* (*tuṛavi*-), *tuṛavu* (*tuṛavi*-), *tuṛā* to stir with the hand, stir with a ladle, turn over as paddy spread in the sun, paddle or row a boat; *tuṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to propel by oars. *Ma. tuṛa* paddle, rudder; *tuṛayuka* to paddle, steer. *Ka. toṛasu* to turn round as with a ladle, row. *Tu. sulayi* rudder; *sulāvuni* to row a boat; *tuḷapini*, *tuḷāvuni* to row, paddle, steer. ? Cf. 3299 *Ta. tuṭuppu*. DED 2760.

3357 *Ta. turay, tulaci, tulavam, tulavu*  
sacred basil, *Ōcimum .sanctum* Lin. *Ma.*  
*tulasi. Ka. tolaci, tolace, tolañce, tołasi,*  
*tulasi. Kod. tołasi, (Shanmugam) tulasi.*  
*Tu. tulaci, tulasi, tołasi, tołaci. Te. tulasi.*  
*Pa. tulca. / Cf. Skt. tulasi- (Turner, CDIAL,*  
*no. 5885), from which some of the forms*  
*have been reborrowed. DEF 2761.*

3358 *Kur.* *tur<sup>u</sup>xnā*, *turxa'ānā* to take the skin off, shell, strip; *refl.-pass.* *turx<sup>u</sup>rnā*. *Br.* *trukking* to pluck off, pluck, strip. *DEDS* 528.

3359 *Ta. tulañku (tulañki-)* to move, sway from side to side as an elephant, shake, be perturbed, be uprooted, droop; *tulaku* (*tulakki-*) to move, shake, bow, nod; *n.* shaking, grief, sorrow; *tulakkam* shaking, waving, motion, agitation of mind, fear, dread, dwindling, diminishing; *tulumpu* (*tulumpi-*) to shake, be agitated; *tuluppiṭu* to stir up; *tulañku (tulañki-)* to hang, swing, be agitated, disturbed; *tuluñku (tuluñki-)* to shake, toss; *tulukku (tulukki-)* id., walk affectedly; *n.* gesticulation; *tuṭku (tuṭki-)* to be alarmed; *n.* fear, dismay. *Ma. tulañhuka* to move tremulously; *tulakkam* shaking; *tulumpuka* to fluctuate, swagger; *tulayuka* to be shaken. *To. twilg ḡd- (ḡḡḡ)* (ball) bounces, (river) goes over rocks; *twilg ḡ-s- (ḡ-s-y-)* (river) goes over rocks (*pi-s- to swing*). *Ka. tulaku, tuliku, tuluku, tulañku, tupuku* to be agitated, shake; (*Bark.*) *tolki* to be shaken (as water or oil in a pot). *Te. dulupu* to shake so as to remove dust, etc., shake off, get rid of; *tolaku, tonaku, todaku* to be slightly shaken or agitated as a liquid, be spilled; *n.* slight agitation or motion in a liquid (or with 3361 *Ta. tuḷi*); (*K.*) *tonaku* trembling in fear. *Kui tlaŋga (tlaŋgi-)* to be rocked to and fro, pitch, sway, be tossed violently backwards and forwards and up and down; *tr. tlapka* (< *dak-p-; tlakt-*). *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *dulp-* (-it-) to shake (*tr.*). DED(S, N) 2762.

**3360** *Ta.* **tulañku** (**tulañki-**) to shine, be bright, luminous, radiate; **tulakkam** brightness, splendour; **tulakku** (**tulakki**) to polish; **tulumpu** (**tulumpi-**) to sparkle, glitter, shine; **tulañku** (**tulañki-**) to shine, glitter, be bright, be polished, be clear; **tulakku** (**tulakki-**) to polish, burnish, cause to shine, illumine. make clear, sharpen; *n.* lustre, polish; **tulakkam** lustre, brightness, splendour, polish, gloss, clearness. *Ma.* **tulaññuka** to glitter; **tulakkuka** to burnish; **tulakkam** splendour; **tulaññuka**, **telaññuka** to shine, glitter; **tulañkam**, **telañkam** splendour. *Ka.* **toḷagu** to shine, be full of splendour; *n.* shine, splendour; **toḷapu** shine, lustre. *Te.* **tulakincu** to shine, rejoice; **tulakimpu** shining, rejoicing; (*K.*) **toḷāku** to shine, be splendid. DEF 2763.

3361 *Ta*, **tuji** (-pp-, -tt-) to drip, fall in drops as rain, tears, trickle down, rain; sprinkle, let fall in drops; *n*. raining, dripping, raindrop, globe of water, rain, small quantity; **tulum-pu** (**tulumpi**-) to brim over, overflow as tears in the eyes, melt; **tulji** a drop; **tullam** little drop of water. *Ma*, **tuji** a drop; **tulikka** to drop, flow freely (as toddy); **tulji**, (*Tiyya*) **tolji** a drop. *Ko*, **tolg-** (**tolg-**) to wash one's hands with tears. *To*, **tol-** (**tol-**) to sprinkle (*inv.*, *tr.*); **tolb-** (**tolb-**) (liquid) slops over; **tuty** a drop. *Ka*, **tuluku** to be scattered in drops, spill, run over; **tuluku** to sprinkle, scatter in drops, shed, throw as arrows; **tulukuvike** running over or out. *Kod*, **tulji** a drop of liquid. *Tu*, **suljiyuni** to overflow. *Kor*. (*T.*) **tolgki** *id.* **Te**, **toluku** to rain. (*K.*)



also) be spilled, overflow; **tolakari** the beginning of the rainy season, the rainy season; **tolakarincu** to rain for the first time in the season; **tolukāru** the rainy season (or the items **tolakari** to **tolukāru** in 3516); (K. B.) **tolucu** to shed, as fruit, powder, etc.; (K.) **tolumu** to cause leaves to fall by cutting or plucking; **toŋāku**, **tonāku**, **tolāku** to be slightly shaken or agitated as a liquid, be spilled; *n.* slight agitation or motion in a liquid (or with 3359 **Ta. tolaŋku**). **Pa. tolk-** (*intr.*); **tolkip-** (*tolkit-*), **tolcip-** (*tolcit-*) *id.* (*tr.*); **tole-** to spill (water out of a pot). **Ga. (S.<sup>2</sup>) tolker kalam** rainy season (< *Te.*); (*S.<sup>3</sup>*) **tonk-er-** to trickle out. **Koŋda toŋ-** (*it*) (water) to be split; **toŋk-** to spill (water) from a vessel by shaking. DED(S, N) 2764.

**3362 Ta. tuŋir- (-pp-, -tt-)** to bud, sprout, shoot, put forth leaves, prosper, thrive; *n.* bud, sprout, young leaf, tender foliage. **Ma. tuŋir** a bud; **tuŋirkka** to bud. **Ka. suŋi** tender sprout; (Bark.) **suŋi**, (Hal.) **culi** sprout; (Rabakavi, *LSB* 5.19) **toŋalu** mango shoot. **Koŋ. culi** leaf shoot. **Tu. suŋi** a tender shoot, germ or bud. **Malr. cūle** to sprout; **cūlo** blade of grass or corn. Cf. 3131 **Ta. taŋir**. DED(S, N) 2765.

**3363 Ta. tuŋu, tuŋavam** the Tuŋu country; the Tuŋu language. **Ma. tuŋu** Northern Keraŋa from Gōkarna to Perumpuŋa; **tuŋuvan** a Tuŋu man. **Ka. tuŋu** the Tuŋu country; **tuŋava**, **tuŋuva** a Tuŋu man, the Tuŋu language. **Tu. tuŋu** Tuŋu; of or belonging to Tuŋu; **tuŋuve**, **tuŋutaye** a Tuŋu man. DED 2766.

**3364 Ta. tuŋu (tuŋi-)** to leap, frisk, spring up, jump up, be restive, trip along in a frolicsome manner, be haughty, arrogant, lead a happy-go-lucky life, tremble, quiver; *n.* leap, jump, spring, arrogance; **tuŋal** frisking, leaping, dance, dancing, dancer. **Ma. tuŋuka** to frisk, jump, leap; **tuŋal** jumping, tremor as of ague, demoniac possession; **tuŋlikka** to cause to jump; **tuŋan** grasshopper; devil-dancer. **Ka. tuŋu** to roll, frisk, jump, leap. **Koŋ. tuŋ-** (*tuŋi-*) to make small jumps. **Tu. tuŋuni**, **tuŋuni** to roll, turn, leap, jump; **tuŋule** a marriage amongst Pariahs. **Te. (tr.) tuŋu** to jump, leap, spring, caper, be arrogant or conceited; *n.* jump, leap, spring, caper; arrogance, conceit; **tuŋubōtu** an arrogant or conceited person; **tuŋinta** a jump; **tuŋagincu** to jump up; **tuŋaginta** jumping up. **Go. (Ko.) tul-** to jump (*Voc.* 1761). DED(S, N) 2767.

**3365 Ta. tuŋa (-v-, -nt-)** to leave, relinquish, forsake, quit, abandon, desert, reject, discard, neglect, dispense with, omit, avoid, renounce worldly pleasures, become an ascetic; **tuŋan-tār**, **tuŋantār** ascetics; **tuŋappu** separation, parting, relinquishment, rejection; **tuŋavi** renunciation; **tuŋavu** relinquishment, rejection, renunciation; ? **tuŋvu** (*tuŋvi-*) to leave. ? **Ko. tot-** (*toty-*) to escape. **To. tŋar-** (*tŋarθ-*) to become on bad terms with, abandon (friendship); (*twart-*) to make to be on bad

terms (with oneself or with one another). **Ka. toŋe** to put away, abandon, quit, give up, renounce, repudiate, reject; **toŋavi** leaving, abandoning. **Tu. toŋevuni** to abandon, give up; **toŋely** abandonment. **Te. (K.) toŋāgu**, (*Saŋk.*) **toŋāgu** to abandon, quit, renounce; *n.* separation. **Koŋda tuŋ-** (*-t-*) to remove (weeds, etc.). **Pe. tuŋi-**, **tusi-** to throw away (combination of *tuh-* and *hi-* < *si-* to give, which is used as an auxiliary; *tuh-* appears not to be used by itself). **Manḍ. tuh-** *id.*, (*cow*) to calve. **Kui tuŋpa** (*tuht-*) to cast away, throw off, abandon, leave, except, relinquish, let alone, let be; *n.* abandonment, relinquishing. **Kuwi (F) tūssali** (*tūst-*) to throw away; (*Su.*) **tuh-** (*tust-*) to throw away; also used as an auxiliary. ? **Malt. tuwe** to throw away, disregard. DED(S, N) 2768.

**3366 Ta. tuŋaŋŋi, tuŋaŋu** iron crook, elephant goad, pole with iron hook to pluck fruits, entanglement; (RS, p. 151, item 291) **coŋaŋu** a rod for plucking coconuts. **Ma. tuŋaŋu** a hook, crook. **Ka. toŋaŋu** crook, hook, crooked instrument for taking down fruits from trees. Cf. 3547 **Ta. toŋŋi**. DED(S, N) 2769.

**3367 Ta. tuŋu (tuŋuv-, tuŋr-)** to be thick, crowded, full, be closed; (*pp-, -tt-*) to cram as food into the mouth, stuff, press or crowd into a bag or box; *n.* thickness, closeness, crowdedness, eating; **tuŋumpu** (*tuŋumpi-*), **tuŋumu** (*tuŋumi-*) to be close, crowded; **tuŋumal** closeness; **tuŋupavam** *id.*, thickness, crowdedness; **tuŋuval** thronging, crowding, eating; **tuŋru** (*tuŋri-*) to eat, seize with the mouth, lie close; *n.* boiled rice, food, ball of boiled rice as a mouthful, crowd, multitude; **tuŋru** (*tuŋri-*) to be close, thick, crowded together, get near, approximate, get attached to; **tuŋunār** friends (as being near); **tuŋpu** (*tuŋpi-*) to be fitted, joined, attached, be thick, crowded, press close, approach, approximate, adhere to, join; **tuŋgal** being near to or close together; **tuŋgal-alar** foes, enemies; **tuŋniyār**, **tuŋninar** friends, relations, adherents; **tuŋanru** (*tuŋanri-*) to fill up, be thick, close, crowded, be in company, join, be heaped up; *n.* fullness. **Ma. tuŋuka** to be thronged, stuffed, close, cram, push in; **tuŋu**, **tuŋuku** a heap, a thicket overgrown with grass; **tuŋuturē** throngingly, pressingly; **tuŋutuka** to force in, cram, stuff. **Ko. turg-** (*turgy-*) to enter into hole, sink into swampy ground; **turk-** (*turky-*) to push through a hole, cram into mouth. **Ka. tuŋuku**, **tuŋaku** to force or crowd things into, cram, stuff, cause to enter; **tuŋuga**, **tuŋagu** a throng, crowd; **tuŋugal**, **tuŋuŋgal** *id.*, mass, thicket; **tuŋugu** to be crammed, thronged, crowded, closely packed, close, amassed or plentiful, appear in numbers, be entirely covered or enveloped, concealed, surrounded or clothed; **tuŋubu**, **tuŋumbu** to insert, tuck in, stick in (as flowers in the hair); *n.* bundle of hair at the back of the head into which the muŋi has been tucked; **tukku** to crowd, throng, come en masse; **tuttu** to take by mouthfuls, eat,

swallow; **tuttu**, **tottu** a mouthful. **Tu. turkal-yuni** to be distended (as an overloaded stomach). **Te. tuŋte** collection, group, heap; (K.) **tuŋugu**, (B.) **tuŋugu** to insert, stick in as flowers, cram in, gag by thrusting a cloth in the mouth, caulk (a ship); (K.) **tuŋumu**, (B.) **tuŋumu** to cram or stick, thrust in, deck the head with flowers. **Kol. turk-** (*turukt-*) to put (fuel) on fire; **turs-** (*turust-*) to thrust through hole; (*SSTW*) **turmeng** to put in. **Pa. tutt-** to be blocked up; **tutip-** (*tutit-*) to block up; (NE.) **tuy-** (*tuyt-*) to block up. **Koŋda tuŋbi-** (*-t-*) to insert, thrust in. **Kuwi** (*Su.*, p. 233 bottom) **cuc-** to block up; (*Isr.*) **tuc-** (*-it-*) to shut (door); (F.) **cūcū** lid; (S.) **cucu** cork, stopper. **Kur. tubnā** to put plenty (or too much) inside, press, stuff or cram into, overfill; **turūgnā** to gather together continually (material that adheres to side of mortar or oil-press, in rice-pounding and oil-extracting) (Pfeiffer 1972). **Br. trujing** to choke by taking too big a mouthful, choke with confusion, choke with pride. Cf. 3399(a) **Ta. tūr-**, **Ka. tūru-** / Cf. Skt. (*Hem. Uṇ.* 326) **turumba-** *gahanah*; Mar. **turūb** full (*adv.*). DED(S) 2770.

**3368 Ta. tuŋu-tuŋuv-epal, turu-tuŋuv-epal, turu-tur-epal** *expr.* signifying restlessness, impatience, state of being always in motion; **tututuru** (*pp-, -tt-*) to be fidgety, restless, quiver (as the lips or tongue through desire to speak), be in great haste; **turuturuppu** restlessness, impatience, haste. **Tu. turuturu** swiftly, quickly; **turuta**, **turita**, **turta**, **turtu** swiftness, haste; quick, swift. **Te. tuŋutu** haste, quickness; **tuŋru** haste; **tora-paḍu** to hasten. DED 2771.

**3369 Ta. turuttu** (*turutti-*) to bulge, protrude; thrust out; **turuntu** (*turunti-*) to enlarge, as a hole or cavity. **Ma. turikka** to project, protrude; **tuŋippikka** to press out. DED 2772.

**3370 Ta. tuŋai** place, location, situation, way, path (as of justice), branch, section, category, method, means, seaport, harbour, roadstead, sea, river, place where washermen wash clothes, bathing ghat, frequented place, place of meeting, branch of knowledge, subject or theme, proper arrangement, codification. **Ma. tuŋa** frequented place, rendezvous, harbour, place for washing clothes, natural pond or cavern. **Ka. toŋe** a stream, river. **Tu. tudē** *id.* **Kor. (O.) tode** river. **Te. (inscr.) toŋe** (in place names). DED(S) 2773.

**3371 Pa. tud-** (*tutt-*) to set fire to. **Ga. (P.) tuy-** *id.* DEDS 529.

**3372 Ta. tunppam, tunpu** affliction, sorrow, distress, trouble, pain, disease, misfortune, calamity, penury; **tunpan** person in distress; **tunmai** harm, evil; **tuni** (*pp-, -tt-*) to loathe, abhor, be angry at, displeased with, be sulky, as in a love-quarrel; *n.* disgust, dissatisfaction, loathing, anger, displeasure, affliction, sorrow, distress, disease, sin, trouble, poverty; **tunippu** aversion. **Ma. tunpam** affliction. DED 2774.

**3373 Ta. tū, tūvu, tuvai, tuŋvai** flesh, meat. **Ma. (DCV) tuva** raw flesh. ? **Go. (A.) savi**, (*Y. Ch.*) **savvi**, (*Tr.*) **sawwi**, (*W.*) **sāwi**, (*Ph.*) **savvi**, (*Ma.*) **aviŋ**, **havi**, (*M.*) **having**, (*Ko.*) **aviŋ** flesh, meat; (*Mu. S.*) **havi** *id.*, gum of tooth (*Voc.* 3359). **Br. sū** flesh, meat. ? Cf. 728 **Ta. ū**. DED(S) 2775.

**3374 Koŋda dū-** (*-t-*) to be well grown (as fruit, child, etc.), be well-developed; **caus. dūp-** (*-t-*). **Pe. dū-** (*-t-*) to grow old; **dūten** old man, **Kuwi** (*Mah.*) **dūtanju** old man; **dūŋali** old woman; (*Isr.*) **dū-** (*-t-*) to grow old; **dūti** old. Perhaps from 4954 \***mutu-** > \***mdū-** > **dū-**. DEDS 530.

**3375 Ko. du-** hollow in ground at burning-place where pyre is built. **Ka. (Badaga; Emeneau, Language 15.47 [1939]) dū-e** burial ground. **Ga. (S.) dukke** obsequies. **Koŋda dūki** graveyard, crematory. **Pe. dūger** burial place. DEDS 531.

**3376 (a) Ta. tūŋku (tūŋki-)** to hang, be suspended, swing, sway from side to side as an elephant, dance, sleep, slumber, die, spin as a top, droop as a plant, be sluggish, slow; delay, procrastinate, walk or trudge slowly, rest profoundly; **tūŋkal** pendant, anything suspended, drowsiness, light sleep, dullness, depression, balance, scales, dancing, a tune of slow measure; **tūŋku** (*tūŋki-*) to lift up, raise, hoist, weigh, balance, consider, compare, hang, suspend, shake, agitate; *n.* pendant, anything suspended, balance, weight, plumb-line, height, perpendicularity, steepness, comparison, similitude, deliberation, pondering, dancing; **tūŋkam** sleep, drowsiness, fatigue, weariness, laziness, drooping, delay, pendants in jewels, a kind of garland, ornamental hanging, a kind of ear-ornament, weighing, height, rise in price; **tūŋkuttūŋki** satchel-bearer. **Ma. tūŋhuka** to hang, be suspended, dangle, be weighed, be drowsy, sleep; **tūŋhal** hanging, inclination, reliance, drowsiness; **tūŋkuka** to suspend, hang up, weigh, take up, nod, be drowsy; **tūŋkam** hanging, esp. the ceremony of swinging suspended by hooks in honour of Kāfi, weighing, weight, precipice, perpendicular, sleepiness, a cradle of cloth suspended by the four corners; **tūŋkal** drooping, drowsiness, grief; **tūŋkikka** to have hanged, get weighed; **tūŋku** that which hangs or serves to suspend something, what can be lifted at once, dependency, direction. **Ko. tu-g-** (*tu-yg-*) to hang (*intr.*), weigh (*intr.*); **tu-k-** (*tu-yk-*) to carry on shoulder, weigh (*tr.*); **tu-gm** (*obl. tu-gt-*) weight; **tu-ktu-ky** servant. **To. tu-x-** (*tu-xy-*) to hang (*intr.*); **tu-k-** (*tu-ky-*) *id.* (*tr.*), lift up, stir; **tu-k**, **tu-k** mar gallows (for mar, see 4711(a) **Ta. maram** tree; a borrowing); **ne-twi-k-** (*ne-twi-ky-*) to toll bell while mourning over relics between funerals (lit. to lift [bell] for/over the relics [ne-s; see 3679]). **Ka. tūgu**, **tūŋku** to weigh, swing or rock as a cradle, wag or move the head from side to side, hold or lift up and wave, swing,

nod as in sleep or be drowsy, hang, be suspended, dangle, wave; *n.* weighing, swinging about, oscillation, waving, wagging; *tūgisu* to cause to weigh, swing or rock as a cradle; *tūka* weighing, weight, the quantity determined by weighing, worth, dignity; *tūkike*, *tūgike* act of weighing; *tūku* weight, moving up and down or backwards and forwards, nodding; *jūgalisu* to nod, doze, move or proceed slowly as vehicles or work; *jūg-ādu* to waggle, waddle. *Kođ. tu-ng-* (tu-*ngi-*) to hang (*intr.*); *tu-k-* (tu-*ki-*) id. (*tr.*), weigh; *ju-ng-* (ju-*ngi-*) to sway (snake, tree, person, baby in cradle); *ju-k-* (ju-*ki-*) to sway (*tr.*). *Tu. tūhkuni, tūhūni* to swing, toss, reel, doze, be drowsy, deliberate; *tūhkapa, tūhki* swinging, dependence; *tūhkaliyuni, tūkal(i)-yuni* to doze, be drowsy; *tūhku* swinging, drowsiness, reeling, deliberation; *tūngu* the beard of barley, etc.; *tūngalu* awny, full of beard as corn; *tūkuni, tūguni* to weigh, hang, suspend, swing, rock (as a cradle); *tūka* weight, weighing; *tūkavuni* to cause to weigh, hang up; *tūku* hanging; *tūkula* a hanging lamp; *tūgadi* drowsiness, sleepiness; *tūgadipuni* to be drowsy, sleepy; *sūhkapa, sūhkuni, sūngu, sūka* = *t*, etc. *Te. tūgu* to hang, swing, rock, reel, doze, slumber, weigh; *tūgadu* to swing, move; *tūcu* to weigh, find the weight of; *tūnika* weighing, weight. *Koṇḍa dūg-* to be shaken, dangle, (BB) hang, swing; *dak-* to shake or cause to dangle, (BB) make to hang, swing. *Pe. tūg(g)-* (tūgt-) to hang (*intr.*); *tūk-* (-*t*) id. (*tr.*); *dūg-* to hang down, (head) to nod. *Maṇḍ. tūng-* to swing (*intr.*); *tūk-* id. (*tr.*). *Kui drūnga* (drūngi-) to swing, sway, shake, oscillate; *n.* a swinging motion; *drūngoli, drūngoni* a swing; *drūpka* (< *drūk-p*; *drūkt-*) to cause to swing or sway; *n.* act of swinging someone; *trupka* (< *truk-p*; *truk-t*) to oscillate, swing up and down; (K.) *dūng-* to hang. *Kuwi* (F.) *tūngali* to sway; *tūkhali* to swing, weigh; (S.) *tūnginai* to swing (*intr.*); (Su.) *tūng-* (-*it*) to hang (*intr.*), be hanging; *tūk-* (-*h*) to hang, hang up, weigh. *Kur. tungul* a dream. *Malt. tūmgle* id. *Br. tūgh* sleep, dream; *tūghi* sleepy; *tūngān* asleep, sound asleep. Cf. 3478 *Ta. toṅku*; ? cf. 3291 *Ta. tuñcu*. / Cf. Omar. (Master) *tūka* weight; *tūk-* to weigh, nod.

(b) *Ta. tūyal* (tūyalv-, tūyagr-) to sway, wave, swing, hang, fly. *Tu. tūluni* to totter, reel, nod, be drowsy; *succāly* a swing. *Te. tūlu* to move, shake, reel, faint, stagger, grow feeble, (K. also) swing, dangle, hang down; *caus. tūlucu*; (K.) *tūl-ādu* to shake, tremble, reel in intoxication. *Ga. (S.) tūy-* to swing. DED(S, N) 2777.

3377 *Āiku. tu-de* hill mango, *Meliosma pungens* and *Wightii*. *Ko. tu-r* marm id. *To. ti-r* id. *Ka. (Badaga)* (Lush.) *tōde*, (Hock.) *tu-de* id. ? *Ir. tukde* id. (comm. by Zvelebil). DED 2779.

3378 *Te. dūḍa* a calf. *Go. (ASu.) dūḍde* female young of buffalo. *Koṇḍa dūḍa* calf (< *Te.*). DEN 44.

3379 *Ta. tūṇṇil* fish-hook, fishing tackle, hook. *Ma. cūṇṇal, cūṇṇa* fishing hook. ? Cf. 3380 *Ta. tūṇṇu*. DED 2781.

3380 *Ta. tūṇṇu* (tūṇṇi-) to shoot, discharge, propel an arrow, command, direct, incite, goad, remind, suggest, bring to notice as by word or signal, trim a lamp; *n.* exciting, rousing. *Ma. cūṇṇuka* to shoot with a crossbow, catch fish, trim a lamp. *Ko. tu-ṇḍ-* (tu-*ṇdy-*) to force to an action. *Ka. dūḍu* to push, thrust, shove away or aside, throw out of, as out of a village, caste; *dūḍisu* to cause to push, etc., cause oneself to be pushed, etc. *Koḍ. dū-d-* (dū-*di-*) to push away. *Tu. dūḍuni* to thrust, push, reject. *Te. dūḍu* to butt, push, thrust. *Malt. cūḍe* to cast, throw; *cūḍare* to spirt. ? Cf. 3379 *Ta. tūṇṇil*. DED 2782.

3381 *Ka. dūṇṇu, dūṇṇu* to walk on one leg, hop, rock; *dūṇṇu* having uneven legs, rocking, unevenness. *Te. (K.) dūṇṇu* to jump over, run away. DED 2783.

3382 *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 123) *muḍi tuttad* turned the backside to. *Pe. tūt-* (-*t*) to crouch down; *heṇḍru tūt-* to lower the buttocks. *Kui tūspa* (tūt-) to bend down and turn the back upon a person. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tūt-* (-*h*) to stoop, bend down. DEDS 532.

3383 *Ko. du-dy* silk-cotton tree. *Ka. dūdi* cotton after being cleaned; silk of the silk-cotton tree used as tinder. *Te. dūdi* cotton. *Go. (Ko.) dūdi* down (of birds) (*Voc.* 1875); (ASu.) *lūdi* silk-cotton tree. DEDS(N) 533.

3384 *Ta. tūtu, tūtu-valai, tūṭupī, tūṭupai* climbing brinjal, *Solanum trilobatum*. *Ma. tūtavalam* id. ? Cf. *Tu. kudane, kudane* the fruit of *S. pubescens*. DED(N) 2784.

3385 *Ta. tūtai* small vessel made of earth, a small measure of capacity. *Ma. tūta* milkpot, cup. *Te. dūta* small earthen pot. *Kol. (SR.) dūttā* earthen pot. DED 2785.

3386 *Koṇḍa tūpi* rat-trap. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tūpi* trap for fish, rats, etc.

3387 *Tu. dūpē* food laid out for the dead. *Koṇḍa dūba* spirit of the dead. *Pe. dūben* a sacrifice for the ancestors (*akor dūben*). DEN 45.

3388 *Koṇḍa tūb-* (-*it*) to blow with the mouth, puff, blow out (lamp). *Pe. tūb-* (tūpt-) to blow with the mouth. DEDS 534.

3389 *Ta. tūmpu* tube, tubularity, sluice, outlet, vent in sluice, channel for irrigation, bamboo, bamboo tube, bamboo flute, a measure of capacity for grain, leathern bucket for baling water, gateway, doorway, path, way, narrow or difficult path, defile, pass; *tūm* a dry measure of capacity (< *Te.*). *Ma. tūmpu* sluice, floodgate, drain, spout, perforation. *Ir. tumba* measure (of paddy). *Ka. tūbu* nave of a wheel, sluice, etc., of a tank, hole or eye of an axe, hoe, etc., into which the handle goes, tube of an ear-orna-

ment; *tumbu* a bore, tube, nave of the wheel through which the axle passes, outlet, sluice, watercourse; *tūmbu* (Hav.) outlet for a tank, (Gowda) sluice. *Tu. tūmbara* eye of a spade; *tūmbaru* big hole, sluice, gutter; *tūbē* hole; *tūmbu, tūmbē, sūmbu, sumbu* sluice, gutter; *sumbē* small hole in a wall. *Te. tūparamu* hole; *tūmu* a measure varying in capacity for different localities; a sluice, floodgate, drain, watercourse, outlet, bore, hole. *Pa. tum botta, tum bukka* hollow trunk of tree used for draining water off fields (Halbi *tum*); *tūmu* a measure. *Go. (Mu.) tum* hollowed trunk of tree for draining water (*Voc.* 1747). *Koṇḍa tūm* a measure of grain equal to four seers. *Malt. tūmbra* tube, tunnel; *tūmbra* tube. / Cf. *Mar. tūb* the nave of a wheel (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5869), whence this meaning in *Ka.* DED (S) 2786.

3390 *Ta. tūr* (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to be filled up, be closed, choked up; (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to fill up, close up as a well, choke up as a pit, hide, cover; *n.* rubbish at the bottom of a well, dregs, mud; *tūru* filling up, closing up as of a well with rubbish; *tūrai* accumulation of rubbish in a well, loosened earth from digging or ploughing, rubbish such as dry sticks, straws, dry leaves, etc.; *tūral* filling up. *Ma. tūruka* to be filled up as a well; *tūrka* to fill up; *tūvaruka* to be filled up as wells, etc. *Kur. cūrnā* to get obstructed, blocked up as a rat-hole, pipe, etc.; *cūrta'ānā* to obstruct, block up. DED 2787.

3391 *Pe. tūr-* (-*t*-) to shake down (mangoes). *Maṇḍ. dūr-* id. ? *Go. (ASu.) tūr-* to fall down. DEDS(N) 535.

3392 *Ka. dūle* itching, lust. *Te. dūla* itching, itch. *Pa. dūlkaṇṇid, dūladāma* cow-itch (kaṇṇid a kind of creeper). *Go. (LuS.) doorwa* Indian cowhage. *Koṇḍa dūla* itch. DED(S) 2789.

3393 *Ta. tūval* feather, feather of an arrow, quill pen, painter's brush of cat's or squirrel's hair, sprout, shoot; *tūvi* feather or down of birds, peacock's tail, swan's down, swan, quill pen; *tū* feather, plumage; *tuy* cotton. *Ma. tūval* feather, pen, quill, an arrow's feather, a painter's brush; *toppa* wool, animal's hair; *toppal* feather. *To. tu-fy* feather, bird's tail. *Ka. tippuḍ* a bird's wing or feather; *tuppāra* the plumage on some pigeons' legs; *tuppūḍ* a feather, the soft plumage or down of birds; the fine soft hair of rabbits; *tuppāru* wool, fine soft hair as of cats; *tuppāra, tūbaṭa* wool. *Koḍ. toppiṭa* feather. *Tu. tuyi*, (B-K. also) *suvi* feather, quill, the plume of birds; (Bhattacharya) *sūvi* feather. *Kor. (M.) cippuḍu* id. *Te. tūniga, tūniga* dragon-fly; (*SAN*) *truppūḍu* feather, hair, down. *Go. (Ma.) tōḍ(i)* (*pl. tōhku*) large feather (*Voc.* 1823); (*Mu.*) *tokenj*, (*Ma.*) *tokenji* feather (*Voc.* 1797). *Maṇḍ. tūku* id. / Cf. *Skt. tūla-* cotton; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5904. DED(S, N) 2790.

3394 *Ta. tūvu* (tūvi-) to sprinkle, strew, scatter, spread out as grain for fowls, shower forth as arrows, put loosely in a measure as flour while measuring, strew or offer flowers in worship, rain; *tūval* sprinkling, spilling, drizzling, little drops of water, raindrops, rain, drizzle; *tūvānam* drizzle, rain driven in or scattered about in fine drops by the wind, place where a cascade falls, as the place of spray. *Ma. tūkuka* to strew, spill, shower; *tūvuka* to be spilled; scatter (*tr.*); *tūvānam* rain driven by the wind; *tūkkuka* to spill, scatter. *To. tu-f-* (tu-*fy-*) to spread (grain in sun to dry, husks for buffalo to eat). *Tu. dūsuni* to sprinkle. DED 2791.

3395 *Ka. tūl* to go, move or proceed off, drive away, pursue; *tūlu* to go off or away, rush forward, attack, chase, recoil; *tūldu* to drive away, remove, scatter; *tūlisu* to cause to proceed, spur on. *Te. (K.) tūlu* to be scattered as army in battle, be chased, run away; (K.) *tūl(u)cu* to chase. *Kol. tu-l-* (tu-*l-*) to run; *tu-lp-* (tu-*lupt-*) to make to run. *Nk. tūl-* (tūl-) to run, flow. *Nke. (Ch.) tū-* (tūf-) to run; *tū-* to drive away. *Pa. tūl-* to run, run away. ? *Go. tūr-* (Ch.) to fly away, (Y. G.) rise (dust, etc.), (Mu.) arise, be scattered (sparks); *tūānā* (Tr.) to fly away, of dust, clothes, in the wind, (Ph.) fly up; *caus. (Ch.) tūpūh-* to frighten away (birds); (Mu.) *tūph-/tūph-* to separate dirt from grain with the help of wind; (W.) *tūrehtānā* to winnow; (Ph.) *tūrahtānā* to cause to fly up, squander (*Voc.* 1771). DED(S) 2792.

3396 *Ta. tūr* (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to sweep; *tūrri* a sweeper. *Ma. tūkkuka* (tūr-) to sweep; (Tiyya) *tūppu* sweeping. *To. twa-nf-* (twa-*nt-*) to sweep. DED(S, N) 2788.

3397 *Ta. tūru* (tūri-) to traduce, slander; *n.* calumny, slander, ill-report; *tūral* slander, abuse; *tūrpu* (tūrri-) to publish abroad evil reports, slander, defame; *tūrri* tale-bearer. *Ma. tūrpuka* to abuse, blame; *dūru* blame, slander. ? *To. tūdy-* (tūdc-) to tell a lie. *Ka. dūru* to bear tales, report evil of others, blame, reproach, abuse, revile, calumniate, slander, asperse; *n.* aspersion, blame, slander, calumny; *dūrisu* to cause to abuse. *Koḍ. dū-rī* information laid against a person. *Tu. dūruni* to accuse, complain, blame, reproach, censure; *dūraṭa, dūru* aspersion, blame, reproach; *dūrunāye, dūrele* an accuser, censurer, complainant; *tūpuni* to blame, abuse. *Te. dūru* to reproach, blame, censure, abuse; *n.* reproach, blame, censure, abuse. *Kui dōhpa* (dōht-) to mention the name of a person, cite, accuse, blame; praise, honour; *n.* citation, accusation, praise. Cf. 403 *Ta. āṛatūru*. DED(S) 2793.

3398 *Ta. tūru* (tūri-) to drizzle; *tūral, tūral* drizzling; *tūvaru* (tūvari-) to scatter drops, sprinkle; *tūval* raining, drizzling, sprinkling; *tūval* (tūvalv-, tūvap-) to drip as water, sprinkle, drizzle; *tūvalai* water particle, drop, spray, drizzle; *tūvalai* small drop, spray,

raindrop, rain; ? *tumi* (-pp-, -tt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; *n.* raindrops, light drizzling rain, drop of water, spray; *tumitam* raindrops. *Ma. tūrral* drizzling rain. *Ka. tūru* to fall in fine particles, drizzle, cause to drizzle or drop; *n.* falling in fine particles, drizzling; *tūralu* to drizzle; *tuntur*, *tunturi* drizzling, spray, a drop; *tūparu* to drizzle; *jūpara*, *jūparu* thin, drizzling rain, spray. *Kor.* (T.) *dumbu* to drizzle. *Te. tūru* id.; *tūra*, *tuvvara* raindrop, drizzling rain; *tuppara* drop of water, thin or drizzling rain, drizzle; *tumpara* a particle or drop of water, etc., a particle of spray, esp. spittle accidentally ejected from the mouth in speaking; *tumpillu* thin or drizzling rain, drizzle, spray, rain driven by wind. *Konḍa tūl-* (*tūr-*) (water, etc.) to be splashed, scatter away in particles. *Kuwi* (S.) *tūthnai* to speckle, intersperse, powder. DED(S, N) 2794.

3399 (a) *Ta.* (Devanesan, N. Arcot dial.) *tūr* (-v-, -nt-) to enter. *Ka. tūru* to enter, enter a hole as a mouse, go through a hole or eye as a thread, etc., penetrate, pierce; *n.* penetrating, etc.; *tūrisu* to cause to enter, make go through as a thread through the eye of a needle. *Te. tūru* to enter, penetrate; *tūrucu*, *tūrcu* to insert, put in, thrust, introduce, push in; *dūru* to enter, penetrate, pierce, force u way, rush in; ? *tūr(u)pu* east (< *tūru* to enter; K. Mahadeva Sastri, p. 368); ? *dūyu*, *dūyu*, *dūyuu*, *dūyuu* to enter, penetrate, pierce, pass through as an arrow or bullet; (K.) *tū-konu* to enter, etc. *Go.* (Ko.) *turs-* to prod, poke (fire); *turv-* to thrust into; (SR.) *dursānā* to push; *duriyānā* to press; *dursānā* (W.) to stir, (Ph.) to thrust in; (Ph.) *durrānā* id.; (Mu.) *durs-* to push; (Ph.) *dorrānā* to penetrate (*Voc.* 1757). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *dūh-* (*dūst-*) to pierce, go right through. *Kur. tūrdnā* to pass through any narrow aperture, slip through a narrow passage of any form, fall through a hole, ooze out; *turda'anā* to pass (a thread, string, etc.) through a hole, let pass an animal, help or allow someone to pass through any narrow aperture. *Malt. tūthr-kate* to pass through a place, pass through (as an arrow). Cf. 3367 *Ta. tūru*.

(b) *Ta. tūp* hole, cavity; *eli-tūp* rat-hole. *Ka. tūtu*, *tūntu* hole; *tūntu* to make to enter. *Te. tūpu* hole; *tūṭadu* to bore, make holes. *Kuwi* (F.) *tūthali* to bore. *Malt. tūtro* hole. *Br. dūn* well-shaft, well, pit. (*Ta.* and *Br.* communicated by Kamaleswaran.) DED (S, N) 2795.

3400 *Ta. tūru* (*tūri-*) to go to stool. *Ma. tūruka* id. *Ko. tu-t-* (*tu-yt-*) to void (excrement); ? *torl pi-* ordinary loose excrement. *Ka.* (Hav.) *tūru* to have a loose motion. *Koḍ. tu-r-* (*tu-ri-*) to defecate. *Tu.* (B-K.) *tūru* to purge. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *dūrya-* faeces. DED (S, N) 2796.

3401 *Ta. tūru* bushes, shrubbery, thick underwood, low jungle; *vb.* (*tūri-*) to become bushy, sprout forth, become shaggy and

rough; *tūrru-kkāṭu* jungle, thicket. *Ko. tu-r* bushy bunch of leaves of tree. *To. tu-ṛ* (*obl. tu-ṛ-*) branch with leaves, leafy part of tree; (in song) bushes. *Konḍa tōru* thicket, bush. DED(S) 2797.

3402 *Ta. tūrru* (*tūrru-*) to scatter, winnow, throw up (as dust in the air); *n.* winnowing. *Ma. tūrruka* to winnow, (wind) scatters. *Ka. tūru* to winnow, drive off chaff from grain by means of the wind. *Tu. tūpuni* to winnow, fan; *tūpu* winnowing as grain. *Te. tūru* husks of grain; *tūr(u)pettu*, (K.) *tūran-ettu*, (B.) *tūru-pattu* to winnow; *tūripidi* winnowing. *Kol. tūrpēt-* (*tūrpēt-*) to winnow. *Go. tūr-ānā* to fly away in the wind (as dust, clothes); (W) *tūrehtānā* to winnow. *Pe. tūṛ-* (*-t-*) to winnow with wind. *Manḍ. tūṛ-* to sprinkle (e.g. salt on food). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tūṛ-* (*-h-*) id. / ? Cf. Skt. *sūrpa-* winnowing basket. DED (S, N) 2798.

3403 *Pa. tūn-* to be suitable. *Go. tūnānā* (Tr.) to be possible, esp. of a girl to be lawful as a bride, (W. Ph.) to be done, be managed; (L.) *tunvā* bad, evil (*Voc.* 1768). DED(S) 2799.

3404 *Ka. tegaṛ* to rebuke, blame, abuse; *n.* blame, etc.; *tegarisu* to cause to rebuke. *Tu. teguni* to abuse, revile; *tegeḷ* abusing, reviling. *Te. tegaḍu*, *tevaḍu* to be disregarded or neglected; disregard, slight, neglect, scorn, contempt, revile, censure, blame; *n.* censure, blame; *tegaḍika* censure, blame. ? *Ta. tev*, *tevvu* enmity, hostility, war, enemy; *tevvam* enmity; *tevaṇ* enemy; *teviṭṭu* (*teviṭṭi-*) to loathe, dislike. DED 2800.

3405 *Ta. tekuḷ* (*tekuḷv-*, *tekuṇṭ-*), *tevil* (*tevilv-*, *teviṇṭ-*), *tevuḷ* (*tevuḷv-*, *tevuṇṭ-*) to be full, increase, overflow; *tekiḷ* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be full; *tekuḷam* fullness, abundance; *tekuṭṭu* (*tekuṭṭi-*) to cloy, glut; *tekiṭṭu* surfeit; *teviṭṭu* (*teviṭṭi-*) to become full, be sated, glutted, cloyed; *n.* loathing (as of food from satiety); *tevvu* (*tevv-*) to fill; *tikai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to complete (*intr.*), come to an end. *Ma. tikayuka* to become full, complete, be fulfilled, finished; *tika* fullness; *tikaccal*, *tikavu* completion, satiety; *tikekka* to complete, fill up, fulfill; *tiviruka* to force into a vessel, cram. *Ka. tivu* to become full, abound, spread; *fill* (*tr.*). *Te.* (K.) *tegu* (work) to be finished, ended; (Šaṅk. K.) *teguḍala* end, termination, completion. DED(S) 2801.

3406 *Ka. tege*, *tegi*, *tegu* to put out or extinguish. *Tu. tekkuni* to be extinguished; (B-K.) *tekkāvu*, *tekkāvu*, *tekkōvu* to extinguish, as fire. *Kor.* (O. T.) *tekki* to be extinguished; (M.) *tekdī* to extinguish. *Te. tegu* to die; *teguḷu*, *tevuḷu* disease, sickness; *tega-tāru* to die, perish, come to an end. *Kol. tik-* (*tikt-*) to die. *Nk. tikk-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tik-* to die. *Go.* (Mu.) *deg-* to break off, come to an end; (M.) *deg-* to burst (*intr.*); *dehānā* to break (*tr.*); (Ko.) *deg-* to break (*intr.*); (L.) *deganā* id.; *dekanā* to tear, rend (*Voc.* 1886).

*Konḍa tegis-* (*-t-*) to abandon (as one's life) in recklessness, put an end to. DED(S) 2802.

3407 *Ta. tekku* (*tekki-*) to receive, take; *tevvu* (*tevv-*) to get, take, obtain, seize, grasp; *tev*, *tevvu*, *tevu* seizing, taking; *tē* acquiring. *Ko. tev-* (*tevd-*) (river) subsides; (woman) thins walls of pot in preparation for closing the bottom; (*tevt-*) to pull along or out of, (woman) makes clay rise in cylinder in throwing-pot. *Ka. tege*, *tegu*, *tegi* to pull, draw towards oneself, take, take away, remove; be taken away, be removed, become less or diminish, disappear; *tege* taking, etc. *Tu. teguni* to take; ? *deppuni* to take, receive. *Te. tigiyyu*, *tigucu*, *tiviyyu*, *tivucu*, (K. also) *tivvu*, *tivu*, *tivvu* to pull, draw, drag, attract, take; *tivvu*, (K. also) *tivvu* to take, remove, draw, pull, draw or pull out, take away, subtract; withdraw, diminish, be reduced, grow lean or thin, (K. also) subside as a tide. *Kol. tiv-* (*tivt-*) to pull; *tivva* force of a stream. *Nk. tivv-* to pull, draw. *Kur.* (Hahn) *tigaba'anā* to draw, drag, conduct. DED(S) 2804.

3408 *Ta. teṅku*, *teṅkam*, *teṅ*, *teṅnai* coconut tree; *teṅkāy* coconut. *Ma. teṅṅu* coconut tree; *teṅṅā-kāyi*, *teṅṅā*, *teṅṅā* coconut. *Ko. ten ka-y* coconut; *tegy* coconut shell used as ladle. *To. tō(g)* go-y coconut; *tōg* nō-p coir rope; *tegy* half coconut shell used as ladle. *Ka. teṅgu*, *teṅgu* coconut palm, *Cocos nucifera* Lin.; *teṅgāy* coconut. *Koḍ. teṅgi* mara coconut tree; *teṅge* coconut. *Tu. teṅgu* coconut tree. *Te. teṅkāya*, *teṅkāya* coconut; *tē-jeṭṭu*, *tē-mrānu* coconut tree. DED 2806.

3409 *Kur. tegnā* (*tingyas*) to tell, narrate, explain; *tegrnā* to confess, profess; *tingāba'anā* to moralize, preach, impress upon, inculcate; *reṭl-pass. tingārnā*. *Malt. teṅge* to tell, point out, relate. DED 2807.

3410 *Ta. tecci* scarlet jungle geranium. *Ma. tecci* *Chrysanthemum indicum*. DED 2808.

3411 *Te. t(r)eddu* wooden ladle or spoon, oar or paddle. *Kol.* (Kin.) *teḍḍ* ladle. *Nk. teḍḍ* id. *Manḍ. ṭaḍḍe* gourd spoon. *Malt. ṭadu* a wooden spoon. / Cf. Skt. *tardū* wooden ladle, Pkt. *taddu* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5723. DED(S) 2809.

3412 *Ta. teṇṭu* (*teṇṭi-*) to beg; *teṇṭi* beggar. *Ma. teṇṭuka* to wander about as for alms; *teṇṭal* going about as for begging or obtaining something; *teṇṭi* beggar. DED 2810.

3413 *Ka. tetti*, *tatti*, (Hav.) *ketti* egg. *Tu. tetti*, (B-K. also) *ketti* id. DED(N) 2811.

3414 *Ta. teppam*, *teppal* raft, float; *teppai* raft. *Ka. teppa* raft, float. *Tu. teppa* id. *Te. teppa*, *tepa* id., catamaran. *Go.* (Ko.) *tepe* float (of rod and line) (*Voc.* 1774). / Cf. Skt. *tarpa-*, *talpa-* raft, float; Pkt. *tappa-* id.; *Peripplus* *πάππαγα*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5726. DED(S) 2812.

3415 *Kui* (Mah. p. 71) *tepesa* thatched roof. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *tepori*, *temberi* id. DEDS 536.

3416 *Ta. tempu*, *teṇṇu* physical strength, daring, bravery, arrogance, energy. *Te. tempu* boldness, daring, enterprise; *tempi* daring, boldness; *tempari* a brave, etc., man; *tegu*, *teḡa-badu*, *teḡincu* to dare, venture; *teguva* daring, boldness; *tekuva* courage. DED(S) 2813.

3417 *Ta. temmāṭi*, *temmāṇṭi* senseless person, fool, incompetent person. *Ma. temmāṭi* vagabond, debauchee. DEDS 537.

3418 *Kur. tainā* (*taiyayas*), *teynā* (*tēyyas*) to send, carry newly married girl out of village. *Malt. teye* to send. For possible relationship with 3098 *Ta. taru*, see K., p. 389, *BDCG*, chap. 3, esp. §3.21, and Pfeiffer, p. 18. DED 2814.

3419 *Ta. teri* (-v-, -nt-) to be seen, perceived, ascertained, become evident, be understood, intelligible, clear, possess the power of sight, be conscious (as of one's guilt); investigate, test, ascertain, inquire, know, understand, select, choose, learn through listening, sift; (-pp-, -tt-) to make evident, bring to view, tell, declare, inform, explain specifically, write, inscribe, sift, choose, select, divide; *terikkal* narration in detail; *terippu* informing, acquainting, communicating, investigation, saying, mentioning, writing, inscription, sifting, dividing; *teriyal* selection; *terivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to explain, point out, show, teach, bring to light, manifest, reveal, display; *terivu* knowledge, understanding, choosing, picking, selecting, anything selected or chosen, appearance, visibility, that which is known or ascertained; *teruḷ* (*teruḷv-*, *teruṇṭ-*) to know, gain true knowledge, perceive, ascertain, understand clearly, be renowned, be clear, lucid; *n.* knowledge, intelligence, clear perception, comprehension, wisdom; *teruṭci* knowledge, wisdom, understanding; *teruṭṭu* (*teruṭṭi-*) to inform, make known, convince, persuade, enlighten the mind, confirm, assure, rub and test the tone of a lute-string; *n.* informing, convincing; *teruṭṭal* rubbing a lute-string to test the tone; *tēr* (-v-, -nt-) to examine, investigate, inquire into, understand, know, consider, deliberate, ponder well, elect, seek, ascertain, form a conclusion, doubt, question, be well versed in; *tērci* examination, investigation, learning, discernment, deliberation, experience; *tervu* examination, search, experience, proficiency. *Ma. teriyuka* to understand, know, choose, examine; *terikkuka* to select; *terivu* selection; *teriyuka* to be distinct, known and to know; *terivu* distinction, appreciation, knowledge; *terikka* to make known, distinguish, separate, sort; *teruka* to know, understand; *tērcā* asserting a claim. *Ko. tēyr-* (*tērc-*) to choose, divide out or off; *terp-* (*terp-*) to leave the company or crowd. *To. tiry-* (*tirs-*) to choose, separate (calves from buffaloes, etc.); (*tirc-*)

to separate, excommunicate; **tirc-** (**tirc-**) to separate. *Koḍ. tiri-* (**tiriv-**, **tiriñj-**) to come to be known. *Tu. teriyuni*, *teripuni* to be known, understood, comprehended; understand (with dative); be able, feel, perceive, conceive; *teripāvuni* to make known, communicate, inform, explain, expose; *terpuni* to separate (esp. outcasts), excommunicate. *Kui tiri* clear, shining, bright, pure, holy; *tiri giva* to make clear and pure, refine; *tiri tiri inba* to be clear, shining, pure, holy; *tirna* clearly, brightly, purely, completely. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tripu ā-* to come to one's senses. *Br. cāing* (*dial. tā-*, *tā-*; *neg. tipp-*, *titt-*, < base \***tir-**) to understand, know, realize, regard. DED 2815.

3420 *Ma. terika* pad to put under vessels or for the head to carry burdens. *Tu. teriya* circular pad of wicker or straw placed under a vessel to make it steady; (B-K.) *terve* circular ring for carrying loads on the head. DED 2816.

3421 *Ta. terivai* woman between 25 and 31 years of age, woman. *Te. terava* woman. ? *Ka. taruvali* boy, girl; *taruvalitana* childishness; (cf. *tarala*, *tarula* child, boy, *tarale* girl, which are, however, considered to be tatsamas of Skt. *taruṇa*.) DED 2817.

3422 *Ta. teru*, *teruvam*, *teruvu* street, highway, public road. *Ma. teru* street, bazaar street, a weaver village. ? *Ko. tervi-* neighbourhood (in: *i tervi-*, *a tervi-*; *al tervi-* in various caves). *Bel. (LSB 2.2)* *teru* way. *Te. teruvu* way, road, path; ? *tennu* id. DED (S, N) 2818.

3423 *Ta. terumaru* to be confused in mind; *terumaral* confusion, distress, fear. *Tu. tereḍuni* to be confounded, confused. DEDS 538.

3424 *Kurub. (LSB 1.12)* *tarkili* wing. *To. tergy* id. *Koḍ. terake* id. Cf. 2591 *Ta. ciṛai*. DED(N) 2819.

3425 *Koṇḍa terp-* (-t-) to put to sleep, cause to lie down, lay. *Pe. trēp-* (-t-) to lay down, put (child) to sleep. *Mand. tēr-* (-t-) to lie, lie down; *trēp-* (-t-) to lay down. *Kui trēppa* (**trēpt-**) to cause to lie down, lay out, stretch out full length. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *trip-* (-h-) to lay down, make one sleep. Cf. 3460 *Kol. te-r*. DEDS 539.

3426 *Ta. telugu*, *teluṅku*, *teluṅkam*, *telin-kam* Telugu country, Telugu language; *teluṅkan* Telugu man. *Ma. teluṅku* Telugu country, language, and people. *Ka. telugu*, *telagu*, *teluṅgu* Telugu language; *teluga*, *telaga*, *teluṅga* Telugu man. *Tu. teluṅgu*, *telugu* Telugu; *teluṅge* Telugu man. *Te. teluṅgu*, *tenuṅgu* Telugu language. *Kol. telgi* Telugu man. / Cf. *Mar. telagā* Telugu man; *adj. talāgi*. DED 2820.

3427 *Te. (K.) telucu* to praise, worship, request, pray. *Go. (Tr.) talehkānā*, (W.) *talahkānā* to beg, ask for anything, esp. a

bride (*Voc.* 1684); (ASu.) **talk-** to ask; (*KoyaSu.*) **talp-** id., beg. DED(N) 2821.

3428 *Kur. telēgnā* (**telgas-**) to tuck up (e.g. garment before sitting). *Malt. tēle* to lift (as the corner of a curtain or hem of a dress). ? *Ma. terukka* to pull up the clothes, as when wading. DED(S) 2822.

3429 *Ka. tili* a drinking vessel. *Te. teliya*, **tele** plate or dish. *Go. (Mu.) tellay* a frying-pan (*Voc.* 1787). DEDS 542.

3430 *Kui tēpka* (< **tēk-p-**; **tēkt-**) to put out the tongue, thrust forth from a cavity. *Kuwi* (F.) **tekh-**, in; *vendōri tekhmū* put out your tongue! DEDS 540.

3431 *Ka. tevalu*, **tevalu** an itching desire, an inordinate addiction. *Tu. tevaly* desire, wish, attachment. *Te. tivuru* to desire; *tivuja* desire. DED(S) 2823.

3431A *Ta. tevvu* (**tevv-**) to beg hard, importune. *Ma. tēra* beggar. *Te. dēvurincu* to beg humbly, importune. *Kur. tembānā* to beg for alms; *tembārus* mendicant, beggar. DEDS 541.

3432 *Ta. teṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to drive or control by shouting, bluster, cause to sound (as a drum); resound, roar; *n. sound*, noise; *terippu* sound, noise, noisy rage. *Ma. telikka* to drive cattle with shouts. DED 2824.

3433 *Ta. tel* (**tepp-**, **teft-**) to become clear, clear-minded; **teṭṭa** clear, plain; **teṭṭavar** clear-sighted persons; **teṭṭam** clearness, ripe wisdom; **teṭmai** clearness, lucidity, clearness of intellect; **telku** (**telki-**) to become clear; **telḷu** (**telḷi-**) to be clear, lucid, refined (as language), shine clearly, gleam, be mature in knowledge or experience; **telḷimai** clearness, obviousness, intelligence, penetration, cleverness; **telḷiyar** the learned, the wise; **telḷi** (-v-, -nt-) to become clear, limpid (as water by the settling of sediment), become serene (as the mind), be bright (as the countenance), become white, disappear (as famine, epidemic), become obvious, evident; consider, investigate, know, understand; (-pp-, -tt-) to clear, free (as from turbid matter), clarify, make known, pacify, reveal, dispel (as fear, sorrow); *n. clearness*, essence, light; **telḷiṇaṇ** learned, wise man; **telḷical** healthy appearance; **telippu** clearing, refinement, purification, straining off; **telḷiya** clearly, evidently; **telḷir** (-v-, -nt-) to shine, sparkle; **telḷu** clarity, brightness, perspicuity, essence, water strained from cooked rice, knowledge, waking state, placidity, serenity; **talḷi** (-v-, -nt-) to comprehend clearly. *Ma. telḷi* clearness, brightness; **telḷiyuka** to become clear, brighten up, please, (matter) is decided; **telḷivu** clearness, brightness, perspicuity, proof; **telḷiyikka** to clear, clarify, make bright, clear away (as jungle), exhilarate, explain, prove; **teḷiyippikka** to filter, clarify, make bright, joyful. *Ko. teyl-/telc-* (**teḷc-**) to make to cease (mak state of unconsciousness). *To. tūly* clear; **tūly-** (**tūlys-**) to become clear, calm,

come to senses after a swoon; **tūlc-** (**tūlc-**) to calm (*tr.*), bring to senses after a swoon; ? **tibak ary-** (**ary-**) to remember, (neg.) forget (cf. *Ka. tiḷvalike*). *Ka. tili*, **talḷi** to become clear, pellucid, pure, become bright, brighten up, be exhilarated or pleased, be calmed, cease (as sleep, a swoon), come to light, be or become plain or known, know, perceive, learn; *n. clearness*, pureness, brightness, knowingsness, knowledge, clear serum-like substance; **tiḷipu**, **tiḷihu**, **tiḷupu**, **tiḷuhu** to cause oneself to brighten up, become calm, soothed, pleased; calm, appease, cause to cheer up; make clear or known, cause to know, inform; **tiḷivalike**, **tiḷavalike**, **tiḷuvalike**, **tiḷbati** knowledge, intellect; **tiḷivu**, **tiḷuhu** calmness, friendliness, knowledge; **tiḷisu** to make clear or known, cause to know, inform; **tiḷisuvi** making clear or known, etc. *Koḍ. tēli-* (**tēliv-**, **tēliñj-**) (sleep) leaves one; **tēlip-** (**tēlipi-**) to cause (sleep) to leave one. *Tu. tili* transparent, clear, distilled; **tiḷivalikē**, **tiḷuvalikē** understanding, intellect, knowledge; **teḷi**, **seḷi** clear, pure, filtered; **teḷi**, (B-K. also) **teḷi** gruel, rice-water; **teḷiyuni**, **seḷiyuni**, **seḷiyuni** to become clear, pure; **seḷipuni** to filter, cleanse. *Te. teli* white, pure; **teḷiyu** to be known, understood, perceived, intelligible, clear, or plain, be seen, discovered, or found; know, understand, perceive; (K. also) regain consciousness after swoon, wake up from sleep; **teḷivi** understanding, intelligence, wisdom, consciousness, liveliness, cheerfulness; **teḷividi** understanding, information; **telisi konu** to understand, know, learn; (K.) **telucu** to pacify, console; **telupu**, **teḷu** white, whiteness; *vb.* to communicate, make known, inform; **telupuḍu** knowledge, information; **teḷla** white, pale, plain, clear; **teḷlana** whiteness, white; **teḷlani** white; **teḷlami**, **teḷlamu** plainness, clearness. *Kol. telmi* white; (Kin.) **teḷorḷi** id. *Nk. tevorḷi* id. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) tellan* id. *Go. (ASu.) teḷ- to become conscious, get up from sleep; **tarḷi** to think, occur to the mind. *Koṇḍa teli-* (-t-) to be known; **teli** consciousness, wakefulness; **telani** white; **telag** whitishly. *Kuwi* (F.) **teḷali** to awaken (*intr.*); **teḷi kialḷi** id. (*tr.*); (S.) **telhinai** to know; **teḷpinai** to interpret; (Isr.) **teḷh-** (-it-) to understand; interpret, explain; **teḷi** (-it-) to wake up (*intr.*); **teḷi ki-** to awaken. *Kur. (Hahn) telnā to disclose, uncover. DED (S, N) 2825.**

3434 *Ka. tel*, **teḷu** thinness, fineness, delicateness, smallness; **telupu**, **teḷu**, **teḷuvu** thinness, delicateness, fineness, diluted, watery state; **teḷulu** fineness; **teḷlage**, **teḷlane**, **teḷlanna**, **teḷlāna**, **teḷlāne** thin, delicate, etc.; thin, etc.; thinness, diluted state; **teḷlittu** that is thin; **teḷlida** thin or delicate man. *Koḍ. teḷlāne thin (of a person or thing). *Tu. teḷu thinness; thin, lean; few, a little; **teḷlavu**, **teḷlavu** thin flat cake; **teḷlena** thinness; **teḷup-tuni**, **teḷupṭuni**, **teḷupṭuni** to contract, shrivel, wither, grow thin. ? *Kol. (SR.) teḷte* thin (Kamaleswaran). / Cf. Skt. *talina*-thin, fine,**

slender, meagre; Pkt. **talina**-small, slender, weak; **taḍina**- = **viralā**-. DED(S, N) 2826.

3435 *Ta. teḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to strew, scatter, sprinkle, sow as seed, cast up in sifting, winnow; *n. sowing* as of seeds in a field; **teḷippu** winnowing, sprinkling, scattering, sowing; **teḷḷu** (**teḷḷi-**) to winnow, waft (as the sea), cast upon the shore; **talḷi** (-pp-, -tt-) to drip (as rain); sprinkle (*tr.*); *n. drop* of water, raindrop, first shower of rain. *Ma. teḷḷuka* to sift or winnow by casting up gently in a fan; **teḷḷal** winnowing; **teḷḷi** sifted powder; **talḷi** sprinkling water; **talikka** to sprinkle. *Ko. tel-* (**teyl-**) to winnow (flour) gently; **teyl-/telc-** (**teḷc-**) to sprinkle (*tr.*). *Ka. talḷi* to spread by scattering, strew, sprinkle; be scattered about; *n. scattering*, sprinkling; **talḷisu** to sprinkle, cause to sprinkle; **teṭṭu** to winnow corn. *Koḍ. talḷi* (**talip-**, **talic-**) to sprinkle (liquid). *Tu. talipu* sprinkling; **talipuni**, (B-K. also) **talipu** to sprinkle; **teḷluni** to winnow, sift. *Kor. (O.) talpi* to sprinkle. *Go. (A. Y. Ch.) tehc-*, (Ph.) **taḥcānā**, **taḥcānā** to winnow; (Tr.) **tehcānā** to sift in a sūpā with a tossing motion, not sidewise (*Voc.* 1788); (Tr.) **tiṭpānā** to sift earth from grain in a sūpā; (Ph.) **tiṭpānā** to sift (*Voc.* 1733). *Kur. telnā* to winnow flour so as to separate it from stones or unground grain. *Malt. tēle* to sift. DED(S, N) 2827.

3436 *Koḍ. tēli* (**tēlip-**, **tēlic-**), (Mercara dialect) **toḷi** (**tolip-**, **tolic-**) to laugh; **tēli**, (Mercara dialect) **toḷi** laughter; (Shannugam) **tolip** id. *Tu. telipuni*, **teḷpuni** to laugh, smile, deride; **teḷpāvuni to make laugh; **teḷikē** a laugh, smile, ridicule. *Kor. (T.) teli*, (O.) **teḷli** to laugh. DED(N) 2828.**

3437 *Ta. teṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to burst asunder, snap in twain as a rope, split; break (*tr.*), cut. *Ma. terikka* to cut off. *Ka. tiji* to cut, cut off; *n. cutting*. *Te. t(re)gu*, **teṛeyu** to be cut, divided, or severed, snap (as a rope), be breached (as a dike); **teṛevu** to be cut, (K. also) be snapped (as a rope); **t(re)ncu** to snap, break, tear, cut, divide, sever (as a thread or string, etc.); **t(re)mpu** id.; *n. state* of being cut, divided, etc., discontinuity, pause. *Go. (ASu.) tivv- to be broken (as a rope). *Koṇḍa tev-* (-it-) to be broken or snapped (as thread), be disjointed; **teḷ-** (-t-) to break, snap, nip off (as flowers), finish, redeem (a vow), discharge (a religious obligation). *Pe. trez-* (**trēst-**) to cut (e.g. crops). *Mand. trey-* to cut (paddy). Cf. 3140 *Ta. tari*. DED(S, N) 2829.*

3438 *Ta. teṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to strike and fly off, start as the eyes, splash as water, fly off as sparks, be scattered as an army, spring, leap, bound, give throbbing pain, (twang as bowstring with finger and thumb, thrum as the strings of a lute); *n. spattering*, splashing; **teṇṇu** (**teṇṇi-**) to be scattered, split to pieces, stray away as from a group. *Ma. teṛi* snappish, dashing, clashing; **teṛikka** to rebound, recoil, fly in pieces, make to fly off, splash, sputter; **teṛippikka** to make to bounce or splash;



terru throwing stones, flinging marbles; terruka to shoot with a crossbow; terrikka to shoot or throw with a bow. *Ko. tej-* (tefy-) (cattle) stray from a herd. ? *To. tej* gun (or with 3245 *Ta. tirai*). *Ka. tiri* throwing off a thing by quick motion, tossing. DED 2830.

3439 *Ta. teru* (teruv-, terr-) to tarry. *Ko. tej-* (tefy-) opportunity or time is, be possible (with dative of person); tepn well, in good circumstances, not widowed (said of the priest). *To. tej-* (tefy-) leisure is; tern opportunity, right moment. *Ka. terapu, terahu, terpu* leisure, opportunity; *teravu* leisure; *teppage, teppane* at leisure, at ease, comfortable, well. *Te. tēpa* a time (e.g. *repdu tēpalu* twice). *Kui tepka* (< tek-p-; tekt-) to have time for, overtake. DED(S) 2831.

3440 *Ta. teru* (teruv-, terr-) to burn, scorch, be angry, sting (as wasp), punish, destroy; *teral* anger, heat, affliction; *tēru* sting (as of a wasp). *Nk. (Ch.) tirup* sun's ray. *Pa. ted-* (tett-), (NE.) *ted-* (teff-) to be fierce (of sun's heat). *Go. (A. Y.) ter-* to be fierce (heat of the sun); (Tr.) *taristānā* to be hot (of sun); *taristānā* to heat bread over a flame after it has been cooked on the iron; (Ph.) *tarrānā*, (Ma.) *tar-*, (Ko.) *tar-* to be fierce (of sun); (Mu.) *tars-/taris-* to heat (*Voc.* 1778); (Ma.) *teḡk-* to warm oneself by fire, (?) recover from illness (*Voc.* 1783). *Konda* (BB) *ter-* to be fierce (heat of sun); *tervel* sunshine; (K.; Sova dial.) *terveli* id. / Cf. *Mar. tirip* gleam of sunshine, hot blaze. DED(S, N) 2832.

3441 *Ta. teru-porū* indemnity, tribute; *tirai* tribute; (inscr.) *tirappu* assessed lands. *Ma. tira* tribute, taxes; an offering, an inferior feast. *Ko. ter-* (tej-) to pay (debt). *To. tej-* (tej-) to pay (fine, debt); *ter* a fine, compensation paid in buffaloes to man whose wife is taken by another. *Ka. teru* (tett-) to pay; *teruvike* paying; *terisu, tettisu* to cause to pay (as taxes, fines, etc.); *tere, terage, terige, terege* tribute, tax; *tir(u)* to exchange, barter, pay, offer, present, give; *tera* price paid for a wife; *teravu* id., (PBh.) tribute, tax; *teranpu* to make a gift of raiment to the bride and bridegroom at a wedding. *Koḡ. ter-* (teruv-, tett-) to pay (penalty). *Tu. terigē* taxes; *tirmuru* exchange. *Te. (inscr.) tere* a kind of tax. *Go. (Pat.) terānā* to repay (*Voc.* 1779). *Kui tepha* (teht-) to repay, return, make restitution; *n.* restitution, repaying. DED(S) 2833.

3442 *Go. (A.) ter-* to extract (teeth), pluck (feathers) (*Voc.* 1777); (Tr.) *tarrānā* to root up; (Ch. Mu.) *tarr-* to dig up; (Ma.) *tar-* to uproot, weed (*Voc.* 1672); (Mu.) *teh-* to pull out (plant from ground); (Ph.) *tahkānā* to uproot; (G. Ma.) *teḡk-* to pull out (e.g. hair), pluck (feathers); (Ma.) *taḡ-* to pluck (feathers); *taḡk-* to pull; (Ko.) *tahk-* to pull out (hair); (Y.) *tah-* to pick (fruit) (*Voc.*

1693); (ASu.) *ter-* to uproot a tree. *Konda ter-* (teRt-) to pluck out. DED(S, N) 543.

3443 *Kui dehpā* (deht-) to be firm, stiff, hard, tough; *n.* stiffness, hardness, toughness. *Kuwi* (F.) *de'ni* hard; *decali* (det-) to become hardened; (S.) *teḡ-* to be strong; *de'ne* hard; *dee* is not strong; *deppi* kinai to stiffen; *depi kinai* to harden. DED(S) 544.

3444 *Ta. terri* raised veranda. *Koḡ. tetti* narrow walk built on all round house. DED 2834.

3445 *Ta. terru* (terri-) to stumble, be obstructed, hindered, mistake, commit a fault, do wrong; stammer, stutter; *n.* tripping, mistake, wrong. *Ma. terru* slip, stumble, mistake, something aside or out of order; *terruka* to slip, fail, mistake, err, be asunder or aside; *terra* aside, not in array; *terral* slippery place, mistake, etc.; *terrikka* to make to slip, err. *Koḡ. teri-* (terip-, teric-) to totter about (as a child or through weakness). ? *Ka. dattu* stumbling, tripping. ? *Tu. dantuni, seṇtuni* to stumble. *Kor. (O.) danti* id. DED(S) 2835.

3446 *Ta. terru* (terri-), *tettu* (tetti-) to become intertwined; braid, plait, entwine, weave, string up, tie together, tighten; *n.* entwining, denseness. ? *To. te-ḡ-* (te-ty-) to fold (leaf for drinking-cup). *Ka. tetu* to intertwine, interweave, twist, be twisted, be connected or befriended; *tettiga* man who is entwined or closely bound to, a servant, connexion, friend; *tettisu* to bring into close connexion, cause to enter (as nails), insert, etc. *Kur. tessnā* (tissyas) to plait, intertwine so as to form a long narrow strip, (Hahn) tie a knot (Pfeiffer). DED(S, N) 2836.

3447 *Ta. terru* hedge of thorns protecting a passage; *tettu* hedge of bamboo or thorns. *Ka. tadalu, tadlu* a frame of thorns, etc., used as a gate in a hedge. *Te. tetpu* hedge round a city or fort; (*VPK*) *teṭṭe* fencing; *teṭṭe-gōḡa* a wall fence. DED(S) 2837.

3448 *Ta. terru-ppal* snagged tooth, super-numerary tooth. *Ma. tērra* tusk of a boar or young elephant. DED 2838.

3449 *Ta. tep* south, southern region; right side; *tenṇal, tennal* south wind, balmy breeze from the south, south-west monsoon; *tenṇi, tenṇal* south; *tenṇar* south; people of the south; *tenṇan, tennavan* southerner; *tenātu* that which is in the south; *terku, tekku* south. *Ma. ten* south; *tennal* southern breeze, zephyr; *tekku* south; *tekkam* southern. *Ka. teḡ-gālī* south wind; *teḡka, teḡkal, teḡku, tembu, teḡkalu, teḡku* the south. *Koḡ. tekkī, tekkī* south; *tekkīe* southern. *Tu. tenḡkāyī, tenkāyī, teḡkāyī* the south, southern. ? *Go. (ASu.) teḡnār* south. DED(N) 2839.

3450 *Ta. tennu* (tenni-) to rise, (Tinn.) lift with a lever. *Pa. (S.) tend-* to rise, be raised; *tetip-* (tetit-) to raise. *Ga. (Oll.) teṭp-* (teṭt-) to raise, lift; (S.) *teṭp-* (teṭup-) to lift.

*Go.* (most dialects) *teḡ-*, (Tr.) *teḡānā* to rise (*Voc.* 1789); (Tr.) *teḡtānā* to cause to rise, build a house; (Mu. S.) *teḡ-* to lift, rouse; (Ko.) *teḡ(h)-* to make to rise; (L.) *teḡānā*, (SR.) *teḡānā* to lift (*Voc.* 1796); (ASu.) *teh-* to rouse from sleep, revive to life. *Kur. teḡnā* (teḡcas/tettas) to assist a woman in raising a load to her head. DED(S, N) 2840.

3451 (a) *Ta. tekkam* eructation; *tekku* (tekkī-) to belch; *n.* belching, eructation; *tekk-ḡu, tekk-eri* to belch; *tekiṭṭu* vomiting sensation; *teviṭṭu* (teviṭṭi-) to chew the cud. *Ma. tekkuka* to belch; *tekkam* nausea, un-subdued anger; *teḡnūka* to feel nausea, sob; *tekiṭṭu* belching; *tikaṭṭuka* to belch, feel nausea; *teṭṭuka* to belch, ruminate. *Ko. te-kl* a belch. *To. tō-k-* (tō-ky-) to belch. *Ka. teḡu, teḡu* id.; *n.* a belch; *teḡuvike* belching; (Bell.; U.P.U.) *deḡu*, (Gulb.; U.P.U.) *deḡu* to belch. *Koḡ. te-kīlī* a belch. *Tu. teḡu* id.; *teḡuni* to belch. *Te. (K.) deḡu* (nausca) to be caused in stomach. *Nk. deḡkur* a belch. *Konda deḡ-* (t-) to belch; *deḡun* a belch. *Kui tepka* (< tek-p-; tekt-) to vomit; *n.* vomiting.

(b) *Ta. tēmpu* (tēmpi-) to sob violently. *Ka. (Rabakavi, LSB 5.19) dariki* a belch. *Te. t(r)ēcu, t(r)ēn(u)cu, tēncu* to belch, eructate; *t(r)ēpu, t(r)ēn(u)pu, tēnpu* belching, a belch. *Kol. (Kin.) deḡg, deḡk, (SR.) deḡkā* id. *Go. (Tr.) deḡ* a belch due to indigestion; (Ph.) *deḡ* (*pl. deḡk; sic*), (A.) *deḡka* a belch (*Voc.* 1586). *Konda* (BB) *deḡk-* to belch. *Pe. deḡb* in- id. *Kuwi* (F.) *deḡbali*, (Isr.) *deḡb-* (it-) id. DED(S, N) 2841.

3452 *Ta. tekku* teak, *Tectona grandis. Ma. tekku* id. *Ka. teḡu, teḡu* id. *Tu. (B-K.) tekku* teak wood. *Te. teḡu, teḡu* teak tree. *Kol. (SR.) teḡ* teak timber. *Pa. teḡ meri* teak tree. *Go. (Tr.) teḡā marā, (W.) teḡā, (Ph.) teḡā*, (Mu. Mā. etc.) *teḡa* id. (*Voc.* 1516). *Kuwi* (Su.) *teḡ* teak. DED(S) 2842.

3453 *Ta. teḡku* (teḡki-) to fill, become full, rise to the brim, be crowded, abundant, copious; stagnate; *tekku* (tekkī-) to drink to the fill, be full, copious, abundant, replete, be sated, glutted; stop the flow as of water, dam up; *n.* fullness, repletion, satiety; *tekkam* being brimful, fullness, satiety; obstruction of the flow of water; *tekkar* abundance. *Ka. teḡki* mass, multitude. *Tu. teḡe* brimful, up to the brim only. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *teḡla* (*masc.*), *teḡli* (*fem.*) fastidious person. *Kur. (Hahn) teḡl teḡhrnā* to have an overfilled stomach; *teḡh teḡhrnā* to suffer from a heavy dinner, feel puffed up; (Grignard) *teḡteḡhrnā*, *teḡtexnā* to grow short of breath (as child with overfilled stomach) (or this item with 3208). DED(S) 2843.

3454 *Ta. teḡku* (teḡki-) to be puzzled, be in trepidation; *tiyāḡku* (tiyāḡki-) to be confounded, deluded; *tiyāḡku* (tiyāḡki-) to cause confusion, confound; *tiyāḡkam* bewilderment, delusion. *Te. (K.) teḡu* to be afraid, shake,

tremble. *Kui teḡgali āva* to be confused, confounded. DED(S) 545.

3455 *Kur. (Hahn) teḡnā* to drive in by surrounding when hunting or fishing. *Malt. teḡe* id. DED(S) 546.

3456 *Ta. teḡu* (teḡi-), *tēṇṭu* (tēṇṭi-) to seek, search for, inquire after, acquire, earn, procure, take care of, cherish, provide for, seek, try (as to do a thing); *teṭṭam, teṭṭu* acquiring, earning, accumulation, seeking, search, pursuit, acquisition, that which is earned or hoarded, anxiety, solicitude, earnest desire, appetite, longing. *Ma. teḡuka* to seek, pray, acquire; *teḡikka* to cause to search or hunt; *teṭṭam* pursuing of game, importunity, coveting. *To. tōḡk-* (tōḡky-) to search for. *Koḡ. te-ḡ-* (te-ḡi-) id. DED 2844.

3457 *Ta. tēmpu* (tēmpi-) to fade, wither, droop, be tired, faint, grow thin, be emaciated, be in trouble, suffer, perish; *tēmpal* fading, being faded, reduced or diminished state, difficulty, faded flower. *Ma. tēmpuka* to waste, grow thin. DED 2845.

3458 *Ta. tēy* (-v-, -nt-) to wear away by friction, be rubbed, wane as the moon, waste away as oil in a lamp, be emaciated, grow thin, become weakened, pass away (time), be effaced, erased, obliterated, destroyed, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to rub, rub away, waste by rubbing, reduce, destroy, scrub, scour, polish, efface, erase, obliterate, pare, shave, rub in (ointment); *tēy-mānam* loss by wear and tear; *tēyvu* wearing away, lessening, abrasion, diminution, emaciation, decay, decline; *tēyvai* fragrant unguent made by trituration. *Ma. tēyuka* to be rubbed off, be worn out, waste; *tekkuka* (tecc-) to rub, smear, clean, polish, sharpen; *caus. teṭṭikka*; *teccal* waste from rubbing; *teṭṭu* rubbing, scratch, polishing; *tēmanam* waste from rubbing. *Ko. te-y-* (te-c-) to become worn down, lean; rub, wear down (*tr.*); *te-v* leanness; *te-vn n.pr.* man; *fem. te-vy*. *Ka. tē, tēy(u)* to grind, triturate or macerate in water on a slab, waste by use, wear away as a metal vessel, be chafed or galled as the foot; *tēmanā* waste from rubbing, esp. metals; *teḡ* to grind one substance on another, as sandalwood on stone. *Koḡ. te-y-* (te-yuv-, te-ṇj-) to wear off (*intr.*); (te-p-, te-c-) id. (*tr.*), smear, white-wash. *Tu. tēpuni* to rub, polish; *tēpu* rubbing, whetting, polishing as a precious stone; *tēpa-kaliu* a polishing stone, whetstone; *tēpanē* rubbing, polishing as a precious stone; *tēmanā* loss in assaying metals, waste by polishing; *tēduni* to grind, macerate; *seṇuni* to sharpen, whet, polish. *Kor. (M.) tēdi* to rub. *Te. tēḡaḡa* worn out, wasted; *tēy* to be worn or wasted; wear by use, handling or rubbing. *Kuwi* (F.) *deḡ*, (F.) *jejālī*, (S.) *jēnai* to wipe. DED(S) 2846.

3459 *Ta. tēr* car, chariot, vehicle. *Ma. tēr* chariot, temple car. *Ko. de-r* god, possession of a diviner by a god; *te-r* possession of a

diviner by a god; **te·rka·rn** diviner; **te·rka·rc** wife of diviner. *To. tō·r o·d (o·dy-)* (shaman) is dancing and divining. *Ka. tē(u)* chariot, idol-car. *Tu. tēru* idol-car, the car festival. *Te. tēru* car, chariot. DED 2847.

3460 *Kol. te·r (pl. te·dl)* cot. *Nk. tēr* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tēr* id. Cf. 3425 *Konda terp-*. DED(S) 2848.

3461 *Ta. tēri* sandhill. *Ma. tēri* hillock, swelling on the ground. DED 2849.

3462 *Ta. tērai* frog, toad. *Ma. tēra* a lean frog. DED 2850.

3463 *Kur. tēlā* ebony tree. *Malt. tēlo* = sort of ebony tree and its fruit (*Diospyros glutinosa*). DED 2851.

3464 *Ta. tēlu (tēli-)* to get rid of, escape danger (as a ship); *tēlikkai* lightness. *Ka. tē(u)* to be afloat, float; slip, slide or glide off, go backwards or away, become loose, sink into a fainting fit, faint; *tēlisu* to make float, open the eyes wide and stare upwards, as at the point of death, cause to fail as a promise; *tēku* to float; *tekku* to cause to float; faint; *tēhku* to be afloat, swim, float; (PBh.) *tēhku* to float. *Koḍ. (Kar.) te·l (-i)* id. *Tu. tēluni* id. *Te. tēlu* to float, swim, (K. also) stare upwards (as at death); *tēlucu* to cause to float; *tēlagillu* to float, turn up; *tēladu* to float; *tēlika* lightness, levity, casiness; light, easy. *Kol. (Pat., p. 151) tēlung* to float. *Pa. tēl* id. *Ga. tēl-er* id.; (S.) *tēlupp-*, *tēlsap-* to float something. *Go. tēl (-S)* to float, (Ko.) (dust) to rise (Voc. 1794). *Konda tēl (-it-)* to float on water. ? *Kui tēpa (tē-)* (liquid) to stand in = depression. *Kuwi (F.) tēlali* to float; (Isr.) *tēl (-it-)* id., overflow. DED(S, N) 2852.

3465 *Pa. tēl-* (spot, rash, etc.) to appear on skin. *Ga. (P.) tēl-* (ringworm, etc.) to appear, break out on skin. DEDS 547.

3466 *Konda tēl (-it-)* to wipe off (as tears). *Manḍ. dēlka-* to wipe (*intens.*). DEDS 548.

3467 *Ta. tēvāhku* lemur, Indian sloth, *Loris gracilis*. *Ma. tēvāhkam*, *tēvāhku* sloth, bradypus. DEDS 549.

3468 *Ma. tēvuka*, *tēkuka* to draw water, empty a well, bale out for irrigation; spatter. *Tu. tēpuni* to throw water with a bucket or trough, irrigate; *tēpalē* a kind of trough or bucket used for watering trees, etc.; (Bhattacharya; brahmin dial.) *sēpuni* to bale out. *Te. dēvu* to search or grope for anything in water, take anything out of water with the hand. DED(S) 2853.

3469 *Ta. tēvai* affairs, business, compelling need or necessity. *Ma. tēva* need. DED 2854.

3470 *Ta. tēl* scorpion; *tēli* scorpion-fish; ? *tēl-kuficci* a black bee; *tēl-kōḍḍān* a green insect whose touch produces the same sensation as a scorpion-sting (for *kuficci* and

*kōḍḍān*, cf. 2064 *Ta. kōḍḍu* to sting as a scorpion, wasp). *Ma. tēl* scorpion. *Ka. cē(u)*, *tēl* id. *Koḍ. tē-lī* black insect with poisonous bite. *Tu. cēlu*, *tēlu*, *tēlu* scorpion; *cēlgonḍi* sting of a scorpion (*kōḍḍi* sting). *Te. tēlu* scorpion. *Malt. tēle* scorpion. *Br. tēlu* id. DED(S) 2855.

3471 *Ta. tēru (tēri-)* to be accepted as true, be clarified, made clear as water, be strengthened, recover from swooning or intoxication, be thorough, accomplished, mature (as the mind), reach perfection, thrive as vegetation, be comforted, consoled, cheer up, be successful in examination, prove, result, amount to (as profit), trust, confide, believe in, decide; *n.* clearness, certainty; *tērunar* the learned, trustworthy persons; *tēra* thoroughly; *tēral* clearness, pure, clarified toddy, honey, clarified juice; *tēri-nar* tested or tried friends; *tēriṇavan* person of experience, one well-versed in an art, an adept; *tēru (tēri-)* to make clear, convince, assure, relieve from doubt, know, understand, swear, take an oath, clear, clarify, refine, comfort, console, cure, give relief, communicate strength, nourish, cherish, invigorate, encourage; *n.* making clear, becoming clear; *tērram* certainty, assurance, determination, clearness, presence of mind, comfort, consolation, thriving, luxuriant growth; *tērrap* person of true knowledge; *tērrā, tērru, tēru* clearing-nut tree; *tērrān-kōḍḍai* clearing nut; *tērral* clear-sighted person; *tērr-ena* clearly; *tērr-enuv* certainty, clearness; *tēṭtai* clearness, transparency, clear water. *Ma. tēruka* to be strengthened, thrive, mend, recover, believe; *tēral* clearness, thriving, certainty, thought, nectar; *tērram* firmness, faith, trust; *tērruka* to make strong; *tērrāmaram Strychnos potatorum*. *Ko. te·r (-te·ry-)* to be found satisfactory in one's actions; dawn (with subject *na·r*; country becomes clear); *te·rc- (te·rc-)* to make (day) dawn. *To. tō·r- (tō·ry-)* to improve (in health, wealth); *tō·t- (tō·ty-)* to make improve (in health, wealth); *te·l- (te·d-)* to recover (*ū·r* life) slowly after swoon; do work; *no·ty ḡe·l- (ḡe·d-)* to perform the sweeping ceremony (for *no·ty*, see 3587 and *TGT*, text 56). *Ka. tēṭa, tēṭe* clearness, purity (as that of water, etc.); *tēru* to reach as the end; (the object) to be reached, be successful as in an examination; *tērgade*, *tērugade* success (in an examination); *tērpai, teppai* to become conscious, recover one's senses, recover from fainting; animate; *teppariṣu, teppariṣu* to recover one's senses, become conscious, start up, awake. *Koḍ. tē·r- (tē·ruv-, tē·nd-)* (man) becomes full-grown. *Tu. tēṭu* pure, clear; *tērgade* settlement, conclusion, acquittal, passing (an examination). *Te. tēṭa* clearness, purity, transparency, any clear liquid, the thin and clear upper stratum of a liquid, brightness, liveliness, cheerfulness; clear, pure, bright, lively, cheerful, plain, simple, clear, evident, manifest; *tēru, tēru* to become clear or free from suspended

matter, clarify, settle; recover from an illness, injury, shock, etc., convalesce; *tēri cūcu* to look steadily or earnestly, gaze; *tērucu, tērucu* to make clear, clarify, settle; *tērugada* settlement, conclusion, completion, end; *tēlu* to be the outcome or result, be settled or decided, terminate, succeed, be successful; *teppiri(l)u, teppiru* to recover from an illness, injury, misfortune, shock, etc., convalesce or be convalescent. *Go. (S.) tērsap-* to clear (as a liquid). *Go. (Ko.) tēr-* to be finished; *tērs-* to finish (*tr.*) (Voc. 1791); (KoyaT.) *tērs-* to filter. *Kui tija (tiji-)* to wake up (*intr.*); *n.* act of awakening; *tispa (tist-)* to awaken (*tr.*); *n.* act of waking someone. DED(S) 2856.

3472 *Ma. tēruka* to attack, pursue. *Koḍ. do·t- (do·ti-)*, (Mercara dialect) *de·t- (de·ti-)*, *dē·t- (dē·ti-)* to drive away (cattle, persons). *Tu. dēruṇi* to drive, drive away. DED(S) 2857.

3473 *Ta. tai (-pp-, -tt-)* to sew, stitch, nail, fasten beams with nails, spikes, or pegs, pin, plait or stitch as leaves into a plate, join, pierce, penetrate, prick as a thorn or arrow, tie, weave as a wreath, string as beads, adorn, decorate, set, enchase, wear, put on, paint; *n.* sewing, decoration, embellishment; *taiyal* sewing, stitching, needlework, embroidery, lace, that which is adorned or decorated. *Ma. taikka* to sew, seam; *taital* split bamboos joined for doors, mats, ceilings; *taiyal* sewing; *taippu* needlework. *Ka. tēpe, tyāpe* a patch. *Kuwi (F.) tacali*, (S.) *tācinai*, (Su.) *cāc- (it-)*, (Isr.) *cāc-/tāc- (it-)* to sew. DED(S) 2858.

3474 *Ta. tai* young plant or tree. *Ma. tai* shoot, any young tree. *Ka. sasi* a young plant; (Gowda) *deyi* plant. *Tu. dai* a plant, young tree; *sasi* a young plant. *Te. tēga* the tender palmyra shoot. DED(S) 2859.

3475 *Ta. taiyal* beauty, woman; *tayal* woman. *Ma. taiyal* a beautiful woman. *Te. toyyali, toiyali* woman. DED(S) 2860.

3476 *Ta. toku (tokuv-, tokk-)* to assemble, collect, accumulate, form as a whole or lump, aggregate, be summed up, totalled; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to assemble, bring together, gather, sum up, total, add, summarize; *tokuti* assembly, collection, aggregation, society, company, association, class, flock, herd, aggregate, total; *tokuppu* sum total, multitude, crowd; *tokai* assembly, collection, association, flock, herd, swarm, school, bunch, sum, total, addition, summary; *tuku (tukuv-, tukk-)* to be gathered in a mass, as the hair; (-pp-, -tt-) to bring together, gather in a mass as hair. *Ma. tuka* sum, whole amount, assembly, collection; *tokuka* to join. *Te. tokkulādu* a crowd together, throng; (Inscr.) *toga* party. ? *Go. (many dialects) tōy-, (Tr.) toianā*, (W.) *toiyānā* to swell (Voc. 1819). DED(N) 2861.

3477 *Ta. tokku, tokaiyal, tuvaiyal* chutney. *Ka. tokku* leaves or fruits bruised or pounded

with a small portion of water and mixed with salt, chillies, etc. *Te. tokku* a kind of chutney or pickle. DED 2862.

3478 *Ta. toṅku (toṅki-)* to hang, be suspended, hang down, dangle, be dependent, servile; *toṅkal* hanging, anything pendent, hangings, pendent part of an ornament, ear-ornament, end of a garment hanging down, decorative hangings as of cloth, festoons, garland, peacock's tail. *Ma. toṅkuka* to hang, be pendent, depend on; *toṅṅal* hangings, drapery, tassel. *Ko. tong- (tongy-)* to hang (*intr.*), hang oneself; *tongc- (tongc-)* to hang (*tr.*). *Ka. toṅgu* to hang, be pendent, hang down, swing, stoop; *toṅgal, toṅge* a cluster, bundle, bunch, tassel, tuft, mass; *toṅku* to stoop. *Tu. toṅgē, toṅgely* cluster of blossoms, bunch of fruit. *Te. toṅgu* to lie down, recline, bend, incline, sleep; *toṅguṇḍu* to sleep, lie down, recline; *toṅgi cūcu* to peep; (Inscr.) *toṅgodlu (pl.)* bundle, bunch. *Kui dongu* suspended, dangling, dependent from, hanging; *dongu inba* to be suspended. *Kur. taṅgnā* to suspend, hang; *reṣl-pass. taṅgnā. Malt. tonge* to bend, bend the knees slightly while dancing; *tongro* bent. Cf. 3376(a) *Ta. tūhku*. / Cf. *Mar. tōgal* a head or ear of corn, pendent portion of an ear-ornament. DED(S) 2863.

3479 *Kur. toṅkhā* to break any part of a plant with the fingers, cull or pluck a leaf or flower, prune a tree. *Malt. toqe* to nip off (as herbs), cut off (as bamboos); end, finish (as a narrative); *toqre* to be at an end, be finished, be cut off, die; *toqro* broken, ending. DED 2864.

3480 *Ta. toṭu (toṭuv-, toṭt-)* to touch, come in contact with, be connected, united with or joined to, feel, handle, take hold of, use, have illicit intercourse (as with another's wife); (-pp-, -tt-) to connect, join, bind, fasten, fix (as arrow on bow), enchain, tie, surround; *toṭṭal* touching, tying, binding; *toṭṭu* touching, concerning, in reference to; *toṭakku (toṭakki-), tuṭakku (tuṭakki-)* to catch hold of, tie; get entangled, obstructed; *n.* tying, binding, entanglement, bondage, connexion; *tuṭāhku* shackles; *toṭuppu* continuity, fastening, linking, tie, chain, illicit connexion, paramour, concubine; *toṭuvai* that which is joined or appended, man and woman living in concubinage; *toṭai* fastening, tying, series, succession, joints of the body, surrounding wall; *tīn-toṭai* string of a lute, lute (for *tīn-*, see 3269); *toṭaiyal* succession, fastening, tying, garland; *toṭar (-v-, -nt-)* to follow uninterruptedly, be linked, pursue, persist in with energy, tie, bind, attack; *n.* following, succession, chain, fetters, friendship, connexion; *toṭarcci, toṭarpu, toṭarvu* pursuit, connexion, touch, relationship, friendship, series, chain; *toṭarntōr* friends; *toṭal, tuṭar* chain; *tuṭar (-v-, -nt-)* to follow one after another; *toṭu* collection, assemblage. *Ma. toṭuka* to touch, feel, handle, come into contact; *toṭal* touching, being close, a chain; *toṭuvikka* to make to touch;

**toṭṭu** concerning, about; **toṭṭukka** to bring into contact, put together, put the arrow on the bow; **tuṭa** connexion (as of an arrow with a bow); **tuṭaruka** to be linked, continue, pursue; **tuṭar, tuṭal** chain, string, woman's waistchain; **tuṭarcca** continuation, friendship; **tuṭara** unremittingly. **Ko. toṭ** handle (of pot or basket); **torv-** (**torḍ-**) to put arms around. **To. twaḍ-** (**twadḍ-**) to be polluted; **twadḍ-** (**twadṭ-**) to pollute; **twiṭ-** (**twiṭṭ-**) to entangle (**tr.**); **twiṭ** handle (made of loop of cane) of bamboo milking-vessel, loops of cane that tie thatch; **twiṭk** hook, link of chain; ? **to-ṭ-** (**to-ṭy-**) to bring up (child), take (woman of the other moiety) as concubine; **to-ṭyoy** **mox** concubine. **Ka. tuḍu/toḍu** (**toṭṭ-**) to join, put to or on, put (arrow) on (bow); **n.** putting on, etc.; **tuḍuku, tuḍiku, tuḍuḥku** to touch, touch with some force, grasp quickly, snatch; **tuḍuku** grasping quickly, etc.; **tuḍukisu** to cause to seize, etc.; **toḍaku, toḍaḥku** to get entangled, caught; entangle, involve; **n.** (also **toḍagu, toḍaka**) entangling, impediment, hindrance, perplexity; **toḍakisu** to cause to join, bring in contact, involve; **toḍacu** to put on (as arrows on the bow); **toḍisu** id., to cause to put to or on; **toḍu** joining, putting (as arrow to the bow), pair, equal; **toṭi** hand-to-hand conflict, fight; **toḍar, toḍru, toḍdar** to be linked to, connected with or tied to, join, enter, meet, be bound, arrested, entangled, caught, wind oneself round; **n.** joining, connexion, a tie, chain, impediment; **toḍarcu** to tie, link, fasten, insert; **toḍambe** cluster, bundle, bunch; **toḍarpu** (**K.**<sup>2</sup>) entanglement, connection, (PBh.) impediment, obstacle. **Koḍ. toḍ-** (**toḍuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to touch. **Tu. toṭṭuni, toṭṭonuni** to embrace, hug, hold fast; **toḍaru, toḍaru** entanglement, obstacle; **toḍumbe** a cluster of flowers. **Kor. (O.) toṭṭu** to carry a child. **Te. toṭṭu** to touch, (**K.**) be joined, come in contact with; (**K.**) **toḍu, toḍ(u)gu, toḍ(u)vu** to put arrow on bow; (**K.**) **toḍuku** to hold, grasp; (**K.**) **toḍikilu** to seize, hold tightly, snatch; **toḍaru** to follow, accompany; happen, occur; endeavour, attempt; (**K.** also) reach, obtain, hold, copulate with, attack; **toḍarika** following, accompanying; **toḍaruvu** endeavour, attempt; **toḍusu** business, affair, connection. **Pa. toḍ-** (**toṭṭ-**) to touch; **toḍip-** (**toḍit-**) to make to touch; **toḍu** rope. **Ga. (Oil.) toru** id.; (**S.**) **toru** string, rope. ? **Go. (Tr.) toṭṭānā** to sleep with, have intercourse with (only in marriage song); (**Voc. 1827**); (**Koya Su.**) **turs-** to gather, collect. **Kur. toṭṭōgnā** (**tursyas**) to touch slightly with the foot. **Malt. toṭe** to string the bow. **Br. tōning** (**tōr-**, **tō-**) to hold, keep, maintain, keep back, fend off, restrain. Cf. 3536 **Go. dohtānā**. / Cf. Pkt. **toḍara-** a kind of garland. DED(S) 2865.

**3481 Ta. toṭu** (**toṭuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to begin (**tr.**), occur, happen, come into being; (**pp-**, **tt-**) to commence, undertake; **toṭṭu** beginning with, from, since; **toṭakku** (**toṭakki-**), **tuṭakku** (**tuṭakki-**) to begin; **toṭakkam, tuṭakkam**

beginning, origin; **toṭaṅku** (**toṭaṅki-**), **tuṭaṅku** (**tuṭaṅki-**) to begin, originate, undertake, engage in; **toṭaṅkal** beginning, first creation, attempt; **toṭuppu** commencement. **Ma. toṭuka** to commence; **toṭukka** to commence a work; **toṭṭu** beginning from; **toṭaṅṅuka** to begin, commence, undertake, do; **toṭaṅṅika** to cause to commence or undertake; **toṭakkam** beginning; **tuṭaruka** to commence, undertake, do. **Ko. toṭ** te-l first menses. **Ka. toḍaku, toḍaṅku, toḍagu** to engage (as in work), begin, commence, undertake; **toḍagisu** to cause to commence or undertake; **toḍaguha** beginning, undertaking; **toḍavu** the beginning, the bottom; (**K.**<sup>2</sup>) **toḍu** to begin, start with. **Tu. toḍaguni** to begin, commence, undertake; **toḍagelu** beginning. **Te. toṭṭu** to commence; **toḍāgu**, (**K.** also) **toṭāgu** to begin, commence; (**K.**) **toḍaru** to undertake. **Kui toṭṇa** (**toṭṇi-**) to begin, initiate, attempt; **n.** beginning, attempt; **pl. action toṭka** (**toṭki-**). **Malt. toṭge** to be in readiness for action. **Br. durring, durrēnging** to dare, venture. DED 2866.

**3482 Ta. toṭu** (**toṭuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to put on (as a ring, clothes), wear (as shoes); (**pp-**, **tt-**) to wear (as clothes); **toṭṭaru** shoes; **toṭakku** (**toṭakki-**) to wear, put on; **toṭuppu** sandals; **toṭi** bracelet; (**PR**) **toṭalai** leaf-garment; jewelled girdle. **Ka. tuḍu/toḍu** (**toṭṭ-**) to put on (as ornaments or clothes adapted to the body); **tuḍisu, tuḍiyisu, toḍasu, toḍisu** to put on another; **tuḍige, tuḍage, tuḍuge, toḍage, toḍige, toḍuge, toḍa, toḍavu, toḍa** certain clothing or dress, an ornament. **Tu. toḍige** clothes, dress, ornaments. **Te. toḍ(u)gu, toḍ(u)vu** to clothe, invest; **toḍugu konu** to put on, wear; **toḍigincu** to cause to wear or put on; **toḍavu** ornament, jewel; **toḍupu** armour; (**K.**) **toṭṭu** to put on; (**K.**) **toḍu** id., wear. **Kol. toḍ-** (**toṭṭ-**) to put on (shirt); (**Kin.**) **toṭ-** to put on (shoes, etc.); (**W.**) **toḍa** anklet; (**Pat.**, p. 71) **toṭṭyal** anklet. **Nk. toṭ-** (**toṭṭ-**) to wear (bodice or shirt). **Ga. (S.) toḍg-** to wear (clothes); **tuṭṭ-** to wear, put on. **Koṇḍa toR-** (**-t-**) to wear, put on (as saree); **toRay ā-** to get dressed. **Pe. tuz-** (**tust-**) to wear, put on. **Manḍ. tuy-** to wear. **Kui tubga** (< **tug-b-**; **tugd-**) to fasten a necklace; **n.** act of fastening. **Kuwi (Su.) tur-** (**-h-**) to put on, wear (shoes); (**Isr.**) **turh-** (**-it-**) id. (shoes, clothing, etc.); (**S.**) **turh'nai** to wear. Cf. 3545 **Ta. toṭu**. / Cf. Jaina Skt. (**JL 20.193**) **toḍaka-** an anklet. DED(S, N) 2867.

**3483 Ka. tudugu, tuḍi** theft; **tuḍuga** thief; (**K.**<sup>2</sup>) **toṇḍa** id. **Go. (Ko.) tohk-** to steal (**Voc. 1812**). **Kui (K.) toṭkenji** thief; (Letchmajee, p. 39) **torka** id. From DED(S) 2417, 2658.

**3484 Ta. toṭṭi** water-trough, tub, cistern, reservoir, manger, crib, refuse bin. **Ma. toṭṭi** trough of stone or wood, manger, font. **Ka. toṭṭi** trough, font, tub. **Koḍ. (Shanmugam)** **toṭṭi** bucket. **Tu. toṭṭi** bucket, trough, tub. **Te. toṭṭi** tub, trough, manger. DED 2868.

**3485 Ta. toṭṭi** fence, yard, pound, enclosure for selling timber or firewood, small village. **Ma. toṭṭi** long narrow garden, loft in a house; **doṭṭi** cattle-pound. ? **To. twidy** pair-word with **twi-ṭm** (see 3549). **Ka. toṭṭi** building with a square open court at the centre, the court itself; **doḍḍi, daddi** cow-pen, cattle-pound, fold, stable. **Koḍ. todia** small garden adjoining a house. **Tu. (DCV) duḍḍi** cattle-pound. **Te. doḍḍi** backyard, stable for cattle. **Go. (F-II.) doḍi**, (Grigson) **doḍi** cow-pen (**Voc. 1609**). **Koṇḍa doḍi** backyard of house (for plants, etc. to grow). **Kuwi (Isr.) doḍi** backyard of house, used for kitchen garden. Cf. 3526 **Ta. toḍu**. DED(S, N) 2869.

**3486 Ta. toṭṭil** cradle, cot for an infant. **Ma. toṭṭil, toṭṭi** cradle. **Ka. toṭṭil, toṭṭalu, toṭla, toṭlu** id. **Koḍ. toṭṭi** id. **Tu. toṭṭilu** cradle, cot. **Te. toṭla, toṭliya, toṭle** cradle. DED 2870.

**3487 Ma. tottu** pedicle of a leaf, bunch of flowers. **Ka. toṭṭu, toḍambe** foot-stalk of a fruit, flower or leaf. **Tu. toṭṭu** stem or stalk of a leaf or fruit. **Kor. (M.) toṭṭa** stem of the jackfruit. **Te. toḍima** footstalk of a leaf, fruit or flower; (Merolu) **toḍka** stalk. **Pa. (S.) doḍoma** handle of a vessel. **Go. (Mu.) toḍoma**, (**Ma.**) **toṭma**, (**Ko.**) **toṭme** stalk of leaf (**Voc. 1526**). DED(S) 2871.

**3488 Ma. tottu** nipple. **Ka. toṭṭu** id., point. **Tu. toṭṭu** nipple of a breast. DED 2872.

**3489 Ma. toṭṭe** basket made of coconut leaves. **Tu. toṭṭe** id. **Go. (Ma.) doṭi** a kind of basket (**Voc. 1608**). DED(N) 2873.

**3490 Ta. tin-toṭai** beehive (for **tin-**, see 3268(b)); **toṭaiyal** honeycomb. **To. toṭ** wax in honeycomb. **Ka. toṭṭe** a bee's empty cell. **Tu. toṭṭe, taṭṭi** honeycomb; **toḍḍuve** beehive, honeycomb, a large bee; **toḍḍe** a large kind of bee; its hive; **toḍḍelu** a large bee. **Te. teṭṭiya, teṭṭe** beehive. **Kol. (Kin.) taṭṭa** id. **Go. (Pat.) teṭṭe, (S.) teṭṭe** honeycomb (**Voc. 1513**). **Koṇḍa tēne-ṭaṭa** beehive. **Kuwi (Su.) taṭṭi, (P.) taṭṭo** honeycomb; (**F.**) **tatti** wasps' nest; (**S.**) **tati** beehive. DED(S) 2874.

**3491 Ta. toṭṭa** big. **Ma. tuṭam** stoutness, plumpness. **Ko. doḍ** big, great; **doḍ-** (**dody-**) to grow big. **Ka. doḍḍa** big, large, stout, thick, great, extensive, spacious, respectable, eminent, important, chief, principal, loud; **doḍḍatana** greatness, etc.; **doḍḍitu, doḍḍittu** that is large, etc. **Tu. doḍḍa** big; **doḍḍastigē** greatness, loftiness, riches, power, ostentation, pride. **Te. doḍḍa, doḍḍu** big. **Kol. doo** big, great, elder; **dood** big thing; (**SR.**) **doḍḍānd** big. **Nk. doḍa** big, elder; **dohon** big. **Pa. doḍa** big, stout (in: **doḍa poṭṭeta** pregnant [poṭṭa belly]). **Ga. (S.) toṭo** vande thumb, big toe. **Go. (SR.) dhodḍhal, (Tr.) dhōdal, (L-H.) dhōḍal** stout; (**Tr.**) **dhōḍal** **uṭm** the very largest cattle tick (**Voc. 1636**). **Kui doḍori** distended, swollen, pregnant. **Kuwi (T.) doṭa** vanju thumb. **Kur. (Hahn) doṇḍa** poṭṭā large-bellied. **Malt. ḍuḍo** id. DED(S) 2875.

**3492 Ta. toṭṭi-kkaḷ** bowleg. **Te. doḍḍi-kallu** bandy legs. DEDS 551.

**3493 Ka. doḍli** a large shrub or small tree, *Atalantia monophylla*. **Tu. doḍḍalē, doḍlē** wild orange (lime), *A. m.* DEDS 552.

**3494 Ta. tonatona** (**pp-**, **tt-**) to vex with ceaseless talk; **tonatoppu, tonutoppu** chattering, babbling; **tonuppu** (**tonuppi-**) to chatter, babble; **tonuppan** vain talker; **toḷa-toḷa** (**pp-**, **tt-**) to babble, rattle away. **Ka. toṇḍu** to chatter. DED 2876.

**3495 Ta. (STD) tonasi** a fly on dogs. **Ka. tonaci, tonace, tonaci, tonace, tonase** a gadfly, a dog-fly, a horse fly.

**3496 Ta. tonṭu** block of wood suspended from the neck of an animal to prevent it passing through hedges. **Ma. tonṭu** log of wood. **Kuwi (F.) torpa** wooden log (tied to the necks of refractory cattle). DED(S) 2877.

**3497 Ta. tonṭu** gap, narrow passage. **Ma. tonṭu** passage between two mud-walls. DED 2878.

**3498 Ta. tonṭai** throat, gullet, windpipe, larynx, voice, singing voice; (STD) **doṇṭe** throat. **Ma. tonṭa** windpipe, throat, gullet. **Ko. toḍ** throat (inside and outside). **Ka. (Gowda) doṇḍē, (Bark.) doṇḍe** throat. **Koḍ. tonḍe** id. **Tu. doṇḍē** id. ? **Go. (Ma.) toṭsa, toṭsa, (G. Mu.) toṭsa, (L.) tosu, (Mu.) toṭsa** id. (**Voc. 1830**). **Malt. tonṭe** id. Cf. 2984 **Go. toḍra**. DED(S, N) 2879.

**3499 Ta. tonṭai** a common creeper of the hedges (= *Kōvai Bryonia epigaea*). **Ma. tonṭi B. grandis**. **Ka. tonḍe, toṇḍi, doṇḍe**, **koṇḍe** the gourd *Momordica monodelpha* Roxb. or *B. grandis* Lin. **Te. doṇḍa Coccinia indica**, (**B.**) *Bryonia*, *M. monadelpha*, etc. **Pa. tuṇḍa** creeper. **Go. (D. Mu. Ko.) toṇḍa** id. (**Voc. 1529**); (**SR.**) **toṇḍri** tondla vegetable (**Voc. 1531**); (**Tr.**) **toṇḍōri Coccinia indica** (**Voc. 1538**). **Koṇḍa doṇḍa C. indica**. **Kui doṇḍi** pumpkin. / Cf. Skt. **tuṇḍikā, tuṇḍikeri, tuṇḍikeśi**. *M. monadelpha*; Mar. **toḍli** id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5854. Also Skt. **tuṇḍi** a kind of gourd. [*Cephalandra indica* Naud. = *M. monadelpha* Roxb. = *B. grandis* Lin. = *Coccinia indica* W. & A.] DED(S) 2880.

**3500 Ta. tonṭai** thorny caper (*Capparis horrida*); **atoṇṭai** id.; Ceylon caper, *C. zeylanica*. **Te. ārudonḍa**, (**B.** also) **āredonḍa, ādonḍa, (VPK) āradonḍa C. horrida**, (**B.** also) *C. zeylanica*; (**B.**) **doṇḍa Capparis**. [*C. horrida* Linn. = *C. zeylanica* Roxb.] DED(S) 2881.

**3501 Ka. tonḍe, tonṇe, doṇṇe** chameleon. **Te. toṇḍa** id.; blood-sucker. **Koṇḍa toṇḍo** chameleon. DED(S) 2882.

**3502 Ko. doṇ** big club. **Ka. doṇṇe, doṇṇe, doṇi** cudgel, club. **Koḍ. doṇṇe** club. **Tu. doṇṇe, doṇṇe** cudgel, club; **doṇely** club. DED 2883.

3503 *Ka. todal(u), todal, todul, toval* faltering, stammering, speaking inarticulately or indistinctly, lisping; untruth; *dodde* indistinct or inarticulate speech connected with stuttering. *Tu. todale* stammerer; *todalē* stammering, indistinct pronunciation, untruth; *doddē* lisping, stammering; *dojjuni* to stammer; *dojje* stammerer. *Pa. tot-* to stammer. *Kuwi* (F.) *tothali* to mumble, stammer; (S.) *toth'nai* to stammer. *Malt. todlo* stammerer; *todlqote* to stammer, lisp. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5965, \**tōtta-*. DED(S) 2884.

3504 *Ko. ton* Toda man (< \**tod-n*); *tody* Toda woman. *To. toz-mox* Toda woman. *Ka. toda, todava* a Toda. (*Ta. tuṭavar, tōjar* Todas of the Nilgiris; the words are made on the basis of English pronunciation). DED 2885.

3505 *Ka. dondaḍi, dondaṇa, dondaṇi, donduḷi* mass, crowd, throng, squeeze, tumult, fray; *dodde* mass, heap, crowd. *Te. dondaḍi* crowd, throng; *dontara, donti* pile, heap. DED(S) 2886.

3506 *Ta. tontaravu, tontarai* trouble, vexation, difficulty; *tontari* (-pp-, -tt-) to trouble, vex, annoy. *Ma. tontaram* intricacy, vexation. *Ko. tondarv* (obl. *tondart-*) act of troubling or disturbing a person; *tonda-rm* (obl. *tonda-rt-*) persistent trouble or pressure put upon a person. *Ka. tondare, tondaru, tondre* intricacy, embarrassment, entanglement, difficulty, trouble, vexation, molestation, impediment, drawback. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam)* *tondare* trouble. *Tu. tondare* entanglement, confusion, perplexity, annoyance, trouble, vexation, misfortune, distress. *Te. tondara* trouble, annoyance, vexation, haste, hurry, confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. DED 2887.

3507 *Ta. tonti* large belly, abdomen, fold or collop of fat, obesity; (CTD, STD) *dondi* big belly. *Ma. tonti* pot-belly. *Tu. tondē* big, distended; *tondē baṇji* a big belly. *Te. doddu* one who is pot-bellied. / Cf. Skt. *tunda-, tundila-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 5858, 5862. DED(S) 2888.

3508 *Ka. dondi, donde* bundle of sticks, grass, rags, etc., used as a torch. *Tu. dondi* small torch made of a rag. DED 2889.

3509 *Ma. toppan* much, plenty; ? *tōna* much, greatly. *Ka. toppane* greatly, much, thoroughly; (HavS.) *tōlu* much, plenty. *Kor. (T.) tappena* much. Cf. 3331 *Ta. tumpai*. DED(S) 2890.

3510 *Ka. dombi, dombe, ḍombi, ḍombu* crowd, mob, disorderly, riotous mob, fray, quarrel; *dombigāra* man that belongs to a riotous mob, rioter. *Tu. dombi, ḍombi, dombe* mob, rabble, riot, uproar; *dombigāre* rioter, turbulent man. *Te. dommi* mingled or confused noise, crowd, throng, mob, rabble, mêlée, affray; *dommul-ḍu* to squabble, scuffle. DED 2892.

3511 *Ta. tompai, tommai* grain bin, high wicker basket used as a receptacle for grain; (RS, p. 157, item 360) *tōmpu* a tub. *Ka. tombe* large high bamboo basket kept for storing grain. *Go. (LuS.) toposhee* a basket-work receptacle for grain. DED(N) 2893.

3512 *Ta. toy* (-v-, -nt-) to breathe short and hard (as while suffering from asthma); *toyvu* difficulty of breathing, asthma. *To. tūy-* (tūs-) to breathe heavily; *tūy* breathing (esp. hard), breath inside, life. *Koḍ. tūy<sup>n</sup>* (-tūy<sup>n</sup>mp-, tūy<sup>n</sup>nc-) (snake) hisses, (bull) snorts in anger; *tūy<sup>n</sup>* hiss of a snake. Cf. 2680 *Ko. si-i*, *Ka. suy*. DED 2894.

3513 *Ta. toy* (-v-, -nt-) to languish, pine, grow weak, be weary, fatigued, fail in energy, droop, faint, flag, become slack, be loose, supple, yielding, bend through weakness or want of support; *toyval* fainting, languishing, despondency, affliction; *toyvu* laxity, looseness as of a rope, faintness; *tuyahku* (tuyahki-) to be exhausted, faint; *tuyakku* (tuyakki-) to slacken, relax; *n.* fatigue, loss of strength or courage, misconception, confusion, sorrow, distraction; *tuyakkam* fatigue, loss of strength or courage; *tuyavu* mental distraction, perturbation; *tuyar* (-v-, -nt-) to grieve, sorrow, lament; *n.* affliction, grief, sorrow; *tuyaraṭi* fatigue, fainting, drooping, grief; *tuyaram* sorrow, grief, calamity, trouble, pity. *Ma. tuyaram, tuyar* calamity, grief, pity; *tuyaruka* to grieve; *tuyarkka* to afflict. *Te. dosāgu, dosavu* calamity. *Br. tusing, tusēnging* to faint, become unconscious. DED(S) 2895.

3514 *Tu. dōguni* to crawl on hands and knees, or in a sitting position; *dōga* crawling; *dōguni* to kneel. *Te. dor(a)lu* to roll (intr.), turn over; *dor(a)lincu*, (K. also) *doral(u)cu* id. (tr.); *dōgu, dōgu, dōgaḍu* to crawl or move on the hands and knees, go on all fours as an infant. *Go. (Ma.) dorg-*, (Mu.) *dorg-* (buffalo) to wallow (*Voc.* 1898). *Kui tronga* (trongi-) to roll, (child) crawls; *n.* rolling, crawling; *tropka* (< *trok-p-*; *trokt-*) to cause to roll, roll something over and over; *torga* (torgi-) to writhe; *n.* writhing. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *torg-* to fall; (S.) *torginai* to fall down; (Isr.) *torg-/trog-* (-it-) to fall; *trok-* (-h-) to drop, demolish, fell. DED(S) 2422, and from DED(S) 2211.

3515 *Ka. (Nanj.) domme* lungs of cow. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam)* *tombe* lungs. ? *Te. dobba* piece of flesh, clot of blood. *Kol. (Kin.)* *dobba* lung. *Pa. dorba* (pl. *dorbel*) id. *Ga. (S.)* *dobba* (pl. -l) id. *Go. (G. Ma. Ko.)* *dorba* id. (*Voc.* 1900); (ASu.) *dobbā* id. *Konda* dobo id. DED(S, N) 2898.

3516 *Ta. tol* old, ancient; *tollai, tollai* antiquity, ancientness; *tonru* oldness, antiquity; old, ancient; *tonmai* oldness, antiquity; *tonṭu* antiquity, old times. *Ma. toṭṭan* old man; *toṭṭi* old woman. *Ko. tol vi-r* first pregnancy. *Ka. coc-*, in: *coccal* first pregnancy (for -cal < -cūl, see 2733). *Tu. toṭe* old man; *toṭi* old woman; (B-K.)

*tonḍē* old man; *tonḍi* old woman. *Te. toli* beginning, commencement; first, former, previous, old, ancient; formerly, previously; *tolukāru* the rainy season; *tolakari* the beginning of the rainy season, the rainy season; *tolakarincu* to rain for the first time in the season (for items *tolukāru* to *tolakarincu*, 'first/commencing + [rainy] season', see 1278(c) *kāru* season; communicated by K.; or in 3361); *tonṭi* former, earlier, previous; ancient, old. *Kol. tolli* tomorrow; (Kin.) early in the morning. *Nk. tolli* tomorrow. *Pa. tolli* id. *Ga. (Oll.) tonḍun, tonḍunūn*, (S.) *tonḍun* id. *Go. (SR.) tolle* first (*Voc.* 1808); (ASu.) *tottāy* old; *tottūr* ancestors; *tollē* previous, in ancient times. *Kuwi* (S.) *tollī, tollie*, (Su.) *toli* before, formerly. DED(S, N) 2899.

3517 *Konḍa dolu* a creeper plant, shrub, plant of shoot height. *Pe. dol* plant; stem, trunk. *Maṇḍ. dul* plant; sapling. *Kui* (Mah. p. 96) *kūdi-ḍoḍu* rice plant; (p. 102) *ḍoḍu* tree. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *kūli-dolu* rice plant; (Isr.) *dulomi* plant. DEDS 553.

3518 *Pe. dol* ground, floor. *Kuwi* (S.) *dojjo* floor; *tojjo* ground; (T. Isr.) *tojo*, (F.) *chōjjō* floor; (the *Kuwi* forms are originally locatives of \**tol*).

3519 *Ta. tolai* (-v-, -nt-) to become extinct, perish, die, be exhausted, terminated, liquidated, end (as a way), expire (as time), be over, finished, be weary, be defeated, fail, be lost, leave, depart; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill, exterminate, spend, pass (as time), remove, wipe off, bring to an end, settle, lose, surpass, defeat; *n.* ruin, distance, great distance; *tolaiccu* (tolaicci-) to kill, destroy, exhaust, pay, discharge (a debt); *tolaipu* perishing, destruction; *tolaivu* completion, end, extinction, destruction, defeat, failure, fatigue, weariness, dwindling, decrease, distance; *tulai* (-v-, -nt-) to perish; *caus.* (-pp-, -tt-). *Ma. tulayuka* to be at an end, die; *tulacal* end, difficulty; *tulekka* to consume, finish. *Ko. tolg-* (tolgy-) to be released from debt; *tolk-* (tolky-) to release from debt; ? *telg-* (telgy-) (hair, bushes) are divided; *telk-* (telky-) to divide (hair, cloak, bushes) so as to examine or go through. *To. twal-* (twalθ-) to be settled and finished with; *twalf-* (twalt-) to settle (debt); *twalx-* (twalxy-) (plank) is out of plumb, (coagulant agent) is polluted; *twalk-* (twalky-) to make to be out of plumb. *Ka. tolagu, tolaṅgu* to go away, depart, go aside or out of the way, retire, separate (intr.), be separated, be excluded, fail; *tolaḡisu* to cause to go away, etc.; (Hav.) *tole* to stand away; get rid of. *Tu. tolaguni* to depart, move away, leave, forsake, desert; *telavuni, telavuni* to go aside, make way, avoid, shun. *Te. tolaḡu* (K., imper. stem *tola-* is used alternatively) to move, step aside, get out of the way, go off, be removed, recede, vanish, disappear, terminate, cease, end; *tolāḡincu*

to remove, free one from; *tolācu* to remove. DED(S) 2900.

3520 *Ma. tokku* armpit. *Kur. tol<sup>okh</sup>* side of the body, flank; (Hahn) *tolokh* armpit. DEDS 550.

3521 *Ta. tollai* trouble, perplexity, difficulty, work. *Ma. tolla* trouble, vexation, danger. DED 2901.

3522 *Ma. toṭikka* to beat the breast from grief, kick, whip with twigs, cudgel; *toṭiyuka* to droop, (leaves, fruits) to fall, patter. *Ko. tol-* (toly-) to disparage a man's good qualities. *Ka. tuṭi* to tread, tread on, trample, tread down, crush to pieces with the feet, tread out, annoy, harass, pain, be trodden down, become poor, be trodden under foot, be abject or cast out; *n.* treading, trampling, that which has been trodden; *tuṭisu* to cause to tread; *tuṭiha* treading, etc.; *tuṭikal* that is faded or withered; *toṭuṭi, tottaṭa* state of being perfectly trodden down, poor, miserable, dejected or faded; (Hav.) *toṭi* to kick. *Tu. torpuni* to kick, tread; *torpu* a kick; *doṅkuni* to tread, trample; (B-K.) *toripu, toripu, corpu* to kick. *Kor. (M.) toṭi, (T.) tori* id. *Te. trokku* to tread, trample, tread or trample upon, press or crush under the foot; tread, place the foot; *trokkudu* treading, trampling, stamp of the foot. ? *Kui ḍuḍa* (ḍuḍi-) to tread, trample, step upon; *n.* tread, step. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tuṭb-* (-it-) to trample, tread out grain; ? (S.) *tulpinai* to tramp. DED(S, N) 2902, DEDS 527.

3523 *Ta. toṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be spilt. *Tu. doriyuni* to flow, etc. (or with 2883 *Ta. cōr*). *Go. (Tr.) tōṛa* blood which precedes the birth of a child (*Voc.* 1825); (ASu.) *tōrg-* (water) to be spilt. *Kui tōṛa* (toṭi-) to be liquid, flow, trickle. DEN 46.

3524 *Ta. toṭil* act, action, deed, work, office, calling, profession, order, command, workmanship, verb; *toṭii* working woman, maidservant, female slave; *toṭukkan* slave; *toṭuttai* slave-woman, immoral woman, maidservant; *toṭumpan* slave, base person; *toṭumpi* slave-woman; *toṭumpu* slavery, servitude, servile work, drudgery, devotion to the service of god; *toṭuvar* servants, agriculturalists, ploughmen; *toṭuni* servant woman; *toṭṭu* slavery, devoted service, slave, devoted servant; *tottaṇ* slave; *tottu* slave, dependent, menial, concubine. *Ma. toṭil* business, occupation. *Ka. tuṭil* work, servitude, slavery; *toṭtu, tottu* (a male, but esp. also a female) servant, a strumpet. *Tu. toṭiṭy* trade, business; *tonduni, dunduni* to work hard; *tottu* maid servant; *sonduni* to exert, labour, work hard; *sondu* exertion, effort. *Te. tottu* female servant or slave, wench, prostitute, mistress or concubine. ? Cf. 3295 *Ta. tuṭiyan*. DED (S) 2903.

3525 *Ta. toṭu* (-v-, -t-) to worship, adore, pay homage to; *toṭukai* worshipping, adoration, prayer; *toṭuvu* worshipping, adoration.



*Ma. toṛuka* to salute by joining the hands, acknowledge superiority. *Ka. tuṛil* salutation, obeisance, bow. *Koḍ. to-* (topp-, tott-) to salute. *Tu. tuṛil* obeisance; *solma*, *solmē* salutation. *Go. (Mu.) doṛi-* to bow (*Voc.* 1902). *Pe. toḍ-* (toṭt-) id. *Maṇḍ. tuḍ-* to bow head. ? *Koṇḍa tuṛpa-* to invoke gods, fulfil a religious vow, adore, worship, DED(S, N) 2904.

3526 *Ta. toṛu* cattle-stall, manger, pound, stocks, married life, cage for wild animals; *toṛuti* multitude, crowd, herd, flock of birds; *toṛuvam*, *toṛuku* cattle-stall, manger; *tōḡ*, *tōḡam* cattle-stall; *toṛṭu* cattle pound. *Ma. toṛu* stable; *toṛuttu* stable, sheepfold, pen for goats. *Ko. to-y* buffalo pen. *To. twi-* corral, pen; *tu-* fo-s entrance of pen. *Pa. -tol* in: *cakur-tol* cattle-shed (for *cakur*, see 2267). Cf. 3485 *Ta. toṭṭi*. DED(S) 2905.

3527 *Ta. toṛu*, *toṛu-nōy*, *toṛuṇai* a kind of leprosy. *Ka. toṛṇu*, *tonnu* leprosy, white leprosy, vitiligo. DED 2906.

3528 *Ta. toḷ* (toṭṭ-, toṭṭ-) to perforate, bore with an instrument; *toḷkal* perforating; *toḷku* excavation, pit; *toḷlai* hole; *toḷlai* hole, perforation, pit, anything tubular, fault, defect; *toḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to perforate, bore; *n. hole*; *toḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to make a hole, bore, drill, punch, pierce as with an arrow; *n. hole*, orifice, aperture, perforation, hollow as of a tube, bamboo, gateway, passage, flaw in a diamond; *toḷavai* hole; *tōḷ* (toṭṭ-, toṭṭ-) to perforate, bore through, dig out, scoop; *n. hole*; *toṭṭi* hole. *Ma. toḷla* hole, cavity; *toḷa* hole, bored hole; *toḷayuka* to be perforated; *toḷekka* to perforate, pierce, bore. *Ko. toḷ-* (toḷc-) to pierce; *toḷi* hole in pen-stick; *toḷ* hole, vagina; *toḷi* (-g) hole in wall between two houses (for handing through fire, etc.). *To. toḷy* gate-post of pen with holes for bars; *toḷy-* (toḷc-) to make hole in stone or tree. *Ka. toḷe* hole, bored hole; *toḷle* hollow, hole, cavity, deficit, debt; *toḷle* hollow, cavity; *toḷlu*, *toḷlu* state of being hollow, void, or empty within; *toḷi* hole, socket. *Tu. toḷuvē* hole; *toḷpuni*, *toḷpuni* to prick; *toḷu* hole; empty; *doḷlu*, *toḷlu*, *toḷlē* void, hollow. *Te. toḷi*, *toḷika* hole; *toḷ(u)cu* to bore, perforate, hollow, dig, scoop, carve; *doṇḍi* hole; (K.) *doḷ(u)cu* to make a hole; *doḷla* hollow, concave. *Go. (Tr.) tullānā* to be bored, pierced; *caus. tuḷhuttānā*; (Mu.) *tullih-* to scrape out or bore out the pulp of a gourd (*Voc.* 1762); (A. Y.) *doḍḍo* pit (A.Su. *dhodḍo*); (Tr.) *dhōdhur* hole in a tree (*Voc.* 1611); (Tr.) *toḷi* the hole-entrance to the nest of the bee called *mas-phukī* (*Voc.* 1536). *Kui* *doḍa* a pitted surface, pitted sore. ? Cf. 3532 *Ta. toḷ-āyiram*. DED(S, N) 2907.

3529 *Ta. toḷukku* (toḷukki-) to tie loosely, wear or attach loosely (as clothes); *toḷukku-kkoṇṭai* loosened coil of a woman's hair. *Tu. doḷaṅkuni* to relax, loosen; *doḷuṅkuni* to be

loose, lax; *doḷaṅky*, *doḷuṅku* loose, lax; looseness. DEDS 554.

3530 *Ta. tulai* (-v-, -nt-) to disport in water, dive, be immersed; *tulaiyam* disporting in water. *Ka. tole*, *toḷi* to wash, remove by washing; *toḷasu*, *toḷayisu* to cause to wash, get washed, have washed. *Tu. torapuni* to wash superficially. *Te. toḷācu* to wash. *Go. (Tr.) tuḷpṛstānā* to rinse out a cup or vessel which has some food at the bottom; (Ko.) *torp-* to rinse (mouth) (*Voc.* 1759). DED(S) 2908.

3531 *Ta. tolku* net for trapping. *Ma. toḷla* snare, trap. DED 2909.

3532 *Ta. toḷ-āyiram* 900; *ton-pūru* ninety; *toṇṭu* nine. *Ma. toḷ-āyiram* 900; *ton-pūru* ninety. *Ko. tombat* ninety. *Ka. tom-battu*, *tom-bhattu* ninety. *Koḍ. tom-badi* id. *Tu. sonpa* id. *Te. tommidi* nine; *tommaṇḍu-guru*, *tommaṇḍu* nine persons; *tombadi*, *tombhai* ninety; *tombapḍu* ninety persons; *tommanḍu*, *tommannḍu* 900. *Kol. (SR.) tomdī*, (Kin.) *tomdi* nine; (SR) *tomāter* nine persons. *Go. (Pat.) tomidī*, (L.) *tumidī* nine; (Pat.) *tombai* ninety. Cf. 1025 *Ta. onpatu* and cf. 3528 *Ta. toḷ*. DED 2910.

3533 *Ka. toralu*, *torāle* hole; *tore*, *dore* hollow, hole. *Te. tora*, *torāṭa*, *torra* hole, cavity in a tree. *Go. (Ko.) dora* hole in tree (*Voc.* 1894). DED(S) 2911.

3534 *Ta. toṛu*, *toṛuvu* herd of cows, cattle-stall, shepherd caste, crowd, multitude, host; *toṛuvān* shepherd; *fem. toṛuvi*, *toṛutti*. *Ka. tuṛu* cow, kine; *toṛu*, *tuṛupu*, *tuṛuhu* = *tuṛu* (Gai. *Historical Grammar of Old Kannada*, index); *tuṛukāra* cowherd, owner of cows; *tuṛuvaḷa*, *tuṛuvaḷa* cowherd; *fem. tuṛuvaḷti*. *Te. toṛru* cow. DED 2912.

3535 *Ka. doraku*, *dore* to come or draw near, be equal to, resemble, suit, fit, come about, appear, be obtained, gained or found; accrue; *dorakisū* to cause to obtain, acquire for oneself, obtain; *dore* coming near, resemblance, similarity, likeness, equality, adequacy, propriety. *Tu. dorakuni*, *doraṅkuni* to be got, obtained, procured, found; *dorakāvuni* to cause to obtain, procure. *Kor. (Tr.) darki* to obtain. *Te. doraku* to be found, got, procured, obtained, gained; *dorayu* to occur, happen, be an equal or match, resemble; *dorayu* to obtain; (K.) *doralu* to occur, happen, accrue, join with; *doralu* to happen, occur, arise, (K.) meet, join, meet in battle. *Go. (Ko.) dork-* to be found (*Voc.* 1896); (Maṛiā of Bastar; *LSI* 4.535) *dorokṭor* he was found (also in other *Go.* dialects in *LSI*). *Koṇḍa doRk-* to be got or acquired, be available, be caught or defeated; *doRkis-* to make available, bring out. DED(S) 2896.

3536 *Go. (Tr.) dohtānā* to bind, tie, build a house, weave a fish-trap; (M.) *tohtānā*, (Ma.) *toḥ*, *doḥ*, *doh-*, (Ko.) *toh-*, (A. Y. Ch. G. Mu. S.) *doh-* to tie (*Voc.* 1811). *Koṇḍa toR-* (-t) to tie, bind, build. *Kui toḥpa*

(toht-) to tie, bind, fasten; *n.* act of tying, binding. *Kuwi* (F.) *dōssali*, (S.) *dōh'nai* to bind, tie; (Isr.) *doh-* (-t) to tie, build. Cf. 3480 *Ta. toṭu*. DED(S) 2914.

3537 *Pa. toṇ Ficus glomerata*. *Ga. (P.) toṇ marin* id. *Go. (Tr.) toḷā*, (many dialects) *toṇa* id. (*Voc.* 1820). *Koṇḍa toṇa* id. *Pe. toṇa mar* id. *Maṇḍ. tūge* id. *Kui toṇa* fig, fig-tree. *Kuwi* (S.) *toṇa* fig. DED(S) 2915.

3538 *Ta. tōkai* tail, tail of peacock, front end of cloth, plaited folds of a woman's cloth, sheath of a sugar-cane, plantain stem, anything hanging down as a flag, streamer. *Ma. tōka* anything that hangs down, tail, as of a peacock. *Ka. tōke* anything that hangs down, tail. *Tu. tōkē*, *tōkelu* slope, declivity. *Te. tōka* tail. *Koḷ. to-ke* id. *Nk. tōka* id. *Pa. tōka* id. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) tōkār*, (A.) *tōkor*, (Ch. G. Mu.) *tōkar*, (Ma.) *tōkaḷ(i)* (pl. *tōkahku*), (M. Ko.) *tōka* tail, (Mu. also) portion of men's cloth dangling behind (*Voc.* 1813). *Koṇḍa tōka* tail. Cf. 2875 *Ka. sōge*. DED 2916.

3539 *Ta. tukai* (-pp-, -tt-) to tread down, trample on, bruise or destroy by treading, pound in a mortar, mash, vex; roam about, walk; *tuṇai* (-pp-, -tt-) to tread down, pound as in a mortar; *n.* treading, pounding. ? *Ko. to-t* (to-ty-) to beat slightly. *Ka. tōku* to beat, strike. *Tu. toṇpuni* id.; *tōku* collision. *Pe. tog-* (tokt-) to tread, step on. *Maṇḍ. tug-* (tukt-) to trample. *Kui tōga* (tōgi-) to kick; *n.* a kick. *Kuwi* (F.) *toiyali*, (Su.) *toy-* to kick; (S.) *toyinai* to spurn; *doy-* (-it-) (P.) to tread on, trample; (Isr.) to kick, step on. *Kur. tōknā* to stamp violently with one foot or with both feet (as in jatra dance). DED(S) 2917.

3540 *Go. (Tr.) tōcānā* to put (a load) on one's head; (L.) *točanā* to bear, carry; (A. Mu. Ma.) *tōc-*, (Ko.) *tōs-* to carry on the head (*Voc.* 1815). *Koṇḍa dōs-* (-t) to carry (a load on the head); *caus. dōsis-* to cause somebody to carry on head. *Pe. jōc-* (jōcc-) to carry on the head. *Kui dūsa* (dūsi-) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jucc-* (-it-), (P.) *ducc-* (-it-), (F.) *jūcali*, (S.) *jūcinai*, (Isr.) *jūc-* (-it-) id. ? *Ka. (Hav.) tōm-paṭa* carrying on the head (or with 2677 *Ta. cuma*). DED(S) 2918.

3541 *Ka. dōcu* to plunder, rob. *Te. dōguru* theft; *dōcu* to plunder, pillage, sack, rob, loot; *dōpari* thief, robber, plunderer; *dōpiḍi* plunder, pillage, sack; *dōpu* to plunder, pillage, sack, loot. *Koṇḍa dōs-* (-t) to pillage, plunder. Cf. 2982 *Ta. toṇkan*. DED(S) 2919.

3542 *Ta. tōcai* a kind of rice-cake. *Ma. dōsa* a cake baked on an iron plate. *Ka. dōse* a holed, i.e. spongy, cake of rice-flour, uddu, etc., baked on a potsherd or iron plate. *Koḍ. do-se* a flat rice-cake. *Tu. dōse* a cake of rice-flour. *Te. dōse* a kind of cake. / Cf. Skt. *dhosaka-*, *dōsa-* id. (P. K. Gode, *Indian Linguistics* 16. 226-31). DED 2920.

3543 *Ma. toṭu* water-course, natural and artificial. *Ka. tōdu* water-course; (Hav.) *cōḍi* rivulet. *Koḍ. to-ḍi* small stream, drain in paddy fields. *Tu. tōdu* drain, sewer, gutter, brook, canal. *Kor. (M.) tōda* stream. *Go. (Tr. Ch.) dhōḍā*, (Ph.) *dōrā*, (D. G. Mu. Ma.) *dōḍa*, (Mu.) *dhorgi* river, nullah (*Voc.* 1638); (LuS.) *dora* running brook. DED(S) 2921.

3544 *Ta. tōṭu* shell of a fruit, as of a wood-apple; sheath of grain. *Ma. tōṭu* shell (of various fruits), husk, pomegranate rind. *Ka. toḡaṭu*, *toḡaṭe*, *tōṭe* bark, rind, peel, pod. *Go. (Tr.) tōṭā* outer skin of the mahua fruit (*Voc.* 1817); (Koya Su.) *tōṭe* peel. Cf. 3559 *Ta. tōl*. DED(S, N) 2922.

3545 *Ta. tōṭu* ear-jewel. *Ma. tōṭa* ear-ring of women. Cf. 3482 *Ta. toṭu*. DED 2923.

3546 *Ta. tōṭṭi* menial servant of a village, scavenger; *fem. tōṭṭicci*; *tōṭṭimai* occupation of village messenger or scavenger. *Ma. tōṭṭi* sweeper; *fem. tōṭṭicci*. *Ka. tōṭi* an inferior village servant, esp. one who performs the lowest offices, a sweeper, scavenger. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) to-ṭi* scavenger; *fem. to-ṭici*. *Tu. tōṭi* scavenger, sweeper. *Te. tōṭi* a pariah. *Pa. tōṭal*, *tōṭa* labourer. DED 2924.

3547 *Ta. tōṭṭi* elephant hook or goad, hook, clasp, sharp weapon planted in the ground to keep off enemies. *Ma. tōṭṭi* hook for driving an elephant, hook for plucking fruit; *tōṭṭuka* to pluck fruit with a tōṭṭi. *Ka. dōṭi*, *lōṭi* pole with a hook for plucking fruit, gathering flowers. *Tu. dōṭṭi* long pole with hook to pluck fruit. *Te. dōṭṭi* long pole with hook for cutting off fruit from high trees. *Pa. tōṭal* bamboo rake. *Kur. tōṭnā* to hook in; *tōṭō* a pole with an iron hook or branch curved down at one extremity; *tūṛsi* a variety of the native rake or *tōṭō*; (Blesses) *tōṭō* a long stick with an iron hook. Cf. 3366 *Ta. tuṇaṭṭi*. DED(S) 2925.

3548 *Ta. tōṭṭān* wolf. *Ka. tōṭa* id. *Tu. tōṭy*, (B-K) *tōle* id. *Te. tōḍḍu* id. *Br. tōla* jackal. DED 2926.

3549 *Ta. tōṇṭu* (tōṇṭi-) to dig, hollow, excavate, scoop out, bore, draw or fetch water from a well, draw out details of, unload (as a ship); *tōṇṭi* pot of earth or metal used for drawing water; *tōṇṭam* garden, orchard, plantation; *tōṇṭakkāran* gardener, husbandman, owner of plantation; *toṇṭu* (toṇuv- toṇṭ-) to dig, scoop out, excavate, pierce through; *n.* field, garden; *tūṭavai* garden, cultivated field. *Ma. tōṇṭuca* to burrow, scoop out, remove (ear-wax), clean out (a well), dig; *tōṇṭi* small earthen vessel for drawing water, *tōṇṭam* garden; *tōṇṭak-kāran* gardener; *toṇi* garden. *Ko. to-ḍ-* (to-j-) to dig a deep hole; *to-ṭm* (obl. to-ṭt-) fenced field. *To. twi-ḡ-* (twi-ṛy-) to dig with fingers; *twi-ṭm* (twi-ḍt-) garden; *to-ṭ* = *twi-ṭm* (in song unit: *to-ṭiṣ* *ḍo-ṭ* man on an estate, i.e. European). *Ka. tōḍu* to take water out of a

large vessel with a small one, bail out water, put rice from one vessel into another one or another place, wind thread from one spool upon another one, remove as ear-wax, etc., dig, excavate a hole, burrow, bury (as an arrow in a victim), penetrate (as the breast): *tōja*, *tōja* garden; *tōja*gāra, *tōja*ga, *tōja*ga gardener. *Ko*q. to-d- (to-di-) to dig (a well); to-ja garden. *Tu*. *tōduni* to dig, burrow, mine; *tōdangely* scooped, burrowed; *tu*da bored, scooped out; *tōja* garden, orchard, plantation; *tōjige* a class of brahmins working in plantations. *Te*. *tōdu* to draw up, scoop or scoop out, ladle out, dip out; *tōja* garden, grove, tope; *tōjavādu*, *tōjādu* gardener. *Pa*. (S.) *tōd-* to draw water from well. *Ga*. (S.) *tōnd-* to bale out (water); (P.) *tōnd-* to draw water; (S.) *tōnta* garden. *Go*. (Mu.) *tōr-* to draw water from well (*Voc*. 1821); (Koya Su.) *tōr-* id. *Ko*nda *tōnta* garden, grove. *Pe*. *tōja* mango grove. *Kui* *tōja* garden. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōnta* grove; *tōja* (Mah. T.) garden, (Isr.) gone. /Cf. Or. *tōja* pleasure-garden, mango-tope. DED(S, N) 2927.

3550 *Ta*. *tōtu* device, means. *Ko*. to-d trick. *To*. *twi-θ* cunning, trickery. *Ka*. *tōdu* an expedient. DED 2928.

3551 *Ta*. *tōppu* clump of trees, tope. *Ma*. *tōppu* grove, clump of trees. *Ka*. *tōpu* id., wood. *Tu*. *tōpu* id. *Te*. *tōpu* garden, grove, tope. DED 2929.

3552 *Te*. *tōmu* to rub, clean. *Ga*. (S) *dōm-* to wash and clean by rubbing. DED 2930.

3553 *Ta*. *tōmpu* redness, red dye. *Tu*. *tōpu* red; a red-coloured cloth. *Te*. *tōpu* id. *Kui* *tōperi* red, rosy. Cf. 3284 *Ta*. *tukir*. DED 2931.

3554 *Te*. *dōpu* to put or thrust in, insert, introduce; (K.) *dōgu* to enter into, make a passage in the wall. *Kui* *dōpa* (dōt-) to put within, insert, introduce, plunge into. *Kuwi* (Isr.) do? (-t-) to put hand into something (water, etc.). /Cf. 2868 *Pe*. *jō-*. DED(S) 2932.

3555 *Ta*. *tōy* (-v-, -nt-) to bathe, commonly in cold water, become wet, soaked, temper by dipping in water (as heated metal); (-pp-, -tt-) to dip, soak, temper as iron, dye, tinge, stain, imbue, wash, cleanse; *tōyccal*, *tōyppu* tempering heated metal; *tōyyl* cultivated moist land; *tōyval* mud. *Ma*. *tōyuka* to dip, soak; *tōyuka* to temper metal. *Ko*. to-y-to-f (to-c-) to wash clean (cloth). *To*. *twi-y-* (twi-c-) to wash (clothes). *Ka*. *tuy*, *toy*, *toyuy* to be or become wet or moist; *tōyisu*, *tōyisui*, *tōyisu* to cause to become wet, steep in water; *tōyuvike* becoming wet; *tō*, *tōyu* to become wet or moist, be dipped in; wet, moisten, dip, soak, steep; *tōkuli* act of dipping, steeping. *Tu*. *tōyali*, *tōyili* washerwoman; *tōipuni*, *tōyipuni* to wash (as clothes). *Te*. *tōgu*, (B. also) *dōgu*, (K. also) *dōgu* to become

wet or moist, (K. also) bathe, sink in water; (K.) *tōcu* to sink (*tr.*), bathe, dip in. *Go*. (Mu.) *tōnj-* to dive, submerge head under water while bathing (*Voc*. 1816). /Cf. 3355 *Ta*. *tuvai*. /Cf. Skt. *toya*-water; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5974. DED(S) 2933.

3556 *Ta*. *tōy* (-v-, -nt-) to come in contact with, reach, unite, embrace, associate with, resemble; *tōyntār* friends. *Ma*. *tōyuka* to unite. DED 2934.

3557 *Ka*. *tōra* bigness, largeness, plumpness, stoutness, greatness, dignity, a stout man, a great man; *tōritu* that which is big; *tōrida* a big man. *Tu*. *tōra* stoutness, thickness; thick, stout, large. *Te*. *tōramu* thick, stout, large. *Kui* *tōraja* (tōrji-) to grow in body, become mature and well-developed; *pl. action* *tōrska* (tōrski-). DED(N) 2935.

3558 *Ta*. *tōl* (tōrp-, tōrj-, tōr (pp-, -tt-) to be defeated, discomfited, vanquished (as in battle, game, dispute, etc.), fail in comparison, yield, flinch, give way voluntarily, lose; *n.* defeat, discomfiture, misfortune, ill-luck, loss; *tōlvi*, *tōlvu*, *tōrral*, *tōrpu* discomfiture, loss, defeat; *tōrvai* defeat. *Ma*. *tōlka* to be defeated, lose a game, battle, or suit, be cheated in a bargain; *tōli* defeat, loss; *tōlpikka* to defeat, beat, baffle, excel. *Ko*. co-l (co-t-) to be defeated, be inferior, fail; co-v- (co-t-) to be defeated. *To*. *twi-l* (twi-f-) to be defeated, become old; *twi-lc* (twi-lc-) to defeat; *swi-l* (swi-t-) to be defeated (< Badaga). *Ka*. *sōl(u)* to be defeated or overcome, not to win; *sōlisu* to defeat, overcome, vanquish; *sōla*, *sōlu* defeat, loss; *sōluvike*, *sōluve*, *sōlme* id., losing. *Ko*q. co-l (co-p-, co-t-) to be defeated. *Tu*. *tōlpuni*, *sōpuni*, *sōluni* to lose at a game, be defeated, overcome; *sōpavuni*, *sōlavuni* to make one lose at a game, defeat, overcome; *sōpu*, *sōpu* defeat, discomfiture; defeated, overcome; *sōla* defeat, failure, disappointment. *Kor*. (T.) *sōtu*, *sōti* to be defeated. DED 2936.

3559 *Ta*. *tōl* skin, hide; *toli* (pp-, -tt-) to strip off (bark), flay, husk, hull; *n.* skin, rind, husk; *tokku* skin, bark, rind. *Ma*. *tōl* skin, hide; *toliikka* to skin, peel; *toli* skin, bark, peel, rind; *tukal* skin as of fruit; *tokku* skin. *Ko*. to-l skin, hide; to-kril small peg used in pegging down hide to dry (to-l+karl [see 1389]). *To*. *twi-g* skin, hide. *Ka*. *tōl(u)*, *togal*, *toval* id., leather, skin of fruit. *Ko*q. to-li skin, hide; *toli-* (toli-p-, tolic-) to peel, hatch; (Shanmugam) *toli* peeling. *Tu*. *tugaly*, *toli* skin, bark, rind. *Kor*. (M.) *tōru* skin. *Te*. *tokka* skin, bark, rind; *tōlu* skin, hide, leather. *Kol*. (Kin., Haig, Hislop) *tōl* skin, hide. *Nk*. *tōl* skin. *Nk*. (Ch.) *tōl* id. *Pa*. *tōl* skin, bark. *Ga*. (Oll.) *tōl* id.; (S.) *tōl* skin; *tokkā* rind of fruit; (S.) *tokka* bark. *Go*. (Tr. A. Y. Mu. W. Ph.) *tōl* skin, hide; (D. G. M.) *tōla* skin, bark of tree; (S.) *tōl(u)* (*pl. tōlku*), (Ko.) *tōlka* id., skin of fruit (*Voc*. 1828); (Koya Su.) *tōlu* skin.

*Ko*nda (BB) *tōl*, (K.) *tōlu* skin (of animals); (K.) *toko* bark, rind. *Pe*. *tōl* skin. *Kui* *tōdu* (*pl. tōlka*) buffalo hide (from which bellows or shields are made). *Kuwi* (F.) *tōlu*, (S.) *tōlu*, (Su. P. Isr.) *tōlu* (*pl. tōlka*) skin, hide. Cf. 3544 *Ta*. *tōpu*. DED(S) 2937.

3560 *Kui* *tōla* lump, excrescence, egg. *Kuwi* (P. T. D.) *tōla* egg. *Br.* *tōl* in: *zartōl* tortoise egg (zar- < Ar. *zahr*). DEDS 557.

3561 *Pa*. *tōla* seed of mahua. *Pe*. *tōra* fruit of mahua. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *tōlamba*-mahua tree, *dōla*-fruit of mahua tree. DEDS (N) 558.

3562 *Ka*. *tōve*, *tovve*, *tove*, *toge*, *toye* a dish prepared of boiled split pulse. *Tu*. *tōve* boiled pigeon peas. DED 2938.

3563 *Ta*. *tōran* friend; *tōgi*, *tōgicci* heroine's confidante, maidservant; *tōramai* friendship. *Ma*. *tōran* companion, friend; *tōgi* confidante, bridesmaid; *tōram*, *tōrama* friendship. *Te*. *tōda*, *tōdi*, (inscr.) *tōra* with; *tōdu* help, aid, assistance; companion, associate; *tōdupadu* to assist; *tōdivadu* companion. *Kol*. to-ren (*pl. to-re*) younger brother; *to-rndal* (*pl. to-rndasil*) younger sister. *Nk*. *tōren* (*pl. tōrensil*) brother; *tōrndal* (*pl. tōrndasil*, *tōrndasilkul*) sister. *Nk*. (Ch.) *tōlen* brother, mother's sister's son; *tōnd* sister, mother's sister's daughter. *Pa*. *toled* (*pl. toler*, *tolenkul*), (NE.) *toled* brother, younger brother. *Ga*. (Oll.) *to*ron (*pl. to*ronkul) younger brother; *tōnd* kinsman; (S.) *tōndōnd* brother; *tōndud* sister; (S.) *tōnek* a relative. *Go*. (M.) *tor*, (L.) *tor*, (ASu.) *tōrō* with, (L. also) help; (L.) *toratā mānāval* partner, fellow. *Ko*nda *tōnda* intimate, friend; wife's brother; friendship; *tōru* help, company, assistance; *tōran* (Sembay dial.) brother (younger or elder), (BB) younger brother. *Pe*. *tōnden* brother; *tōndel* sister. *Kui* *tōre* friend, friendship; *tōru* friendship; *tōrenja*, *tōrenju* male friend; *fem. tōreli*, *tōrali*. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōnesi* friend (amongst men); (Isr.) *tōne*, *tōne'si*, *tōnesi* friend; *tōru* companion; *tōra ā-* to accompany. /Cf. 3308 *Ta*. *tupai*. DED(S, N) 2939.

3564 *Ta*. *tōl* shoulder, arm. *Ma*. *tōl* shoulder. *Ko*. to-l upper arm, elbow to shoulder. *To*. *twi-lfody* bangle worn on upper arm by women. *Ka*. *tōl(u)* the arm. *Tu*. *tōly* id.; *tōlahy* shaking of the arm. DED 2940.

3565 *Ta*. *tōnri*, *tōtti*, *tōtti* Malabar glory lily, *Gloriosa superba*. *Ma*. *mētōnni* id. *Ka*. *tōlil* id. DED 2941.

3566 *Ta*. *tōngu* (tōnri-) to be visible, come to mind, appear, seem, spring up, come into existence, be born, exist; *tōngu* (tōnri-) id.; cause to appear, show, produce, create; *n.* appearance; *tōnral* appearance, splendour, superiority, great person, chief; *tōrram* appearance, vision, sight, conspicuousness, prominence, splendour, brightness, origin, birth, creation, fame; *tōrral* appearance; *tōrraravu* appearance, coming into existence,

conspicuousness, incarnation; *tōrram* each, every, whenever (i.e. as much as appears). *Ma*. *tōnnuka* to spring up, occur, appear to the sight, come into the mind, please; *tōnnal* imagination, suggestion, instinct; *tōnnikka* to produce an appearance, reveal, inspire; *tōrruka* to produce, restore to life; *tōrram* appearance, rise (of the sun), show, spectacle, festivity; *tōrram* all, each. *Ko*. to-r- (to-ry-) to be visible; to-g- (to-yg-) intuition comes (to person). *To*. *twi-l* (twi-d-), *twi-f* (twi-fy-) to be foreseen; *twi-f* (twi-ry-) id., be visible; *ne-twi-r* (ne-twi-ry-) to be reflected (lit. to be visible as a reflection; for ne-s, see 3679). *Ka*. *tōr* (tōr-d-), *tōru* (tōri-) to appear, be visible, seem, be conspicuous, come into existence, occur, show, exhibit, evince; *tōrisu* to make appear, show, evince, cause oneself to appear, appear, occur; *tōrike* appearance, sight, seeming, conjecture, exhibiting, exhibition; *tōrisuvike* showing, etc.; *tōru* appearing, showing; *tōruvike*, *tōrke*, *tōrpu*, *tōrpe* appearing; *tōcu* to appear, seem, occur to the mind; *dōvil*, *dōhil* making publicly known, disclosure. *Ko*q. (Kar.) \*to-nd- (only to-ndici it came in a flash, as a sudden idea). *Tu*. *tōjuni*, *sōjuni* to appear, seem, be seen, think; *tōjavuni* to show, point out; *tōrke*, *tōrige*, *sōrke* appearance, show, exhibition. *Kor*. (M.) *cō-* to appear. *Te*. *tōcu* to occur to the mind, seem, appear; *tōpika* that which strikes the mind, a thought; *tōpu* id., (K. also) manifestation, appearance. *Kol*. to-t- (neg. paradigm only), *tōt-* (past tense paradigm only, with past neg. meaning) to be not, not to be in a place; to-d, to- to- to- no! *Nk*. *tōt-* neg. vb.; *tōdi*, *tōyi* not. *Nk*. (Ch.) *tōted* it is not; (*pl.*) *tōte*. *Pa*. *tōnd-* to appear, be got; (? NE.) *tōtip-* (tōjit-) to show (cf. also 2658 *Ta*. *cūttu*). *Ga*. (Oll.) *tōnd-* to appear, be got; *tōip-* (tōit-) to show; (S.) *tōp-* to appear; *tōdp-* (tōdup-) to show. *Go*. (L. SR.) *tōhānā*, (A. Y. Mu. Ko.) *tōh-*, (Ma.) *tō?* to show (*Voc*. 1831); (Koya T.) *tōp-* to appear; *tōht-* to make to appear; (Koya Su.) *tōp-* to be seen; *tawwānā* (Tr.) to be seen; to see; (W.) to comprehend; (Ph.) *tavvānā* to be visible, be understood (*Voc*. 1692). *Ko*nda *tōr-* (it-) to appear, be seen; *tōris-* to show; (K.) *tō?*, (BB) to- (only negative; negative base of 2735 *sur-* to see) not to see. *Pe*. *cōnj-* (cōnc-)/*tōnj-* (tōnc-) to appear; *cōc-* (cōcc-)/*tōc-* (tōcc-) to show. *Man*q. *hūnj-* to appear; *tūc-* to show. *Kui* *tōnja* (tōnji-), *tōmba* (tōmbi-) to appear, seem; *n.* appearance; *tōspa* (tōst-) to cause to appear, show, expose; *n.* demonstration, revelation. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōnja-aiyali* to appear; *tōssali* to show; (S.) *tōnjina* to seem; *tuh'nai* to manifest; (Su.) *cōnj-* (it-) to appear; *tōh-* (tōst-) to show; (Isr.) *tōnj-* (it-) to appear; *tōh-* (t-) to show. DED(S, N) 2942.

3567 *Kui* *tōmba mīda* a Kond boy through whom the offering is made to the earth god at the meriah sacrifice. *Kuwi* (F.) *tōmba* priest; (S.) *tōmba*, *trombeesi* id.; *fem. trombeni*; (Isr.) *tromba* priest of the village. DEDS 556.

## N

3568 *Ta. nakar* house, abode, mansion, temple, palace, town, city. *Ma. nakar* town, city. *Tu. nagaru* id. *Te. nagaru* palace; (Inscr.) *nakaramu* temple; *nagari-adhikāri* temple manager; *navaru* temple. / Cf. *Skt. nagara*-town, city. DED 2943.

3569 *Ta. naku* (*nakuv*-, *nakk*-) to laugh, smile, rejoice, bloom as a flower, open, expand, shine, glitter; *nakkal* laughing, mockery, brightness, splendour; *nakal* smiling, laughing, rejoicing, gladness, friendship, ridicule, brilliance; *nakāar* tooth, as appearing in laughter; *nakāal* laughter; *nakai* laughter, smile, cheerfulness, delight, joy, contemptuous laughter, sneer, derision, grinning, pleasantry, friendship, pleasant word, play, sport, flower, blossoming of flowers, brightness, splendour, teeth, pearl; (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh, smile; *nahku* (*nahki*-) to deride, mock at; *n. derision*, mockery. *Ma. nakekka* to laugh. *Ka. naku* (*nakk*-), nage to laugh, smile, laugh at, deride, open, blossom; *n. a laugh*, smile, laughter, derision, blooming, blossoming; *nagegāra* a man who causes to laugh, a ridiculer, joker. *Tu. nakali* ridicule, satire, caricature, imitation; *nakeruni* to titter, giggle. *Te. nagavu* a laugh, smile; *nagu* to laugh, smile; *n. a laugh*, smile; *nagūbāṭu* ridicule, derision, mockery; *navvu* to laugh, smile, joke, ridicule; *n. laughter*, smile, jest, joke, fun, ridicule, derision; *navvincu* to cause to laugh, excite mirth in, amuse. *Pa. nav*- to laugh; *nava jeri* joke, joking; *navip*- (*navit*-) to cause to laugh. *Ga. (Oll.) nag*-, (*S.*) *nagge*-, (*S.*<sup>3</sup>) *nag*- (*nak*-) to laugh. DED 2944.

3570 *Ta. nakku* (*nakki*-) to lick, lap; *n. licking*; *nakkal* food taken by licking; *nakki* a destitute person, as one who licks scrapings. *Ma. nakkuka* to lick; *nakki* a licker, a beggar. *Ko. nak*- (*naky*-) to lick. *To. nok*- (*noky*-) id. *Ka. nakku*, *nekku* id.; *nekkisu* to cause to lick. *Koḍ. nakk*- (*nakki*-) to lick; (Shannugam) *nakk* licking. *Tu. nakkuni*, (*B-K.* also) *nekkuni* to lick, lap; *nakkāvuni* to cause to lick; *nakkele* a man who licks, esp. the plate in which food has been served; a greedy man; *fem. nakkeldi*. *Te. naku* to lick. *Kol. na-k*- (*na-kt*-) id. *Nk. nāk*- id. *Pa. nēk*- id. *Ga. (Oll. S.) nāk*- id. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nākānā*, (*W.*) *nākīnā*, (*Mu. Ma. S. Ko.*) *nāk*- id. (*Voc.* 1952). *Koṇḍa nāk*- (*nākt*-) id. *Pe. nāk*- (*t*-), (*B.*) *nāg*(*g*-) (*nāgt*-) id. *Maṇḍ. nēk*- id.; *intens. nebga*-. *Kui nāka* (*nāki*-) to lick, lap. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *nākali*, (*Su. Isr.*) *nāk*- (*it*-) to lick, (*Isr.* also) lap. DED(S) 2945.

3571 *Kur. nakhrnā* (*nakkhras*) aux. vb. with idea of reciprocity, dispersion or severance. *Malt. naqe* to act or be one to another. DED 2946.

3572 *Ma. nahku* a fish. *Tu. naṅgu* a kind of fish. DED 2947.

3573 *Ta. nañkai* species of milkwort, *Polygala glabra*; large milkwort, *P. telephoides*. *Ma. nañña* a herb, *Polygala*. DED 2948.

3574 *Ta. naci* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to be crushed, bruised, mashed, crumpled; (-pp-, -tt-) to crush, bruise, mash, press, squeeze, demolish, destroy; *naciyal* anything crushed or mashed; *nacivu* bruise, contusion, destruction, loss, injury; *nacukku* (*nacukki*-) to press, squeeze, crush, subdue; *n. bruise*; *nacuñku* (*nacuñki*-) to be mashed, crushed; *nai* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to be crushed, destroyed, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to crush, destroy. ? *Ko. nacak in* (*id*-) to make noise in cutting through flesh. *Ka. najugu* to squash, crush, bruise (as dry ginger); be squashed or bruised; *najju* a squashed state. *Tu. nasiyuni* to submit, subdue; *nesipuni* to press down, make tight. *Te. najju* crushed, cut up into small bits, minced; a bit, fragment. *Kui nasa* (*nasi*-) to press, crush; *n. act of crushing*; *nahii*, *nahiki* destroyed, ruined, demolished; (*K.*) *nacc*- to press. DED(S, N) 2949.

3575 *Ta. naci* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to be worn, frayed (as cloth), be reduced in circumstances; *nai* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to waste away, be frayed (as cloth); (*Koll.*) *nacey* disease. *Ma. naital* decay. *Ka. nasi*, *nasiku* to wear out, wear away, waste away, wither, wane, decay, spoil, be faint, become poor or poorly; *n. wasting*, waning, faint twilight (of the morning); *nasu* minuteness, smallness, fineness, a little, a trifle. *Tu. nasku* twilight, dawn, early morning; *neyiluni* to fade, as a bunch of coconuts. *Kur. nasnā* to cause men or cattle to sicken, languish, or die; *nasnā* to be ill or pine away. DED(S) 2950.

3576 *Ta. naccu* (*nacci*-) to desire, long for, like, love; *n. desire*, hankering, liking; *nacai* desire, eagerness, avarice, love, affection, hope, expectation; (-v-, -nt-) to love, desire; *nattu* (*natti*-) to desire, long for, hanker after, love. *Ko. nac*- (*nac*-) to have great liking for (with *dat.*), feel desire; *naci* desire for a person. *Ka. naccu*, *narcu*, *neccu* to confide, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, desire, love; *n. confidence*, trust, faith, belief, reliance, longing, desire, love. *Te. naccu* to trust, (*K.* also) be agreeable, be lovable, be trusted, like, be attached to; *naccika*, *nacciga* trust, faith, belief; *neccli* a friend. Cf. 3600 *Ta. nampu* and 3602 *Ta. naya*. DED 2951.

3577 *Ta. naccu* (*nacci*-) to tease, vex, trouble, harass; *n. trouble*, worry; *nacuvai* one who is always teasing. *Te. (K.) naccu* to tease, trouble; *n. troubling*; (*Sañk.*) *naccu-peṭṭu* to annoy, tease, fret. DED 2952.

3578 *Ta. naccu* (*nacci*-) to delay, procrastinate. *Te. naccu* delay, slowness; wearisome, tiresome; *naccukāḍu* one who is slow or dilatory. DED 2953.

3579 *Ta. naccu* (*nacci*-) to babble, prate; *n. babble*. ? *Ka. nakta* a saying or proverb of the country. *Te. nasuku*, (*K.*) *nasugu* to murmur, utter indistinctly; *n. murmuring*. DED 2954.

3580 *Ta. nañcu* (*in cpds. naccu*-) poison, venom, that which is malignant, baneful, pernicious, fatal; afterbirth, placenta; *nañcam* poison, venom; *nañcam* venomous person. *Ma. nañcu* (*in cpds. naccu*-), *naññu* poison, esp. stupefying vegetable poison; *naññan* a malicious man. *To. noz* poison, afterbirth (of human beings), gall-bladder. *Ka. nañju* poison, impurity of the blood, blemish, sin, paralysis of the brain. *Tu. nañji*, *nañju* poison, puerperal convulsions, impurity in the blood, scrofulous tendency, afterbirth, envy, jealousy; poisonous, impure, unwholesome. *Pa. neñj* poison; *neñj bēṇḍa* toad (*bēṇḍa* frog). *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nas panne*, (*SR.*) *nas panne* toad; (*Tr. Ph.*) *nas vēli* a creeper used to poison fish (*vēli* < *IA*) (*Voc.* 1951). ? *Kur. māñj* any vegetal poison used for intoxicating and catching fish. ? *Malt. manjraha* benumbed; *manjra* to be benumbed, be sickly. (For *Kur. Malt.*, Pfeiffer, p. 114; he also compares *Mundari najom* 'prepared poison; to poison', which he takes to be a loanword from *Dr.*) DED (S) 2955.

3581 *Ko. nanjrk* a small amount of food which will blunt the pangs of hunger. *Ka. nañju*, *nañcu* to take a little lick, eat a little of anything like pickles and as a relish to the principal food. *Tu. nesaru*, *nesalu* seasoning. *Te. nanju*, (*K.* also) *nancu* to eat in small bits or quantities, eat as a relish to the principal food, (*K.* also) take a lick; *nanjūḍu* flesh; (*K.*) *nanjūḍu* relish, pickle. *Kol. nenjeng* meat, vegetable; (*SR.*) *nāñjūḍ*, (*Haig*) *nāñḍu*-*zuḷ* flesh. *Nk. nenjur* (*j = dz*) id.; *nenjen* broth. ? *Kur. menjan* tidbit (meat, fish, etc.) cooked together with meal to impart relish or flavour to it. DED(S) 2956.

3582 *Ta. naṭa* (*-pp*-, *-nt*-) to walk, go, pass, proceed, happen; *naṭakkai* walking, proceeding, conduct, behaviour; *naṭattu* (*naṭatti*-) to cause to walk as a child, lead, transact, administer; *naṭattai* walking, conduct, behaviour; *naṭappu* going and coming, conduct, behaviour; *naṭamāṭu* to go, move about, circulate as report, frequent, haunt; *naṭamāṭṭam* going about dancing; *naṭavu* (*naṭavi*-) to cause to go, drive; manage, administer, direct; *naṭavai* path, road, way; *naṭavaṭikkai* conduct, deed; *naṭai* walk, walking, motion, journey, way, route, conduct, behaviour. *Ma. naṭakka* to walk, proceed, behave, be carried out, succeed; *naṭatta* walk, custom; *naṭattuka* to drive, direct, arrange, manage; *naṭappu* walking, demeanour; *naṭa* walk, pace, procession, deportment; *naṭamāṭu* to dance, skip; *naṭuka* to walk. *Ko. narv*- (*naṛd*-) to walk, proceed, happen; *naṛt*- (*naṛty*-) to teach to walk, make to proceed, manage affair; *naṛk* gait, course of movement; *naṛty* behaviour; *naṛvaṛky* conduct, happen-

ings. *To. naṛ*- (*naṛθ*-) to walk, happen; *naṛt*- (*naṛty*-) to make to walk, string beads; *naṛ* step, style of walking; *winaṛ* at the same time, together (< *wiḍ naṛ* one step); *widinaṛ* at once, immediately (< *wiḍi naṛ* one step only; cf. 990(d)); *naḍ*- (*naḍθ*-) to happen; *naḍt*- (*naḍty*-) to conduct, organize; *naḍc*- (*naḍc*-) to organize, conduct (feast, ceremony). *Ka. naḍe* (*naḍad*-) to walk, march, proceed, pass, be current; *n. walk*, course, pace, deportment; *naḍi* = *naḍe vb.*; *naḍage* walking, pace, walk; *naḍate* walk, course, conduct, deportment, behaviour; *naḍapu* to cause to walk, manage; *n. walking*; *naḍayisu*, *naḍasu* to cause to walk, manage; *naḍapaḍike* conduct, custom, proceedings; *naḍave* the floor in a house opposite the entrance-door. *Koḍ. naḍa*- (*naḍap*-, *naḍand*-) to walk; *naḍat*- (*naḍati*-) to make to walk, make ceremony to be performed; *naḍate* behaviour and character; (Shannugam) *naḍap* walking, celebration; *naḍe* limb, part of body; *naḍea* passage to shrine of temple. *Tu. naḍapuni* to walk, proceed, behave; *naḍapāvuni* to cause to walk, direct, lead; *naḍē* walk, conduct; *naḍakē* walking, pace, gait; *naḍatē* behaviour, conduct; *naḍatopuni* to behave, conduct oneself; *naḍapaṭa* walking, behaviour, conduct; *naḍuvadi* conduct. *Te. naḍa*, *naḍaka* walking, stepping, movement, conduct, behaviour; *naḍacu*, *naḍucu* to walk, move, go, etc.; *naḍapu*, *naḍupu* to cause to walk, conduct; *naḍata*, *naḍavaḍi* conduct, behaviour; *naḍayaḍu* to walk or move about; *naḍava* the first passage at the entrance of a house, a way. *Kol. aḍg*- (*aḍakt*-) to walk. *Nk. arg*- id. *Nk. (Ch.) arg*- id. *Koṇḍa naṛi*- (*-t*-) id.; *naṛp*- to cause to walk, drive, let someone walk; *naṛpis*- to cause to run, drive a cart, etc. DED(S, N) 2957.

3583 *Ta. naṭu* (*naṭuv*-, *naṭt*-) to set up (as a pillar, pole, mast), plant, set, place, establish (as fame); *naṭal* planting; *naṭukal* memorial stone (for eminent person); *naṭavu*, *naṭavai* transplantation of seedlings; *naṭṭu* (*naṭṭi*-) to set up, fix, plant, place in the ground (as a pole), erect, insert, establish (as laws, etc.), establish one in life, create, write (with style on palm leaf); *n. position*, posture; *naṭṭam* establishing. *Ma. naṭuka* to fix, be fixed, plant, enter, pierce; *naṭuvikka*, *naṭiyikka* to get planted or transplanted; *naṭu*, *naṭuval*, *naṭal* planting, transplanting; *naṭical*, *naṭil* transplanting; *naṭṭi* a planted bed; *naṭṭuka* to fix in the ground, plant; *naṭṭa*, *naṭṭi* post. *Ko. naṛ*- (*naṛ*-) to fix upright in ground, transplant; *na-ty* young paddy and ragi plants ready for transplanting. *Ka. naḍu* (*naṭṭ*-), *neḍu* (*neṭt*-) to fix firmly, stick or fix in the ground, plant, enter, pierce; *naḍisu*, *neḍisu* to cause to fix in the ground, plant, etc., cause to enter, plant, implant; *naḍe* fixedly, firmly; *neḍige* a post or pillar fixed in the ground; *neḍe* to be fixed or planted; *naṭu*, *naṭṭu* to get within, enter, be pierced or stuck into (as a thorn), fix in the ground, plant, pierce into; *naṭu*

plant; depth; *nāṭisu* to cause to enter, make plant; *nāṭi*, *nāṭi* young plants fit for transplanting. *Koḍ. naḍi-* (*naḍip-*, *naṭṭ-*) to plant (post, seeds); *na-ṭi* act of transplanting. *Tu. nadiyuni* to be planted or transplanted; *naḍipini*, *neḍpuni*, *neḍipini*, *neḍipuni* to plant; *naṭṭi*, (B-K.) *neṭṭi* planting, transplanting; *nāṭa* a pole used for a hedge, a pole used for supporting a plantain tree, etc.; ? *nāṭuni* to affect, impress, move, act upon (as medicine). *Te. naṭṭu-konu* to be settled; *neṭṭu-konu* to become firm; *naṭṭu* residence, place; *nāṭu*, (K. also) *nāṭu* to enter, penetrate, pierce; plant, fix, insert, thrust; *n.* transplanting; *nāṭu-konu* to become fixed; *naṭṭanamu* transplantation; *naḍu* to enter, penetrate (as an arrow); *tr. nār(u)cu*; (K.) *āḍu* to pierce (as arrows), be fixed, planted. *Koṇḍa naṭ-* (-t) to tuck in, fix in. *Pe. ad-* (*aṭṭ/-aṭṭ-*) to pierce, penetrate (e.g. thorn). DED(S, N) 2958.

3584 *Ta. naṭu*, *naṭuvu* middle, centre, waist, equity; *naṭuvan* in the centre; *naṭuvan* judge, arbiter, Yama; *naṭṭa-naṭu* the very middle. *Ma. naṭu* middle, centre, waist, equity. *Ko. naṭv* middle, centre; *naṭa- naṭv* very centre; *naṭv* ke-r the centre one of the three exogamous divisions of the Kota village. *To. noṭṭ* (*obl. noṭṭ-*) middle, centre. *Ka. naḍu*, *naḍuvu*, *naḍa*, *naḍavu*, *naḍi* middle, centre, waist; *naṭṭa*, *naṭṭe* belonging to the middle, central; *naḍuve*, *naḍave*, *naḍive* the very middle, the middle, between, an intervening space, difference; *naṭṭa-naḍu* the very middle; *naḍḍi* back of the waist, hollow above the loins. *Koḍ. naḍu* middle, centre. *Tu. naḍu* id., waist, loins; *naḍutara* middling, moderate; *naḍupulu* waist, loins; *naṭṭa* central, middle. *Te. naḍu*, *naḍumu*, *naḍi*, *naḍimi* middle, waist; *naṭṭ-* middle, central; *naṭṭa-naḍumu* the very middle; *naḍḍi* small of the back, back of the waist. *Koḷ. (SR.) naḍum* middle. *Nk. naṭum* id.; *naṭmut* in the middle. *Nk. (Ch.) addumta* middle (*adj.*); *admun* in the middle. *Pa. naṭub* middle; *naṭbul* in the middle. *Ga. (S.) naṭpi* middle, second (child); (S.) *naḍum* waist (< *Te.*). *Go. (SR.) naḍum* middle; (*Tr. Ch. Ph.*) *naḍdum* id., among; (*W.*) *naḍum* among; (*Mu.*) *naḍḍum* middle; *naḍum* narka midnight; (*Ma. S.*) *naḍum* middle; (*M.*) *naḍum* id., between; (*Ko.*) *naṭmita* internal; *naḍ narka* midnight (*Voc.* 1919); (*M.*) *naṭmursūl* waist (cf. 4955 *Ta. mutuku*); *mursul-naṭi* loins; (*ASu.*) *naṭṭe* middle (*adj.*); *naḍḍi* waist; *naḍḍum* centre, middle. *Koṇḍa naṭmu* waist, middle. Cf. *Ta. naḷ* middle, centre. DED(S, N) 2959.

3585 *Ta. naṭuṅku* (*naṭuṅki-*) to shake, shiver, quiver, tremble through fear, stutter, falter, waiver, lose heart, nod one's head as a sign of appreciation; *naṭuṅkal* dread, fear; *naṭuṅkalāṇ* one suffering from shaking palsy; *naṭukku* (*naṭukki-*) to shiver, tremble; shake, cause to quiver, cause dizziness (as betel, tobacco); *n.* (also *naṭukkal*) trembling, shaking, mental agitation; *naṭukkam* =

*naṭukku* *n.*, great fear, distress, dizziness; *naṭunaṭuṅku* to tremble greatly through fear, quiver (as the voice in vocal music); *naṭalai* trembling, shaking. *Ma. naṭuṅḥuka* to tremble; *tr. naṭukukka*; *naṭukkam*, *naṭuṅḥal* tremor. *Ko. narg-* (*nargy-*) to shake (*intr.*); from old age, cold, fright; *nargl*, *naṭkl* act of shaking (*intr.*). *To. nodx-* (*nodxy-*) to tremble. *Ka. naḍugu*, *naḍagu* to tremble, shake, shiver, quake; *naḍugu*, *naḍuguvike*, *naḍaka*, *naḍuka* trembling, shivering, tremor, etc.; *naḍa* tremblingly; *naḍugisu* to cause to tremble, etc.; (*Hal.*) *neḍugu* to tremble. *Tu. naḍuguni* to tremble, shiver, shake, quake, totter. *Te. naḍūku* to tremble; (*K.*) *n.* trembling, fear. *Kuwi* (*Mah.*) *dāk-* to tremble. *Kur. naṭi* fever. DED(S, N) 2960.

3586 *Go. (Ch.) naṭk-* to cut (wood); *neṭk-* (A.) to cut (firewood), (Y.) to cut by splitting (*Voc.* 2025). *Pe. naḍ-* (*naṭṭ-*) to be torn, severed; *naṭ-* (-t) to tear, sever. *Maṇḍ. naḍ-* to be broken, snapped. DEDS 559.

3587 *Ka. naṭṭu* the wide-spreading roots of several kinds of grass, and this grass itself. *Te. (B.) naṭṭu* the bent grass that infests cornfields (having widely spreading perennial roots or underground stems). ? *To. no-ṭy* 0e-ḍt the sweeping ceremony (performed with *kakarṣ* grass, *Eragrostis nigra* Nees.; see 1397(a), 3471, and *TGT*, text 56). DED 2961.

3588 *Ta. naṭṭu* (*naṭṭi-*) to draw near, approach, reach, be attached to, united with, adhere; *naṭṭunar* friends, adherents; *naṭṭu*, *naṭṭu* love, attachment, affection, amity, friendship, relationship; *naṭṭan* friend, companion, associate; *naṭṭami*, *naṭṭi* nearness, proximity; *naṭṭiṭṭ* one who is near; *naṭuṅku* (*naṭuṅki-*), *naṭuku* (*naṭuki-*) to approach, draw nigh, arrive at, become attached to or united with; *naḷ* (*naṭṭ-*, *naṭṭ-*), *naḷlu* (*naḷli-*) to approach, join, associate with, contract friendship, befriend, like, accept; *naḷḷunar* friends, adherents, associates; *naṭṭār*, *naṭṭōr* friends, relations. *Ma. naṭṭuka*, *naṭṭuka* to remember with love and gratitude. *Ko. naṭy* gratitude for help given by another (or perhaps 'friendly help'). *To. noṭ* friendship. *Ka. naṭṭu*, *naṭṭu* relationship, friendship; *naṭṭa*, *naṭṭa* relative, kinsman, friend; *naṭṭatana*, *naṭṭatana*, *naṭṭartana*, *naṭṭastike*, *naṭṭike* relationship; *naṭṭu*, *naṭṭu* friendship, affection, love, favour, confidential relationship, familiarity, intimacy, relationship, delightfulness, charm, pleasantness, agreeability. *Tu. naṭṭu*, *naṭṭu*, *naṭṭastige*, *naṭṭastige* kin, relationship; *naṭṭe* a relation. *Te. naṭṭu* friendship, friend; *naṭṭukāḍu* friend, companion; *fem. naṭṭukatte*; *nan(u)-pu* amiability, agreeability; (*K.*) *nanucu* to like, love, be fond of; (*K.*) *nanuvu* agreeableness. *Ga. (Oil.) nan-*, (*S.*) *nann-* to enter. Cf. 120 *Ta. anai*. DED 2962.

3589 *Ta. naṭṭu* (*naṭṭi-*) to do, make. *Kur. nanna* (*naṇjas*) to do, prepare, harm; *refl.-pass. nanāṇā*, *nantāṇā*; *caus. nantaṇā*; *naḷakh* work, action, labour, carrying out, use, efficiency. *Malt. nane* (*nanya*) to do. DED 2963.

3590 *Ta. natu* (*pp-*, *tt-*) to extinguish, quench, eclipse (as rays), destroy; *nantu* (*nanti-*) to be extinguished, put out (as a lamp), set, disappear, perish, die, become spoiled, decay, waste; *nutu* (*pp-*, *tt-*) to put out, quench, extinguish, destroy, remove; *nutuppu* quenching, suppressing; *nūtal* being extinguished; *notu* (*pp-*, *tt-*) to put out, quench, extinguish; *nontu* (*nonti-*) to perish; (*inscr.*) *nuntu* (*nunti-*) to be extinguished. *Ka. nandu* to lose one's splendour, be extinguished, be quenched, go out, be ruined, destroyed, perish, disappear, vanish, destroy; *caus. nadipu*, *nandisu*; *nundu* to be extinguished, go out (as fire); *nundisu* to extinguish; *nondu* to be extinguished, go out, be quenched; *extinguish*; *nondisu* to extinguish, quench; (*Hal.*) *nendu* to go out (as light). DED(S, N) 2964.

3591 *Ta. nattu*, *nattu*, *nantu* snail, conch; *nattai*, *nantanam* snail; *nantanam* conch. *Ma. natta* an eatable snail, a shellfish. *Tu. nartē* a bivalved shellfish, mollusc. *Te. natta* snail. *Go. (Ko.) netka* id. (*Voc.* 2026). DED (S) 2965.

3592 *Ta. nattu* a kind of owl. *Ma. nattu* Malabar owl. *Tu. nattiṅge* an owl. / Cf. *Skt. (Vaijayanī) naktaka*-owl. DED 2966.

3593 *Ma. nattuka* to stammer. *Ka. nattu*, *nettu* to stutter, stammer. *Tu. nattiṅge* a man partially dumb. *Te. nattu* to stammer, stutter; *natti* stammering or stammer, stuttering, stutter. DED 2967.

3594 *Ta. nama* (*pp-*, *tt-*), *namar* (*pp-*, *tt-*), *namu* (*pp-*, *tt-*) to become damp, moist. *Te. nemmu* moisture, damp; *nemmu-konu* to become damp. Cf. 3617 *Ta. navu*. DED(S) 2969.

3595 *Ka. namalu*, *nevaru* to chew, masticate, munch, chew the cud, ruminate; *namalu*, *nemaru* chewing the cud. *Tu. nauntuni*, *naumpuni* to chew; *nauntu* chewing; *mauruni* to masticate, chew; *maurāvuni* to mumble, chew softly. *Te. namalu* to chew, masticate; (*B.*) *navulu*, *naulu* to chew; *nemaru*, (*B.*) *nevuru* rumination, chewing the cud, cud; *nemaru* to chew the cud. *Go. (Koya Su.) nalm-* to chew (< *Te. namalu*). *Koṇḍa namli-* (-t) to munch with noise, ruminate. DED (S, N) 2970.

3596 *Ta. namuṭu*, *namiṭu* lower lip. *Ma. ammiṭṭam* id. *Ka. avuḍu*, *avuṇḍu* id., jaw. *Te. avuḍu*, *auḍu* under lip. *Pa. navṭon* chin; (*S.*) *navurka* lip. *Go. (Ma.) laonda* chin (*Voc.* 3081). *Kur. lauṭō* lips, chin. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) narmathā*-chin. DED(S) 2971.

3597 *Ta. namai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*; *pp-*, *tt-*), *nam-uṭṭu* (*namuṭṭi-*) to itch; *namai*, *namaippu*, *namaiccal* itching, itch, irritation; *namaṭṭu* cori itch, scabies. *Ka. naye* itching, the itch; *nase* itching. *Tu. navuṭṭa* itching, irritation in the throat; *nauluni* to itch, be irritated. *Te. nava*, *nasa*, *nasimiri* itching. *Koḷ. (Kin.) nasam-*, (*Pat.*, p. 135) *nesam* *tiṅeng* to itch. DED 2972.

3598 *Ta. namai* (*pp-*, *tt-*) to vex, trouble; *navai* (*pp-*, *tt-*) to kill; *n.* blemish, defect, fault, evil, disgrace, meanness, punishment. *Ka. name*, *nave* to become insignificant in bulk or importance, fall away in flesh, become lean or thin, wear away, become less, become poor; *navasiga* man who harasses, troubles, or torments. *Tu. nameyuni* to wear away, become poor; *nappu* injury, degradation. *Te. navayyu*, (*B.*) *naviyu* to languish, sink, perish, fall away in flesh; *navāta* languishing, grief, (*B.*) illness, decline. ? *Malt. name* to reproach. Cf. 3648 *Ta. nāmpu*. DED(S) 2973.

3599 *Ta. namai*, *vellai-namai* (also *Lush.*), *vellai-nakai* button-tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*; *ṇemai* a kind of tree (= *namai* *A. l.*, acc. to P. L. Samy, *Proc. Second International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies*, 2.46). *Ma. (Lush.) vellai-nāva* *A. latifolia*. *Pa. nammi* (stem *nam(m)-*) id. *Kur. (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) nauka* dhaura tree, *A. l.* Cf. 5510 *Ta. vellai-namai*. DED(S) 2974.

3600 *Ta. nampu* (*nampi-*) to long for, desire intensely, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, have faith in, hope, expect, accept; *n.* desire, hope; *nampikkai* hope, trust, faith, vow; *nampal* desire, trusting, believing; *nampakam* confidence, trust; *navvu* (*navvi-*) to trust unreservedly, expect eagerly. *Ma. nampuka* to confide, desire; *verbal n. nampikka*. *Ko. namb-* (*namby-*) to believe, trust; *nambyk* belief, trust. *To. nob-* (*noby-*) to believe, trust; *nobky* belief, promise; *noby* promise (in songs). *Ka. nambu*, (*K.*) *nemmu* to confide, trust, believe; *nambike*, *nambige*, *nembuge* confidence. *Koḍ. namb-* (*nambi-*) to trust; (*Shanmugam*) *nambike* belief. *Tu. nambuni*, *nammuni* to believe, trust, rely on; *nambigē* fidelity. *Te. nammuni* to believe, trust; *nammakamu*, *nammika*, *nammiga* trust, faith, belief, confidence, reliance. *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *nami* (-t) to believe. *Kui* (*K.*) *nam-* id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *nāmali* id.; (*S.*) *nāmminal*, (*Su.*) *nam-* (-it) id., trust. Cf. 3576 *Ta. naccu* and 3602 *Ta. naya*. DED(S) 2975.

3601 *Ta. nampūtīri*, *nampūri* a class of brahmins in Malabar. *Ma. nampūtīri*, *nampūri* a high class of brahmins. *Ka. nambūri* a class of Smārta Brāhmaṇas in the Malayāla country. *Tu. nambūri* a brahman of Malabar. DED 2976.

3602 *Ta. naya* (*pp-*, *nt-*) to desire greatly, long for, appreciate, respect, esteem, please, beseech, implore, love, woo, show affection for, be glad, rejoice, be sweet, pleasing,



agreeable, be cheap; **nayappi** (-pp-, -tt-) to induce to love or desire, persuade, win one's compliance; **nayappu** affection, love, desire, delight, pleasure, cheapness; **nayam**, **nayan** grace, favour, desire, happiness, joy, gladness, goodness, civility, courtesy, love, affection, tenderness, piety, devotion, cheapness, fineness; **nayavar** lovers, friends; **nē** love, compassion, mercy, grace; **nēcam** love, affection, piety, desire as for learning, suitability; **nēcan** friend, ally, votary, devotee; **fem. nēci**; **nēci** (-pp-, -tt-) to love; **nēyam** love, affection, piety, devotion, good, benefit; **nimmatti** tranquillity (< *Te.*). **Ma. naya** gentleness; cheapness; **nēsan** friend. **Ka. naya** softness, smoothness, fineness, mildness, gentleness, pleasantness, cheapness. **Koḍ.** (Shanmugam) **naya**<sup>1</sup> gentle, smooth. **Tu. naya** gentleness, meekness, kindness, fineness, polish, softness, delicacy, cheapness; fine, soft, smooth, glossy, gentle, meek, kind, cheap; **naiya** soft; **nasē** soft, gentle; softness; **neyimē** fine; **neyi-muli** soft grass; **neyi-panti** a smooth kind of grass, soft straw; **neyyoli** a tender palm-leaf. **Te. naya** beauty; **nayamu** softness, smoothness, cheapness, (K.) liking, excellence; **necelli** friend; **nemmadi** tranquillity; tranquil; **nemmi** love, affection, attachment, happiness, delight, peace of mind; **nemmika** love, affection; **neyyami**, **neyyamu** friendship, love, affection, tenderness; **neyyamādu** to be kind or loving; **neyyapu-rēdu** epithet of Cupid; **neyyari**, **neyyādu** friend; **fem. neyyurālu**; **nēyamu** friendship, justice; **nēstamu** friendship, love. **Go.** (Ma.) **neyp-** to make smooth (*Voc.* 2032); (M.) **nēm** smooth (*Voc.* 2052). ? **Kur. nē'enā** (nēcas) to ask for, beg, pray (Pfeiffer). Cf. 3576 *Ta. naccu* and 3600 *Ta. nampu*. DED (S, N) 2977.

3603 *Ma. naya* a bait for alligators. *Tu. naya* id. DED 2978.

3604 *Ta. narantai*, *nattai*, *nantai* parasitic leafless plant, *Cassytha filiformis*. *Ma. naranta* a creeper used medicinally against asthma and obstruction. DED (S) 2979.

3605 *Ta. aral* (aralv-, arapt-), *aru* (aruly-, arupt-) to be terrified; *araṭṭu* (araṭṭi-), *aruṭṭu* (aruṭṭi-) to terrify, frighten; *n.* fear; *araṭṭi* fear; *aruṭṭi* quaking, trembling, agitation; *araṭci*, *aruṭci* confusion of mind, bewilderment; *aruku* (aruki-), *arukku* (arukki-) to be afraid. *Ma. arajuka* to shrink; *araṭṭuka* to frighten, alarm. *Ko. arki* fear because discovery of one's misdeeds is expected, feeling of anxiety about getting a living, sorrow because of bereavement. *Ka. aral*, *arala*, *aru*, *arulu*, *arlu*, *aralu* bewilderment, terror, fear; *are*, *aremare*, *aremarike* hesitation, doubt. *Tu. naraṅguni* to waver, hesitate, be reluctant; *naraguri* a sheepish man, coward; *nareṅguni* to hesitate; *nareṅgele* a dull, tardy, slow, hesitating man. *Te. aragali* hesitation, doubt; *aramara*, *aramarika* id., consciousness of being a stranger; *aravāyi* diffidence, hesitation. *Kol. ari* fear; *ars-* (arast-) to fear; *arp-* (arapt-),

*arsip-* (arsipt-), (Kin.) *arlip-* to terrify. *Nk. ari* fear; *ars-* to fear; *artip-* to terrify. *Nk. (Ch.) ari* fear; *arus-* (ars-) to fear; *arup-* (arp-) to frighten. *Pa. nar* fear; *narc-* to fear; *narpip-* (narpit-) to frighten. *Ga. (Oil.) nar* fear; *nars-* to fear; *narupp-* (narupt-) to terrify; (S.) *nar* fear; *narc-* to fear. *Malt. arkare* to be terrified; *arkatre* to terrify. *Br. narring* to flee, run away. DED (S) 2980.

3606 *Ta. nari* jackal; tiger (cant); (-pp-, -tt-) to be foxy; *narippu* fox-like nature; *nariyan* crafty person; *nakkān* fox (< *Te.*). *Ma. nari* jackal, *Canis aureus* (generally *kurū-nari*); tiger, esp. female tiger. *Ko. nary* jackal. *To. nary* id. *Ka. nari* jackal, fox; *nakke* jackal; wild (when prefixed to names of plants). *Koḍ. nari* tiger. *Tu. nari* jackal, fox. *Te. nakka*, *nariyādu* jackal. *Kol. (Br.) nakka* fox. *Go. (Ma.) narkal* (pl. *narkasku*), (Ko.) *nakka* jackal (*Voc.* 1930); (L.) *darkā* fox (*Voc.* 1842). *Koṇḍa* naka jackal, fox. *Kuwi* (Su. P. F. S.) *nakka*, (Isr.) *naka* jackal. DED (S) 2981.

3607 *Ta. nariccal* a kind of bat. *Ma. naricci*, *naricci* = bat. DED 2982.

3608 *Ta. naruṅku* (naruṅki-) to be deficient in growth, decay, grow lean as a child, fail as a business or harvest; *naruṅkal* stunted growth; *naraṅku* (naraṅki-) to be stunted in growth. *Ka. naraṅu* to become deficient or stunted in growth; *n.* state of being stunted in growth. *Tu. naggu* stunted, not fully developed; *naraḍu* stuntedness; stunted; *ṇakkaṭṭu*, *ṇagapaṭṭu* lean, thin, stunted, faded; *napḍu* shrunken, shrivelled. *Kur. narma'anā* to soften down, render less acute or vehement, render thinner, reduce in point of stoutness; *narmānā* to decrease, diminish; abate; (Hahn) *narma'anā* to become less, give way, waste. DED (S) 2983.

3609 *Ta. narai* grey hairs, whiteness, a white bull, etc.; (-pp-, -tt-) to become grey-haired, grow grey, fade as crops. *Ma. nara* greyness, hoary age; *narekka* to grow grey, be whitish; *narappikka* to bring on old age; (Tiyya) *nera* greyness; *nerakkuvu* to become grey. *Ko. nar* grey hairs. *To. nar* grey. *Ka. nare* greyness of the hair, grey hair, hoary age; *vb. (naret-, narat-)* to become grey (hair); *narati* woman whose hair has become grey; *nera* greyness of the hair; *vb. to become grey. Koḍ. nere* grey. *Tu. narē* greyness, hoariness; grey, hoary; *naraye* grey-haired man, white-spotted ox; grey, white-spotted; *nareti* white-spotted cow; *narevuni* (hair) becomes grey. *Te. nara* greyness of the hair, grey hair; *narayu*, *nariyu* to grow grey (of the hair); *narapu* greyness of the hair; (VPK) *neriyu* to become grey. DED (S, N) 2984.

3610 *Ta. nal* (nar-) good; *nalla* good, fine, excellent, abundant, copious, intense, severe; *nallatu* that which is good; *nallavar* the good, the holy, friends, the learned, women; *nallavai* good things or deeds; *nallār* the good, the great, the learned, women; *nallā* woman of

noble character; *nallōr* the good, women; *nala* (-pp-, -nt-) to result in good, take a favourable turn; *nalappu* goodness, benefit, success, efficacy; *nalam* goodness, virtue, beauty, fairness, profit, advantage, reputation, fame, prosperity, welfare, delight, pleasure; *nallavar* good, virtuous persons; *nalavu* goodness; *nalku* (nalki-) to rejoice; show favour, bestow, grant, give; *narku* good; *adv. well*; *napu*, *narram* goodness; *narru* that which is good; *nanpu* that which is good, abundance, beauty, health, stability, happiness; *adv. well*; *nappu* goodness, excellence; *adv. well*; *nanmai* goodness, excellence, benefit, help, utility, virtue, abundance, superiority, beauty; *nanri* goodness, help, benefit, virtue; *napru* that which is good, goodness, excellence, greatness, virtue, benefit, prosperity; *nannar* goodness, that which is good. *Ma. nal* good, fine; *nalām*, *nallam* goodness, beauty; *nalkuka* to bestow, grant; *nalpu*, *nalma* goodness; *nalla* good, right, fine, handsome, real, true; *nallatu* that which is good; *nallan*, *nallavan* a good, happy man; *nallār* fine ladies; *nanni* goodness; *nannu* good, advisable; *nanma* goodness, prosperity. *Ko. nalva-y* one whose mouth (va-y) smells good, who enjoys food and prosperity; *na* pal teeth that grow straight and regular. *To. naṣ*, *naṣṭ* beauty; *naṣo-n* *n.pr.* man. *Ka. nal* goodness, fairness, fineness; *nalme* goodness, welfare, prosperity; *nalla* a good, etc., man; goodness, excellence, beauty; *nala*, *nalavu*, *nalivu*, *naluvu*, *nalvu* pleasure, delight; *nali* to be delighted, rejoice, be pleased with, be fond of; *n. pleasure*; *nanni* truth, love, affection (= *Ta. nanri*, Kitt.). *Koḍ. nallē* good. *Tu. naly*, *nala* good, cheap; *nalme* goodness, friendship. *Te. naluvu* beauty, ability; beautiful. *Go. (M) nelā* good (*Voc.* 2035). / Cf. Skt. *Nala-n.pr.* of a man. DED 2986, 2989, and from DED (S) 2988.

3611 *Ta. nalaṅku* (nalaṅki-) to grow faint, wilt, suffer, pine, lose stiffness, become crumpled, bend as a bow; *nalakku* (nalakki-) to crumple as cloth or paper, soil slightly, sully, tarnish; *nali* (-v-, -nt-) to waste, pine away, suffer, be in distress, yield before a foe, fail, slide, fall down; afflict, distress; (-pp-, -tt-) to afflict, cause distress; *n.* suffering, pain, thinness, leanness; *nalivu* trouble, distress, affliction, ruin, destruction; *naluṅku* (naluṅki-) to become lean, be distressed; *nalkūr* (-v-, -nt-) to suffer, be wearied. *Ka. nalagu*, *nalugu* to become rumpled or ruffled (as cloth or paper), become rumpled or flabby by the heat of the sun, etc., droop as vegetables, etc., grow weakened, faint or feeble from sickness, trouble, grief; *nalagisu*, *nalugisu* to rumple, etc.; *nalavu*, *naluvu* weakness. *Tu. nalaguni* to fade, wither, be reduced by sickness. *Te. nalāgu*, *nalōgu*, *naliyu* to be crushed, bruised, broken or reduced to powder, be crumpled or rumpled, (K. also) fade, wither, diminish (as brightness); *nalāguḍu*, *nalōguḍu* state of being crushed, bruised or troubled; *nalācu* to crush, bruise, rub; *nalākuva*, *nalukuva* illness, indisposition; *nalata* disease; *nali* illness,

indisposition; dust, powder; *nalikamu* smallness, littleness, thinness; *naliguli* greatly crushed or broken; *nal(u)cu*, *nal(u)pu* to crush, rub; (K.) *nalapu* to crumple (flowers, etc.), harass. *Ga. (S.) nalpap-* to squeeze. *Koṇḍa nalgi-* (-t-) to be squeezed in handling; *nalp-* to squeeze, crush; *nalgis-* to cause to squeeze. *Kuwi* (Su.) *nalgu* rubbing, massage. *Kur. nalābnā* to clean by rubbing a little water or a moist cloth on; *nalbrnā* to rub oneself with oil; ? *nīl'bnā* to crease, crumple, crush by rubbing between both hands, rub roughly. DED (S, N) 2987.

3612 *Ko. naly-* (nalc-) to play; *naylk* play. *To. na-ṣ-* (na-ṣy-) to play (a game); *ne-ṣk* play. *Ka. (Nanj. Hav.) nali* to dance; (PBh.) *naliyutt(e)* dancing with delight. *Koḍ. nali* (naliv-, nalij-) to play (in songs). *Tu. nalipuni* to dance, leap; *nalikē* dancing, jumping. *Kur. nalnā* to dance, skip or jump about, bound up (as running water amidst boulders); *caus. nalta'anā*, *nalda'anā*, *nal'dnā*. *Malt. lalē* (laḍa) to dance; *lalde* to make to dance, lead about. DED (S, N) 2988.

3613 *Ta. nallam* charcoal; blackness, darkness. *Te. nalupu* black, blackness; *nalla* id., charcoal; *nallana* blackness; *nallani* black. *Ga. (S.) nalam* black, dirty (< *Te.*); (Oil. S.) *narkam*, (S.) *narkā*, *narkām* night; (S.) *nisa* *narkam* midnight. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. M.) narkā*, (A. Y. Ch. D. G. Ko.) *narka*, (Ma.) *naḥka* night (*Voc.* 1932). (An old Dr. internal sandhi in *Ga. Go.*: \**nalk-* > \**naṛk-*). Cf. 235 *Ta. al*. DED (S) 2985, 2990.

3614 *Ta. navarai* a kind of paddy; *nakarai* a kind of rice. *Ma. navira*, *naviri*, *nakara* a rice that ripens within two or three months; *navara* id.; *Paspalum frumentaceum* (?). *Tu. navara* a kind of grain; *navare* a kind of rice. *Te. nivari*, *nivvari* *Oryza*. / ? Cf. Skt. *nivāra* wild rice; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7571. DED (S) 2991.

3615 *Ta. navir* man's hair; *naviram* man's tuft of hair, crown of head, head. *Ka. navir(u)* hair. DED 2992.

3616 *Ta. navil* (navilv-, navir-) to say, tell, learn, utter, sound loudly, sing, perform (as a dance); *navirru* (navirri-) to say, utter, declare with authority; *nuval* (nuvalv-, nuvapp-) to say, declare, utter; *n.* word, saying; *nuvarci* saying, utterance. ? *To. nōw* voice; song. DED 2993.

3617 *Ta. navu* (-v-, -nt-) to become soft, be saddened by boiling, rot, decay (as clothes, books, wood), be weary (as the limbs by labour). *Ko. nav-* (navd-) (cloth) becomes damp and chilly; (navt-) to make (cloth) to become damp and chilly. Cf. 3594 *Ta. nama*. DED (S) 2994.

3618 *Ka. navuru*, *navaru*, *naviru* that is tender, soft, fine, thin, as grass, hair, cloth, paper and other articles. *Te. navuru*, *navuru* soft, delicate. DED (S) 2995.

3619 *Ta. navvi* female deer, young of a deer, youth, beauty; *navvi* deer; (*PPTI*) *nāvi* = kind of deer. *Te. navālā* woman. ? Cf. 3634 *Ta. nāku*. DEDS 560.

3620 *Ta. narukku* (*narukki*-) to evade, slip away; *narunaru* (-pp-, -tt-) to speak evasively, shuffle; *naruppu* (*naruppi*-) to shrink from, shirk; *naruvu* (*naruvi*-) to steal or skulk away, evade, shift, shuffle; *naruvāl* evading, skulking; *naruvi* one who gives indirect answers, slippery person. *Te. nakku* to hide or conceal oneself, crouch, lie in wait. ? *Kol. naḍi* (*naḍit*-) to hide (*intr.*), (tiger) crouches; (SR.) *naḍas*, *nars* (= *nars*-) to hide. *Go. (Ko.) ark* to lurk, crouch, bend down (*Voc.* 86). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *nand* (-it-) to go underneath, hide. DED(S) 2996.

3621 *Ta. naḷ* night. *Kol. a-le* id.; *a-lini* in the morning; *a-lintanaḷ* from morning. *Nk. aḷe* night; *āḷeni* early in the morning. *Nk. (Ch.) ālen* night; *arda ālen* midnight (*arda* < *IA*). *Pa. nendu naḷ* midnight; ? *āṇḍ*- evening to come on; *āṇḍek* evening; in the evening; *āṇḍip*- (*āṇḍipit*-) to make to become evening (i.e. stay until evening). *Konda* (BB and K. Sova dial.) *nāra* night; (K. Sova dial.) *sir narge* just early in the morning (for *sir*, see 2553 and 2779; communicated by K.). *Pe. nāna* night; *nānange*, *nāṇihq* early in the morning. *Manḍ. nāṇa* darkness, night; *nāṇihq* early in the morning. *Kui nāḍangi* night; *nāḍisi* morning; *ḍāangi*, (K.) *ḍāṇa* night; *ḍāisi* early morning. *Kuwi* (Su.) *la'āṇa*, (P.) *la'a*, (F.) *la'āṇa*, (S.) *lāṇaṅa*, (D.) *lā'āṇa*, (Isr.) *lā'a* night; (Su.) *lā'isi'e*, (P.) *la'asi* early morning; (F.) *la'i*, (S.) *lai*, (Isr.) *la'i* morning. *Br. nan* night. DED(S, N) 2997, and from DED(S) 199.

3621A *Tu. naḷlu*, *naḷlu* a kind of flea which infests poultry, cats, etc. *Te. naḷli* bedbug. *Ga. (P.) nandke*, (S. S.<sup>3</sup>) *nanke* bug. *Go. (Tr. D. Mu.) nar*, (Ma.) *nar(i)*, (W. Ph.) *nar* id. (*Voc.* 1941); (LuS.) *narē* id. *Konda* (K.) *nalū* (*pl. naluku*), (N. and W. dial.) *narū* (*pl. naruku*), (BB) *nar* id. *Pe. narka*, *narka* id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *nakṭa*, (F.) *nukta* (i.e. *nakṭa*), (S.) *naṭka*, (D.) *naṭ'a* id. (*nakṭa* metathesized from *naṭka*, originally a plural form). *Kur. nargā* id. *Malt. narge* id. DED(S) 2998.

3622 *Ta. naḷ* dense; *naḷam* width, breadth, extent; *naḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to be close together, crowded, be vast in extent; *n.* closeness, density, vastness, width, multitude; *naḷippu* overcrowdedness. *Ka. (K.<sup>2</sup>) nāḷi* thickening of the skin, callosity. *Konda naḍo* fat, stout, bulky; many; a flock. DEN 48.

3623 *Ta. nara-nar-ēnal*, *narū-nar-ēnal* onom. expr. of grinding the teeth; *neruneru* (-pp-, -tt-) to gnash one's teeth, snap (as a stick in breaking), sound (as the biting of a hard, brittle, or crispy substance); *neru-ner-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying (a) crashing sound, (b) snapping or breaking sound; *nerukk-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying snapping sound; *nera-ner-ēnal* onom. expr. of grinding or gnashing

the teeth; *nerumu* (*nerumi*-) to gnash. *Ko. narkn* with noise of crunching up bones; *nark nark in* (-id-) (gristle) makes noise when chewed. *Ka. nara*, *naranaṇane*, *narak* imit. sound of the noise of the cracking of the fingers and other joints or of the breaking of wood. *Tu. naruguru*, *narunuru* a crack, crash; sound produced while eating anything crisp. DED 2999.

3624 *Ka. naraṇalu*, *naruvāl*, *narvāl* the tree *Premna spinosa* or *longifolia*. *Tu. naruvolu* a kind of aromatic tree, the leaves of which are used for curry or medicine, *Saccharum munja* [sic]. DED 3000.

3625 *Ta. narukku* (*narukki*-) to cut off, mince, chop, smash; *n.* a piece cut off. *Ma. narukkuka* to cut off, clip, cut in pieces as paper; *narukku* a bit of palm-leaf. *Te. naraku*, *naruku*, (K. also) *narku* to cut, hew, fell, sever, chop; *n.* a cut, wound; *narakuḍu*, *narukuḍu* cutting, a cut. *Go. (Tr.) narkānā* to cut (but not of meat nor of crops, but generally of wood); (L.) *narkānā*, (M.) *narḱānā* to cut; (Ch.) *nark*- to cut (wood); (W. Ph.) *narkānā* to chop; (Ch. Mu.) *narḱ*- to cut with axe; (Ma.) *narḱ*- to cut (firewood); (S.) *nark*- to cut (fuel) (*Voc.* 1931). *Konda naRk*- to chop, cut. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *naḡ*- (-it-) to lop off branches. *Malt. narke* to claw, scratch. Cf. 315 *Ta. aru*. DED(S) 3001.

3626 *Ta. narumu* (*narumi*-) to crush between the teeth. *Ka. naruju*, *noraju*, *nuraju* gravel, grit. *Te. naruju* a small quantity; *narumāḍu* to powder; *narumu* id.; *n.* powder. DED(S) 3002.

3627 *Ta. naruvili*, *narūli* sebesten plum, *Cordia myxa*. *Ma. naruvāri* id. *Te. nakkerā* id. Cf. 5408 *Ta. viracu*. DED(S) 3003.

3628 *Tu. nana*, *nanalā* yet, still, once more, farther on; (B-K.) *nana*, *nāna* next, further on; *nanala*, *nānalā* yet, still. *Kur. nannā* other; *nantārā* elsewhere, in another direction. *Malt. nan* other; *nane* another; *nandu* again. DED 3004.

3629 *Ta. naṇavu*, *naṇā* wakefulness (opposite to *kaṇavu*), certainty, truth, reality, daylight. *Ka. nanasu*, *nanasu*, *nenasu* truth; truly, certainly. DED 3005.

3630 *Ta. nanai* (-v-, -nt-) to become wet, be moistened, soaked; (-pp-, -tt-) to wet, moisten, soak; *nanaivu* wet, moisture, humidity; *naṇcey* wet lands, wet cultivation (for -cey, cf. 1958 *Ta. ceṅ*); *nāntu* (*nānti*-) to become wet; *nāntal* cloudiness, cloudy weather, dampness; ? *nacai* dampness, moisture; *nacaivu* moisture of the earth; *nacunacu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be damp as a floor, be continually drizzling; *nacu-nac-ēnal* expr. signifying dampness, drizzling; *naya* (-pp-, -tt-) to become damp. *Ma. nana* moisture, irrigation; *nanayuka* to become wet, be moist, be soaked; *nanacal*, *nanappu*, *nanavu* wetness; *nanekka* to wet, soak, irrigate; *nāntuka* to become wet. *Ko. nanv* (-nand-) to become wet so as to be softened;

*nant*- (*nanty*-) to wet thoroughly so as to soften; *na-n*- (*na-nḍ*-) to become wet in rain; *na-nc*- (*na-nc*-) to make to be wetted; *na-t*- (*na-ty*-) to make to become wet in rain. *To. no-l*- (*no-ḍ*-) to get wet in rain, (roof) leaks; *no-t*- (*no-ty*-) to make to get wet in rain. *Ka. nane*, *nene* to become wet, moist or soaked; *nanasu*, *nenasu* to make wet, moisten; *nanēha* becoming wet, wetness, dampness; *nān* (*nānd*-) to get wet, moist, damp, soaked; *nādu* to moisten, wet, soak, steep, cool; *nāndu* to make damp, cool, etc.; liquefy, dissolve, melt; *nāru* to moisten, wet; (Hav.) *nānu* to lose crispness; *nāṇaṭe* a cake that has lost its crispness. *Koḍ. nele*- (*nelev*-, *neland*-) (person) gets wet; *nelat*- (*nelati*-) to wet (thing or person); *nēla*- (*nelap*-, *nelat*-) to wash (clothes); (Shanmugam) *nelap* washing (clothes); *nēna* to wet; *nenap* wetting. *Tu. naṇē* wet, moist; *nanepini*, *nanepuni*, *nane-yuni*, *nanevuni* to be moist, wet, damp; *naneri* wet rice; ? *nasē* moist, damp, humid; moistness. *Te. nānu* to soak, be steeped; *nān(u)cu* to soak, steep; *nānuḍu* moist, wet, soaked, steeped; *nān(u)pu* soaking; *vḥ* to bleach; *nanja* wet land, land cultivated by artificial irrigation (cf. *Ta. naṇ-cey*). *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) nān-ēr*- to be soaked. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. M.) nāndānā*, (S. Ko.) *nānd*-, (Y.) *nān*- to be or get wet; *caus. (Tr. W. Ph.) nāntānā*, (Tr.) *nāntānā*, (SR.) *nāhānā* to wet, soak; (Y. G. Mu. MaS. S.) *nāh*-, (Ma.) *nāḥ*-, (Ko.) *nā(h)*- to make wet (*Voc.* 1960). *Kui nenja* (*nenji*-) to water plants, etc.; *n.* watering. ? *Malt. nānye* cold season. DED(S, N) 3006.

3631 *Ta. nanai* (-v-, -nt-) to bud, to appear; *n.* flower-bud. *Ko. nan* a bud, a wick. *To. nan* leaf-shoot. *Ka. nane* flower-bud, unblown flower, opening bud; *vḥ* flower-buds to come forth, to bud. *Te. nana* flower, bud, sprout; *nanayu* to blossom; *nanucu* id., sprout; (K.) *nan(u)pu* to cause to blossom. DED 3007.

3632 *Ta. nanni* that which is small, short. *Te. nanna* short. DED 3008.

3633 *Ta. nā*, *nāḱku*, *nāvu* tongue; *nāvu* (*nāvi*-) to thrust out the tongue and move it sideways, mock by thrusting out the tongue. *Ma. nā*, *nāḱku*, *nāvu* tongue. *Ko. na-lg* id.; *na-v* tongue, esp. of a slaughtered cow or buffalo. *To. no-f* tongue, eddy; *no-taṭ* roof of mouth (*taṭ* pot). *Ka. nālage*, *nālige* tongue; (Hal.; Kumt., U.P.U.) *nālige* id. *Koḍ. na-vu* id. *Tu. nālāyi* id. *Te. nālīka*, *nāluka*, *nālka* id.; (Merolu) *nālka* id. *Kol. na-lka* id. *Nk. nālka* id. *Pa. nevāḍ* id. *Ga. (Oll.) nāṅ*, (S.) *nāngu* id. *Konda nālīka* id. DED(S, N) 3009.

3634 *Ta. nāku* youthfulness, tenderness, juvenility, femininity, female of erumai, marai, and pergam, female snail, sea-snail, conch, sapling, female calf, heifer, female fish. *Ma. nāku* *n.pr.* of women; *nāku* heifer. *Ko. na-g* female buffalo calf between two and three years old. *To. no-x* id. *Tu. nāku* female calf. *Te. ela-nāga* damsel (cf. 513 *Ta. ila*); ? *nāti*,

*nātuka* woman. *Pa. nēva* female pig. ? Cf. 3619 *Ta. navvi*. DED(S, N) 3010.

3635 *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) nāgu* earring. *Konda nāgu* id. (of women). *Kuwi* (F.) *nāgu* earring, brass wire (worn by females only). DEDS 561.

3636 *Pe. nāguṇi* river. *Manḍ. nāguṇi* id. *Kuwi* (P.) *nāguṇi* id. DEDS 562.

3637 *Ta. nāṭu* (*nāṭi*-) to seek, inquire after, pursue, examine, investigate, desire earnestly, know, understand, resemble, measure, reach, approach, think, consider, scent as dogs, be measured; *nāṭam* eye, sight, examination, investigation, astrology, beauty, desire, intention, pursuit, aim, quest, suspicion, movement. *Ma. nātuka* to follow with the eyes, covet, seek; *nāṭam* investigation, desire. *Tu. nāḍuni* to search, seek; *nāḍavuni* to cause to search. *Go. (Ph. W.) nāṭ*- to see, look at; (W.) *nāḍ*- to gaze (*Voc.* 1971). Cf. 3766 *Ta. nēṭu*, 3794 *Ta. nōṭṭam*, and 3642 *Pa. nāḍ*-. DED(S) 3011.

3638 *Ta. nāṭu* (*obl. and adj. nāṭu*-) country, district, province, locality, situation, earth, land, world, kingdom, state, rural tracts (opposite to *nakaram*), open place, side, agricultural tract; *nāṭan* inhabitant, countryman, ruler, lord of a country; *nāṭi* woman of a country, queen of a country; *nāṭavar* countrymen, people of the country; *nāṭam* chiefship of a district; *nāṭṭar* people of a country; *nāṭṭan* inhabitant of a country. *Ma. nāṭu* cultivated land (opposite to *kāṭu*), the country (opposite to town), kingdom, province, smaller district; *nāṭṭar* the people. *Ko. na-ṭ* (*obl. na-ṭ*-) country, settled area (opposite to jungle), place where dead go. *To. no-ṭ* (*obl. no-ṭ*-) sacred place, dairy complex which is a god. *Ka. nāḍu* (cultivated, planted) country (in opposition to *kāḍu*), province, district, country (in opposition to the town); *nāḍāḍi* countryman, rustic, an ordinary common person; *nāḍiga* village superintendent in the service of a *smārta* guru. *Koḍ. na-ḍi* district. *Tu. nāḍu*, *nāḍu* district, village; *nāḍige* one of the cultivating classes in northern part of Canara. *Te. nāḍu*, *nāḍika*, (inscr.) *nāḍu* a country. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. Mu. A. etc.) nār* (*obl. nāṭ*-, *pl. nāḱh*), (Ma.) *nāṭ* (*obl. nāṭ*-, *pl. nāḱhu*) village (*Voc.* 1964); (LuS.) *nagoo* id. *Konda nāṇu* (*obl. nāṭ*-, *pl. nāRku*) id.; *nāṭan* villager. *Pe. nāz/nās* (*obl. nāṭ*-, *pl. nāsku*) village; *nāṭakan* villager. *Manḍ. nāy* (*obl. nāṭ*-) village. *Kui nāṭu* (*pl. nāska*) village, town, hamlet; *nāṭo* village as contrasted with the fields or forest, home; *nāṭoki* towards home, to the village; *nḍo* at, in, at the place of, in the country of. *Kuwi* (F.) *naiyū* (*pl. nāska*), (S.) *nāyu*, (Su. Isr.) *nāyu* (*pl. nāska*) village. / Cf. *Mar. nāṭ* a place. DED(S) 3012.

3639 *Ta. nāṇ*, *nāṇmai* sense of shame, bashfulness, modesty; *nāṇam* shyness, coyness (as a feminine quality), bashfulness in certain relationships (as the mother-in-law towards her son-in-law, as a man in a gather-

ing of women), embarrassment, delicate regard, esteem, respect, shame, sensitive dread of evil, shrinking as a sensitive plant to the touch, shying as a startled animal; **nāpu** (**nāpi**-) to be shy, feel bashful, embarrassed, be abashed, shrink back, feel repugnance or dislike; **nāpal** feeling bashful, modest; **nāpi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be shy, bashful; *n.* bashful person. **Ma. nānam** shame, feeling of honour, modesty, bashfulness, disgrace; **nānikka** to be ashamed, bashful; **nānipipikka** to make ashamed; **nāpuka** to be ashamed. **Ko. na-ṇḍ-** (**na-ṇḍy-**) to feel modesty before elder person; **kaṇa-ṇḍi** (**kaṇa-ṇḍy-**) to be modest, abashed, feel self-effacing (**kaṇ eby** + **na-ṇḍ-**); **kaṇa-ṇm** (< **kaṇ** + **na-ṇm**; *obl. kaṇa-ṇt-*) sense of shame; **na-ckm** (*obl. na-ckt-*) shame. **To. no-ṇ-** (**no-ṇy-**) to be ashamed, be shy; **no-ṇ**, **no-ṣky** shame. **Ka. nāp** bashfulness, sense of shame, embarrassment, shame, modesty; inherent excellence, grace; that is a cause of shame, an organ of generation; **nāpū**, **nāñū**, **nācu** to become abashed, ashamed or embarrassed; **caus. nāncisu**, etc.; **nāñike**, **nācike**, **nācige** bashfulness, sense of shame, shame, modesty, decorum, inherent excellence, grace. **Koḍ. ṇa-ṇa** shame. **Tu. nāpu**, **nāpa** nakedness, nudity, the buttocks; **nācuni** to blush, be ashamed; **nācikē**, **nācigē** shame, modesty, blushing. **Te. nāna** shame, modesty. **DED(S)** 3014.

3640 *Pe.* nāni fire. *Kui* nāni, nāri id. *Kuwi* (Su.) na'ni, (P. Mah.) nāni id.; (Isr.) na'ni hot coal. DEDS 563.

3641 *Ta. nāṇuvam* common myna, *Gracula tristis*. *Ma. nāṇuvam* id. DED 3015.

3642 *Pa.* nāḍ- (eyes) to open (of young animals, which when born are unable to see). *Go.* (G.) nāhk-, (Ma.) nā'k- to open eyes (*Voc.* 1974). *Kur.* andra'anā to open one's eyes wide, stare. *Malt.* ande to find, see. Cf. 3637 *Ta.* natu. DED(S) 3016.

3643 *Kur.* *nārnā* (nandyas), *lādnā* (landyas) to rescue, free, redeem; (Hahn) *nādnā*, *lādnā* to set free, rescue, deliver. *Malt.* *nāde*, *lānde* to help out of danger. DEDS 564.

3644 *Ta. nattanār, nātti, nāttūn* husband's sister. *Ma. nāttūn* id., brother's wife. *Ko. na-tu-py* sister-in-law, female cross-cousin (woman speaking in all cases). *Ka. nādani, nādini, nāduni* husband's sister, brother's wife; (Spencer) husband's younger sister, wife's sister, younger brother's wife. *Pa. andil, tandil* elder brother's wife. *Kondaṅṅā nānra* wife's younger sister. *Manḍ. nanjar* id. *Kui nānja* younger sister-in-law. *Kuwi* (F.) *nanjo* sister-in-law; (Isr.) *nānjo* wife's younger sister. *Kur. nāṣo* elder brother's wife. /Cf. Skt. *nanāndr-, nandini-, nandā-* husband's sister; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6946. DED(S) 3017.

3645 *Kur.* nād devil, evil spirit; idol;  
nādas devil-worshipper; rascal, rogue, knave;

nād-xall any field where an idol has been set up. *Malt.* nāde a stone set up in the name of a deity; nādo relating to nāde, or a deity; nādo-maku the intestines of a slaughtered animal, such as the liver, heart, etc., which are supposed to belong to the gods. DED 3018.

3646 *Kui nāpa* tuber, edible bulb. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *nāpa* forest food; edible tuber.

3647 *Ta. nām* (*obl. nam(m)-*) *we*, *nānka* *we* (exclusive). *Ma. nām* (*obl. nam(m)-*) *we*, *I* and *you*. *Ka. nāvu* (*obl. nam-*) *we* (inclusive) (in Old Ka.; G. S. Gai, *Bull. Deccan College Research Institute* 1.411 f.); *we* (in mod. Ka.). *Tu. nama* *we* (inclusive). *Te. manamu* (*obl. mana-*) *id.* *Kol. ne-ṇd id. Nk. nēṇḍ, nēm id. Go. namoṭ we. Kur. nām* (*obl. nam-, nang-*) *we* (inclusive). *Malt. nām* (*obl. nam-*) *id. Br. nan* *we*, Cf. 5154 *Ta. yām*. *DED* 3019.

3648 *Ta. nāmpu* (nāmpi-) to become meagre, thin, emaciated; *n.* anything lean; **nāmpai** emaciation. *Ka. nāmbu* to be slack, devoid of energy, slothful or idle; **nāmba** an idle or slothful man. Cf. 3598 *Ta. namai*. DED 3020.

3649 *Ta. nāmpu* a small climber. *Ma. nāmpu* a sprout; *nāmpu* shoot, sprout; the scion of a family. *Te. nāmu* new sprout growing from the stumps of the great millet. DED 3021.

3650 *Ta. nāy, nāi* dog. *Ma. nāy* id. *Ko. nā-y* id. *To. no-y* id. *Ka. nāy, nāyi* id.; *nāyitana* doggishness. *Kođ. nā-y* dog. *Tu. nāyi* id. *Kol. a-te* id.; *resn a-te* wild dog (i.e. \**res na-te*, with original initial *n* preserved in this combination; see 817). *Nk. āte* dog. *Nk. (Ch.) āte* id. *Pa. netta* (pl. *nettel*) id.; *iric netta* wild dog. *Go. (Oli.) nēte, (S.) nette* dog; (P.) *kope nete* wild dog. *Go. (Tr.) nāi, (W.) nāi, (M.) nāi, (A. Ma. Ko.) ney* dog (*Voc.* 2030); (M.) *rac nāi, (Ko.) rasi ney* wild dog (*Voc.* 3010). *Konda* (BB; K., p. 181) *nukurj* dog. *Pe. nekurj, nikurj* id. *Kui nakurji* (pl. *nakuraka, nahurka*), *nahorji* (pl. *nahorka, nahka*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *neh'uri* (pl. *neska*), (S.) *nehuđi* (pl. *neska*), (Su.) *nih'uri* (pl. *neska*), (Isr.) *neh'uri* (pl. *-ka/neska*) id. The element *-kurj* in *Konda*, etc. is probably to be connected with 2149 *Ta. kurañtai*, etc., i.e. originally 'young of dog'. ? Cf. 2916 *Ta. nāñi*. / Cf. *Nahali nāy* dog. DED (S) 3022.

3651 *Ta. nār* fibre, string, cord, rope; *nāri* bow-string, fibrous covering at the bottom of a leaf-stalk, as of a coconut palm; *nāram* cord. *Ma. nār* fibres of bark, strings and ropes from fibre. *Ko. na-r* thin rope. *To. no-r* string made from bark. *Ka. nār* fibre, hemp of plants, cloth made of fibres or hemp; *nāri* bow-string, the web which surrounds the stipes of a palm-tree branch. *Koḍ. na-ri* fibre of plant. *Tu. nāry*, *nāru* fibrous bark or hemp of plants. *Te. nāra* fibrous bark of trees; *nāri* bow-string. *Kol. (SR.) nāra* rope; (Kin.) *nāra* id., hanging

rope-shelf. *Go.* (S.) *nār ēpa* anjan tree (from which rope is prepared) (*Voc.* 1965). *Konda nari vilu* bow with bowstring. DED(S) 3023.

3652 *Pe. nār-* (-t-) to scoop out (e.g. pulp of gourd for making vessel). *Manḍ. nār-* (rat, etc.) to excavate, scratch out earth. DEDS 565.

3653 *Ta. nārattai*, nāram orange; nārantam flower of bitter orange. *Ma. (Tiyya) nāram* lemon plant. *Ka. (K.<sup>2</sup>) nārīvāṇa, nāruḷi* the lime fruit (?). *Tu. nāraṅgāyi, nāreṅgi* a kind of orange. / Cf. *Skt. nāraṅga- orange*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7073 (Su. 1973, p. 139). DEN 49.

3654 *Nk. nāri* the bām fish. *Go.* (Mu.) *nār* sp. fish (H. bāmī); (Tr.) *nāri* the eel-like bām fish (*Voc.* 1963); (ASu.) *nāri* a kind of fish. DEDS 566.

3655 *Ta*. *nāl*, *nālu*, *nāṅku*, *nāṅku* four; *nāṅkam* fourth; *nāṅri* fourfold; *nāṅpatu*, *nāṅpattu* forty; *nāṅṅu* 400; *nāl-āyiram* 4,000; *nālvar* four persons; *nāṅkāli* chair; *nannāṅku* by fours; four times four. *Ma*. *nāl*, *nālu*, *nāṅku*, *nān* (before nasals) four; *nālār*, *nālvar*, *nālūvar* four persons; *nālām* fourth; *nālkkālī* quadruped; chair; *nālkkālikka* to creep on all fours; *nālpatu* forty; *nānṅṅu* 400; *nannālu* by fours; *nannāṅku* four times four. *Ko*. *na-ṅ* (n, not g) four; *na-ṅ nu-r* 400; *na-lvat*, *na-lat* forty; *na-r pa-ṅy* four *pa-ṅy* measures; *na-r pa-d* forty days; *na-n digl* four months; *na-n mayṅ* four o'clock; *na-n janm* four castes; *na-n mu-l* four directions; *na- calg* four calg measures; *na- na-l* four days; *na- nu-r* 400; *na- na-ṅ* by fours. *To*. *no-ṅ* (n, not g; *ohl*, *no-nṅn-*) four; *pa-ṅ* fourteen; *no-xwa-w* four *kwa-x* measures; *no- nu-r* 400; *nāl poṅ* forty. *Ka*. *nāl(u)*, *nāl(u)ku*, *nāku*, *na* four; *nālvar* four persons; *nālvaṭu*, *nālvaṭu* forty; *nālṅṅṅu*, *nāṅṅṅu*, *nannṅṅṅu* 400. *Kod*. *na-li* four; *na- paḍi* forty; *na- nu-rī* 400; *na-vē* four persons (in songs); *nanna-li* by fours. *Tu*. *nālu* four; *nālāne* fourth; *nālvery* four persons; *nālpa* forty; *nālṅṅṅṅu*, *nālṅṅṅṅu*, *nāṅṅṅṅu* 400; *nālkoḷu*, *nālkoḷu* four times; *nāvoḷa* four seers. *Te*. *nāluṅ*, *nāluvu* four; *nāluguṛu*, *nāluvuṛu* four persons; *nāluvadī*, *nālubadī*, *nālubbhai*, *nālabbhai* forty; *nālavaduṛu* forty persons; *nann-ṅṅṅṅu* 400. *Kol*. *na-liṅ* four things; *nālṅṅṅṅu* four men; *nālavar* four women; *na-l udul* four days; (SR.) *nālṅṅṅṅu* four persons. *Nk*. *nālṅṅṅṅ* four things; *nālṅṅṅṅ* four men; *nālāl* four women. *Nk*. (Ch.) *nālī* four (*non-masc.*); *nālṅṅṅṅ* id. (*masc.*). *Pa*. *nālu(k)* four things; *nēlvir* four men; *nēlal* four women; *adj. nel* (in certain combinations). *Ga*. (S.) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (S.<sup>3</sup>) *nālṅṅṅṅ* four (*masc.*); (S.<sup>2</sup>) *nāndal*, (S.<sup>3</sup>) *nāṅṅṅṅ* id. (*fem.*); (S.<sup>2</sup>) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (S.<sup>3</sup>) *nālṅṅṅṅ* id. (*neut.*). *Go*. (Tr.) *nālṅṅṅṅ* four; *nālṅṅṅṅ* four each; (Y.) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (S.) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (Mand.) *lālur* (Jhan) four (men); (Y. Mu. Ma. S.) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (SR.) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (W. L.) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (Pat.) *nālṅṅṅṅ*, (Mand.) *lālū* four (*non-masc.*) (*Voc*. 1972). *Konda* *nāl'er* four

(*masc.*); *nālgi* id. (*non-masc.*). *Kui* (Letchmaje) *nālgi* four; *nāl pattu* four times twelve dozen (= 576); (Friend-Pereira; Gumsar dialect) *nal* four; *nālgi* four things; (K.) *nālgi* four (*non-masc.*); *nālur* four men; *nāl dina* four days. *Kur.* *nāx* four things; *naib* four (Grignard, used with animals and things; Hahn, indefinite *masc.* or *fem.*) / Cf. *Nahali nālku, nālo* four. DED(S) 324.

3656 *Ta. nāl* day, early dawn, forenoon; *nālāi*, *nālāiku* tomorrow; *nāṇāḥu* daily. *Ma. nāl* day; *nālā* tomorrow; (the *n* is lost in *maṛāl* after tomorrow and *aṭrāl* so many days; so *Gt.*). *Ko. na-l* day; tomorrow; *na-la-l* any day after tomorrow; ? *naṅky* day after tomorrow. *To. no-l* day; ? *no-fo-kosym* daily, every day. *Ka. nāl* day; time; *nālē* the very next day, tomorrow; *nāḍadu*, *nāḍidu*, *nāḍiddu*, *nāḍiddu*, *nāḍirdu* the day after tomorrow. *Koḍ. na-lē* tomorrow; *na-le-ki* in the near future. *Te. nāḍu* (*pl. nālū*) day, time, that day, that time; *nāḍadu*, *nāṇāṇāṇiki* day by day, by degrees, gradually. *Kol. nal* (*obl. naṭ-*) (in *nal* two days; in *naṭuṇi* for two days only). *Nk. marner* the day after tomorrow (see 4766). *Go. (Tr.) nārī*, (M.) *nār*, *nārī*, (A. Y. G.) *nārī*, (Mu. Ma.) *nār(i)*, (Ko.) *nār* tomorrow; (W.) *nārī* yesterday (?; but cf. H. *kal* 'yesterday' and 'tomorrow'). *Koṇḍa nāṇḍin* on that day; *nāṇḍiri* of that day; *nāṇḍiRand* from that day onwards. *Kur. nelā*, (Hahn, Bleses) *nelā* tomorrow. *Malt. lēle* id. DED(S) 3025.

3657 *Ta. nāl* youth, juvenility, freshness.  
*Ka. nālī*, *naṇaṇake* softness, smoothness,  
 tenderness, beauty, brightness. DEN 50.

3658 *Ma. nikakka, nikajuka, nikaruka* to fill up as a hole; *nikappu* filling up, levelling; *nikattuka, nikarttuka* to fill up, level, mend, perfect; *nikarttuka* to fulfil. *Ka. (Hav.) nigi* to fill a hole. *Tu. neggi, neggya, niggyu, niggya* full, complete; *niggyuni* to be levelled, be filled up as a pit; *nigipuni* to level; *nigipavuni* to cause to level; *nugiyuni, nuggyuni* to be filled up; *nugipuni, nugupuni* to fill up, as a pit. DED 3026.

3659 *Ta. nikar* (-pp-, -tt-; *nikari*-) to shine, be visible; *n.* lustre, brightness, splendour; *nikar* (-pp-, -tt-) to shine; *niku-nikuv-enal* expr. signifying the glittering of an object. *Ka. niga, nigī* glow; *niga niga, nigī nigī* very glowingly or brightly; *negar* to become manifest, notorious, well-known, famous, shine, appear; *negarcu* to make well-known, praise, make oneself renowned, cause oneself to appear, shine; *negarte* fame, notoriety, accomplishment; *nege* to be purified, become clear, shine. *Tu. nigasū* glitter, shining. *Te. niganiga* brilliancy, glitter; *nigārinu* to shine, glitter; *nigārimpu* shining, brilliancy, glitter; *niggu* brilliancy; *negadu* to be published, be well-known or famous; (K.) *negad(i)ta* fame. DED 3027.

3660 *Ta. nikar* (-v-, -nt-) to resemble; (-pp-, -tt-, *nikari*-) to be similar, alike, rival; *n.* comparison, likeness, simile, equal, parallel, match, battle, fight; *nikarttal* battle, fight; *nikara* a term of comparison; *nikarār* enemies. *Ma. nikar* equality. DED 3028.

3661 *Ta. nikar* (-v-, -nt-) to happen, occur, be current, passing (as time; *nikar kalam* present time, tense), enter, pass, abide, continue, be performed, transacted, carried out; *nikarcci* occurrence, incident, event, situation, business, present moment; *nikarpu* occurrence, event; *nikarvu* id., present time; *nikarttu* (*nikartti*-) to effect, perform, transact, set on foot, bring to pass; speak, say, mention, narrate, declare. *Ka. negar* to undertake, engage in, prepare, perform, do, make, cause to act, come, be used, be finished; *negarcu* to cause to undertake or do, cause oneself to undertake, begin, perform, compose, produce, cause; *negarte* action, work, practice, rites, conduct. *Te. negadu* to increase, spread, extend, improve, progress; *neggu* to be successful, succeed, thrive, prosper; *neggincu* to cause to succeed, effect, fulfill; *neggu* to manage, be able, cope; *neggincu* to manage, carry through, accomplish. DED 3029.

3662 *Ma. nikalam*, *nigalam* haughtiness; *nikalikka*, *nigalikka* to swell, strut. *Ka. nikkulisu* to bend oneself from coquetry or in coquettish manner; *nikku* to stretch oneself upwards, rise up to one's full height, stretch oneself; *nil(u)ku* to stretch oneself, stretch one's limbs from fatigue, etc., stand on tiptoe, rise up to; (Gowda) *nilki* to peep. *Tu. nilkuni*, (B-K. also) *nilku* id.; to reach; *nikaliyuni* to peep. *Kor. (M.) niki* id. *Te. nikku* to become or stand erect, rise; be proud, conceited or presumptuous; *n.* erectness, rising; pride, conceit; *nikkavodu* to become or stand erect; make erect, perk, strut; *nikkabotu* conceited person; *nikku* act of becoming erect, erectness, erection, rise. *Go. (Ko.) nikk* to stretch forward (*Voc.* 1975). Cf. 3692 *Ta. nil*. DED(S, N) 3030.

3663 *Ka. nikkua* truth, certainty; truly, certainly. *Te. nikkamu*, *nikkuvamu*, (B.) *nikkemu* truth, fact, reality, certainty; true, real, certain; (B.) *nik-kala* a true dream. DED 3031.

3664 *Ka. niggedi* a shameless (or foolish) person. *Tu. niggu*, *niggrā* inelegance, filthiness, nastiness, disgust; *niggisu* an unclean man. *Te. nigga* cruel. DED 3032.

3665 *Konda nig-* (-it-) to rise up from a sitting position, wake up (from sleep); *nik-* to lift up, raise, rouse from sleep. *Pe. nig(g)-* (*nigt-*) to rise, get up; *nik-* (-t-) to raise. *Mand. nig(g)-* to rise; *nik-* to raise. *Kui ninga* (*ningi-*) to rise, arise, stand up; *n.* act of rising, standing up; *nikpa* (< *nik-p-*; *nikt-*) to raise, cause to stand up. *Kuwi* (F.) *ningali* to arise; *nikhali* to arouse; (S.) *ninginai* to rise; *nikkh'nai* (?) to rouse; (Su. P.) *ning-* (-it-) to

rise; (Su.) *nik-* (-h-) to lift up, raise; (Isr.) *ning-* (-it-) to get up, wake up; *nik-* (-h-) to lift up; to awaken. ? Cf. 3730 *Ta. niva*. DED(S) 3033.

3666 *Kur. nis'ignā* (*nisgyas*) to overlay with a coating of earth carefully smoothed down, stop a hole with earth, besmear with any adhesive substance; *refl.-pass. nis'grnā. Malt. nisse* to smooth; *nisgro* smooth; *nisye* to shampoo. DED 3034.

3667 *Tu. niṭṭa* pleasure; pleasant. *Konda niṭ-* to become sweet; *niṭni*, (*non-masc.*) *niṭnat* sweet. DED 3035.

3668 *Ta. niṇa* (-pp-, -nt/-tt-) to tie up, fasten, braid; *niṇar* (-v-, -nt-) to tie, fasten; *niṇavai* tying, bondage, that which is plaited. *To. niṇ* twisted string; *ar niṇ* silver waist-string (ar waist). *Ka. (Hal.) nene*, (Gowda) *nēnē* wick. *Tu. niṇē*, *nēnē*, *ninē* a wick. DED(N) 3036.

3669 *Ta. niṇaru* affection, love, benefit, good (< *Te.*). *Te. nenaru* affection, love, tenderness, pity. DED 3038.

3670 *Te. nippaṭi*, *nippaṭtu* a sort of cake or biscuit. *Kol. ipaṭe*, (SR.) *nipaṭe*, (Kin.) *nipaṭe* bread. *Nk. ipaṭ* (*pl. ipaṭi*) id. DED 3039.

3671 *To. niṇ* shoulder. *Kod. nippī* id. *Konda* (BB) *mipi* id. (contamination with m-forms in 5122). *Pe. nipi* id. *Mand. nepe* id. *Kui nipi* back of the neck; (K.) *nippiga* (*pl.*) shoulders. *Kuwi* (P.) *neppu*, (T. Isr.) *nipu* shoulder. DED(S, N) 3040.

3672 *Ta. nira* (-pp-, -nt-) to be full, be thick, crowded, spread, expand (as air or water); *nirattu* (*niratti-*) to level up; *nirappu* (*nirappi-*) to fill, replenish, cause to abound, complete, spread; *n.* fullness, completeness, levelness; *nirappam* fullness, repletion, perfection, excellence; *nirampu* (*nirampi-*) to become full, complete, replete, be abundant, end, terminate, attain puberty, mature (as grain); *nirampa* fully, abundantly; *niravu* (*niravi-*) to be filled, become level, full, covered, spread, expand; level, fill up, equalize (as threads for weaving). *Ma. nirattuka* to lay prostrate, level; *niravuka* to level ground; *nirattu* road, highway. *Ir. rombu* to become full (cf. coll. *Ta. romba* fully). *Kod. (Shan-mugam) nerap* levelling. *Te. nerayu*, *nerayika* to spread (*intr.*), extend, be filled; *nerayika* becoming full; *nerapu*, *nerapu* to spread (*tr.*), fill; *n.* spreading; *adj.* much; *nera*, *nera* full; *neravu*, *neravu* fullness, spreading, full, much, well-spread, broad; *reppamu* fullness. *Kol. neray-* (*nerayt-*) to spread (*intr.*); *nerap-* (*nerapt-*) to spread (grain, chillies). Cf. 3682 *Ta. nirai* (in *Te.* there has been convergence so that separation is impossible); cf. 3770 *Ta. nēr*. DED(N) 3041.

3673 *Ta. nira* (-pp-, -nt-) to arrange in order, divide equally; *nirappam* symmetry, uniformity; *niral* (*niralv-*, *niran-*) to be

placed in a row, arranged in order; *n.* order, arrangement, equality, similarity; *niravu* (*niravi-*) to lie in rows; *nirai* (-v-, -nt-) to place in a row; be in a row, form a column, be regular, orderly; (-pp-, -tt-) to arrange in order, classify, string together; follow in succession; *n.* row, column, line, series, order, regularity, arrangement, collection, herd; *niraiccal*, *niraical* screen, hedge with stakes covered with palm leaves in regular order. *Ma. nira* line, row; *nirakka* to stand in a line, agree; *nirattuka* to put in a straight line, adjust, divide equally; *nirappu* evenness, agreement; *niravu* a straight line. *Ko. nērv-* (*nērd-*) to stand or be in a line (e.g. in dancing in a circle, in going along in company); *nērt-* (*nērt-*) to make to stand in line. *To. nē-* (*nērd-*) to go in a line (people, ants), be in a line (trees), sit in a line; *nē* row, line; *nērm* (*obl. nērt-*) companion on journey; *er-* (*erḍ-*) to sit in rows, walk in single file. *Ka. nerake*, *nerike* fence or wall of bamboos, palm branches, etc. Cf. 3772 *Ta. nēr*. DED(S) 3042.

3674 *Te. niruḍu* last year; *niruṭi* of the last year (communicated by M. Kandappa Chetty). *Nk. (Ch.) ernd* last year. *Pa. nirḍi* id.; next year. *Ga. (Oll.) nirḍin* last year. *Go. (Tr.) nīrē*, (W. Ph. Mu. Ma. Ch.) *nīrē*, (Ch.) *nīrē* id. (*Voc.* 2006). *Konda niruḍ* id. DED(S, N) 567.

3675 *Ta. nil* (*nirp-*, *nirp-*) to stand, stop, halt, be steadfast, stay, continue, cease, be stopped, remain, wait, delay; *nilavu* (*nilavi-*) to be permanent, fixed, stay, exist, be in use, be extant; *nilāvu* (*nilāvi-*) to be permanent, fixed; *niluvai* standing, staying, balance, arrears; *nilai* standing, staying, firmness, stability, permanence, condition, state, place, stopping place, residence, depth of water allowing one to stand in, usage, custom; (prob. -v-, -nt-) to remain permanent, stay; (-pp- -tt-) to obtain a footing, be settled, lasting, delay, be just deep enough to allow a man to stand (as a river); *nilaippu* permanence, continuance, durability, perseverance, persistence; *nilaimai* condition, state (as of affairs), standing posture, firmness, truth, probity; *nirpatu* the immovables, as the vegetable kingdom; *nirru* always, permanently; *nirral* standing, staying; *niruttu* (*nirutti-*), *niruvu* (*niruvi-*) to set up, raise, erect, fix on a firm basis, determine, stop (as a person), defer, put an end to; *nirai* bringing to a stand, stopping, fixed position, strength of mind, self-control; *niru* (-pp-, -tt-) to put, set, place, create, construct, weigh, balance, decide; *niruppān* a balance. *Ma. nilkka* to stand, remain, last, stop, cease; *nilpu* standing, arrears, balance; *nilpikka* to make to stand, appoint; *nila* standing, place, position, a stop, station in life, custom; *nilama* quality, state; *nilēkka* to come to a stand, cease, get a footing, remain; *nilavu* balance, arrears; *niruttuka* to make to stand, stop; *niruttu* pause, stop; *niruttikka* to arrest;

*nirukka* to weigh. *Ko. nil-/nin-* (*nind-*) to stand, stand still, stop; *nilc-* (*nilc-*), *ninc-* (*ninc-*) to make to stand; *nel* truth. *To. nil-* (*nūd-*) to stand, stand still, stop (*kar nil* [buffalo] stands to be milked, has in negative optionally *kar niṣ-*, e.g. *kar niṣo* *ir* buffalo which does not stand to be milked); *nilc-* (*nilc-*) to stop (*tr.*), erect; *niṣ* a place; *niṣ muxuḥm* mist on hills in morning (in song; see 4892); *nelp* site of house. *Ka. nil* (*nilt-* *nind-*), *nilu*, *nilu* to stand still, stand, stand up, stop, stay, wait, remain, be left, last, remain fixed, cease, rest, endure; *nila*, *nilu* standing, that stands upright, remainder, balance, arrears; *nilavu*, *niluvu* standing, position, condition, height, that stands upright, cessation, leisure, resting place, place of abode; *nilisu*, *nilisu* to cause to stand, stop, cease, stay, etc.; *niluvike*, *niluvike* standing, height; *nilisuvike* placing, etc.; *nele* standing, standing place, abode, place, basis, firmness, certainty, certain knowledge; *nelasu* to become established, stay, stand, obtain; *nirisu* to put down, place, (PhB.) establish. *Kod. nil-* (*nipp-*, *nind-*) to stand; *nele* halting place. *Tu. nilpuni*, *nilipuni* to stay, cease, become quiet; *nilagadē*, *nilagadē* settlement, conclusion, cessation; *nilavu*, *nilavu*, *niluvu* balance, arrears, standing, residence; *nilē*, *nelē* firm, fast, abiding, quiet, still, calm; *nilēppu* state, posture, station; *nilēvuni* to be steadfast; *nilpu* pause, stop, interruption, stay, duration; *nilpuḍuni* to put a stop, cause to stop, make stand. *Te. nilucu* to stand, rise, get up, last, continue, remain, exist, stop, stay, halt, cease, endure, be preserved or saved, survive; *nilupu* to cause to stand, fix, place, stop, interrupt, restrain, save, preserve, adjourn, keep back, detain; *n.* standing, halting, cessation, stopping, a halt, stop, pause, rest; *nilaka* standing, halting; *nilukaḍa*, *nilukaḍa* id., remaining, staying, steadiness, firmness, permanence; *nilava*, *niluva*, *nilva* remainder, balance, standing, duration, continuance; old, long-standing; *niluvu* standing, stature, height, standing crop; upright, erect, high, tall; *nela* place; *nela konu* to become firm, stay, be, stand; (K.) *nelayu* to be established, stay; *nelavu* place, abode, home, native country; *neppu* place, home, abode; *neppu-konu* to become firm. *Kol. il-* (*ilt-*) to stand. *Nk. il-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) il-* id.; *ilup-/ilp-* to make to stand. *Pa. nilp-* (*nilt-*) to stand; *nitip-* (*nitit-*) to make to stand. *Ga. (Oll.) nil-*, (S.) *nil-* (*nilt-*) to stand; (S.) *nilup-* to make to stand. *Go. (Tr.) nittānā*, *nilānā*, (W.) *nitānā*, (Ph.) *nittānā* (2sg. imper. *nilā*), (M.) *nitānā*, *nilānā*, (Mu.) *nīt-*, (S. Ko.) *nil-* (*nitt-*) to stand; *caus. (Tr.) nilehtānā* to make to stand, set up (a tent); (W.) *nilahtānā*, (Ph.) *niceah-tānā*, (Mu.) *nitiḥ-*, (S.) *nipeah-*, (Ko.) *nilsp-* to make to stand (*Voc.* 1977). *Konda nil-* (*nir-*) to stand; cease or stop; *nilp-* to let stand; let stay, rest. *Pe. nil-* (-t-) to stand. *Mand. li-* (-t-) id. *Kui nisa* (*nisi-*) to stand, stand still, be set; *n.* act of standing still;



(P.) *niḷpa* (nīl-) to stand, be set up. *Kuwi* (P.) *nicali*, (S.) *ninai*, (Su.) *ni<sup>2</sup>* (nit-), (D.) *li-* (-t-) to stand; (F.) *niphali*, (S.) *niph<sup>2</sup>nai* to cause to stand; (Isr.) *ni<sup>2</sup>-li<sup>2</sup>* (nit-/lit-) to stand up; *caus. nip-* (-h-). *Kur. ilnā* (ilcas/illas) to get up, rise to one's feet; *ijñā* (ijjas) to be stationary in an upright position, rise to one's feet, stand on end, stop, halt, pause, maintain a fixed or steady attitude, persist, persevere; *ildnā*, *ilda<sup>2</sup>ānā*, *ilta<sup>2</sup>ānā*, *ijta<sup>2</sup>ānā* to erect, set up, rest against. *Malt. ile* (ij-) to stand; *ilde* to make to stand. ? Cf. 3689 *Kui nimba*. DED(S) 3043.

3676 *Ta. nilam* ground, earth, land, soil, field, the earth, world, place, region. *Ma. nilam* ground, soil, the earth, a ricefield. *Ko. nelm* (obl. nelt-), *neta-l* ground. *To. neln* (obl. nelt-) ground, earth; *neṣn* ground (in songs); *neṣoṭ-* (neṣoṭy-) to put forehead to something (e.g. ground) ceremonially, put to forehead in salutation for \*oṭ-, see 79). *Ka. nela* ground, soil, land, floor. *Koḍ. nela* ground. *Tu. nela* earth, soil, floor, ground. ? *Pa. nendil*, *nēdil* earth, ground, floor. Cf. 2913 *Ta. nālam*. DED 3044.

3677 *Ta. nivaṛu* (nivaṛi-) to swarm, gather thick. *Ma. nivaṛu* a throng. DED 3045.

3678 *Ka. (K.<sup>2</sup>) nibberagu* forgetting oneself as a result of long or continuous amazement. *Te. nivveṛa*, *nivveṛagu* great surprise, wonder, astonishment; *nivveṛa-padu* to be astonished or frightened; *nivveṛa-pāṣu* astonishment, great fear, alarm.

3679 *Ta. niṛal*, *niṛal* shade, shadow, reflection, lustre; *niṛal* (niṛalv-, niṛapr-) to cast shadow, give shelter, shine, be reflected; *niṛali* lustre, light; *niṛaru* (niṛarri-) to shed radiance, shade, protect; *niṛaru* (niṛari-) to shine; *niṛai* light, lustre. *Ma. niṛal* shadow, likeness; *niṛalikka* to be reflected, appear faintly (as a tooth through the gums). *Ko. nerl* shade. *To. ne-s* shade, reflection, relics preserved for second funeral; *ne-l* *poly* house in which relics are kept, hut at male funeral place; *ne-l* *kal* flint; *ne-twi-r* (ne-twi-ry-) to be reflected (lit. to be visible as a reflection; for *twi-r*, see 3566); *ne-twi-k* (ne-twi-ky-) to toll bell while mourning over relics between funerals (lit. to lift bell for/over the relics; for *twi-k*, see 3376(a)). *Ka. neral*, *neral*, *nellu* shade, shadow, reflection. *Koḍ. nēla* shade, shadow. *Tu. nirely*, *irely* id. *Te. niḍa* id., reflection. *Kol. ni-nda* shade. *Nk. ninda* id. *Pa. niṛa* id. *Ga. (Oll.) nikir* id. *Go. (L.) nira* shadow; (S.) *niṛa*, *niṛka*, (Ko.) *niṛka* shade (Voc. 2009). *Koṇḍa niṛa* shadow, shade, reflection; (BB) *niṛga* shadow. *Pe. riḡa* id. (< \*riḡ-). *Mand. riḡe* id. *Kui riḡa* id. shade, reflection, picture; (P.) *riḡedi* shade, shadow. *Kuwi* (P.) *riḡa* id. DED(S) 3046.

3680 *Ta. nira* (-pp-, -tt-) to take on colour as fruits or leaves, deepen in colour, be distinguished, brilliant, be bright and fresh in appearance; *niṛam* colour, complexion,

dye, tincture, quality, property, temper, nature, light, lustre, fame, reputation. *Ma. niṛam* colour, light, splendour; *niṛakka* to shine. *Ko. nerm* (obl. nert-) colour. DED 3047.

3681 *Ta. niram* bosom, breast, middle place, vital spot, body, skin. *To. nerm* (obl. nert-) vital spot. *Ka. nera* vital point, member or organ, a secret; *neru* vital organ, etc. *Tu. neravu* the privities of the male sex; *niravu* anus. *Te. neranu* a secret. ? *Go. naṛam* penis of animals. DED 3048.

3682 *Ta. niṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to become full, be replete, abound, be copious, pervade, be satisfied, contented; (-pp-, -tt-) to fill, make full, diffuse, cause to pervade, stuff, cram; *n.* completion, fullness, copiousness, excellence, splendour; *niṛaiya* abundantly, plentifully; *niṛaiyu* fullness, completeness, perfection, abundance, filling, satisfaction, excellence; *niṛaiṇṇu* to be fulfilled, accomplished; *niṛaiṇṇu* to fulfil, complete, perform, effect; *niṛaiṇṇam* fulfilment, accomplishment, performance. *Ma. nira* fullness; ceremonies for bringing wealth and blessing (beginning by taking home a handful of ears of corn as the first fruits); *illan-nira* the annual cleansing of the house-door with offerings of rice and sticking over it new ears of corn (and 6 or 10 or 16 different kinds of leaves) with cowdung; *niṛayuka* to become full, be full; *niṛekka* to fill; *niṛavu* fullness; *niṛappu* filling. *Ko. nerv-* (nerd-) (girl) reaches puberty, (affair) comes to fruition; *nert-* (nerty-) to bring to fruition; *nerve-t* (nerve-ty-) to make ready, finish. *To. ner-* (nerṭh-) to become full, (girl) reaches puberty, (beard) begins to grow; (moon) becomes full; *nerf-* (nert-) to fill (*tr.*); *nerf* full moon; *ner no-ṭ* day of full moon; *neriṭy* full moon (in song). *Ka. nere* (nered-, nerad-) to become entire, full, complete, accomplished, ready, perfect, mature, arrive at the age of menstruating, be realized, occur, suffice; *n.* completeness, maturity, etc.; *adv.* completely, perfectly; *nerate* fullness, completeness; *nerapu* complete; *nerayisu* to make complete, supply; *neravu*, *neravanige*, *neravanige* fullness, completeness; *nerayuvike* menstruation to take place. *Koḍ. nere-* (nerev-, nerand-) to attain puberty (in songs); *nera-* (nerap-, nerat-) to fill (harvest-festival pot), load (muzzle-loading gun); *nere* that which fills up something (bag, pot, etc.); bundle of seven leaves, made at the rice-harvest festival and tied on house. *Tu. neriyuni*, *nerevuni* to be full; *nirevuni* to be ready; *diṇjuni* to be filled, full, replete; fill (*tr.*); *diṇjavuni* to cause to fill, load, heap; *diṇja* plenty, abundance; full, complete, replete; *diṇjely* fullness, flood-tide; (B-K.) *diṇju*, *jiṇju*, *hiṇju* to fill, load. *Kor. (O.) jiṇji* to fill. *Te. nerayu*, *nerayu* to become full, be fulfilled or accomplished; *nerapu*, *nerapu* to fill, fulfil, perform; *nera*, *nera* full, complete, whole, perfect; *neravu*, *neravu* full, proper, fit;

*neri* fullness; *niṇḍu* to be filled, become full, teem; *adj.* full, complete, entire, perfect, copious, ample, abundant; *n.* fullness, satisfaction, strength, absence of anxiety; *niṇḍa* abundantly, much, amply, very; *niṇ(u)cu* to fill (*tr.*); *ninupu*, *nimpu* id.; *n.* fullness, abundance; *niru* very, much, utterly (cf. *nippastu*, *nippaccaramu*, s.v. 3825(a) *Ta. paci*); *niṇra-nilugu* to be very haughty. *Kol. niṇḍ-* (niṇḍt-) to become full, (meeting) is convened; *ninḍp-* (niṇḍipt-) to fill, convene (meeting). *Nk. niṇḍ-* to become full; *nipp-* to fill (*tr.*). *Nk. (Ch.) in-* to be filled; *indup-/inp-* to fill (*tr.*). *Go. (Tr.) nindānā* to be filled (of pots, of a bazaar or assembly); (Ph.) *nindānā*, (A. Ch. G. Mu. Ma.) *nind-*, (Ko.) *nind-*, *nend-* to be filled (Voc. 1978); (Tr. W. Ph.) *niṇṭānā*, (A. G. Mu. S. Ko.) *nih-*, (Ma.) *ni<sup>2</sup>* to fill (*tr.*) (Voc. 1999). *Koṇḍa niriṇ-* (-t-) to be filled, become full; *niR-* to fill up; thrust in fully; *niRay ā-* to become full; *niR-* (only in negative) to be filled, become full. *Pe. neni-* (nenc-) to be filled; *nec-* (-c-) to fill; put in, insert. *Mand. neh-* to fill, put in. *Kui nenja* (nenji-) to be filled; *nehpa* (neht-) to fill in, load up; *n.* act of filling in; *nespa* (nest-) to fill, load; *nemba* (nembi-) to be finished, ended, used up, come to an end; *neppa* (nept-) to finish, complete, use up, bring to an end; *n.* act of finishing. *Kuwi* (F.) *nenjali*, (S.) *nenjinai* to become full; (F.) *nessali* (nest-; *future* neh-) to load; (S.) *neh<sup>2</sup>nai*, *nespi* *kinai* to plenish; (Su.) *nenj-* (-it) to be filled; *neh-* (nest-) to fill. *Kur. nindnā*, *nindrnā* to be filled, (river) is full, (bees) spread over (body); *nindnā* to fill, pour in up to the brim. *Malt. ninde* to fill; *nindgre* to be filled. Cf. 3672 *Ta. nira* (in *Te.* there has been convergence so that separation is impossible). DED(S, N) 3049.

3683 *Ta. nipai* (-v-, -nt-) to think, consider, reflect, ponder, remember, meditate, know, understand, intend, design, have in view, imagine, fancy, suppose; (-pp-, -tt-) id., resolve, determine; *ninaital* reflection; *nipai-ppu* thought; *nipaivu* thought, idea, reflection, consideration, recollection, remembrance, imagination, conception, notion, object, design, purpose, meditation, care. *Ma. ninayuka* to think; *ninekka* to think, remember, consider, wish; *ninavu* thought, a memorandum, notice, imagination; *nineppavar* the thoughtful. *Ko. neny-/nenc-* (nenc-) to think. *To. nenf-* (nemt-) to think of; *nen-* (nenṭ-) (Kurumba) thinks of in order to kill by witchcraft; *nenp* a thought; *nep* a sign to recognize something by. *Ka. nenasu* to think, imagine, think of, remember; *nenapu*, *nenavu*, *nenavi*, *nenaha*, *nenahu* thought, reflection, recollection, remembrance; *nene* to think, think on, bear in mind, be mindful of, wish, remember, recollect; *neneyisu* to think, etc.; *neppu* recollection, acquaintance; (Hav.) *nempu* memory. *Koḍ. nena-* (nenap-, nenat-) to think, reflect upon; (Shannugam) *nenap* thought. *Tu. nenepuni* to think, imagine, mind, reflect, recollect, remember; *ninepu*,

*nenepu*, *nepa* thought, intention, remembrance, recollection, memory; (B-K.) *nempu* memory; *nenevarigē* remembrance, recollection, recognition. *Te. neppu* skill, cleverness; *nelavu* acquaintance, friendship, familiarity; *nelavari* an acquaintance, a person well known, one who knows a secret, a well-informed, experienced or clever person. DED 3050.

3684 *Ta. nī* (obl. Old *Ta. niṇ(n-)*, mod. *Ta. un(n-)*) thou, you (2 sg.); *hon. nīr*, *nīnava* yours (nt. pl.). *Ma. nī* (obl. *nin(n-)*) you (sg.). *Ko. nī-* (obl. *nin-/ni-/di-*). *To. nī-* (obl. *nin-*). *Ka. nīm*, *nin(u)* (obl. *nin(n-)*). *Koḍ. nī-/ni-/ni-* (obl. *nin-/ni-*). *Tu. i* (obl. *nin-*). *Te. nīvu*, *īvu* (obl. *nī-*, *nin-*). *Kol. nī-v* (obl. *in-*). *Nk. nīv*. *Nk. (Ch.) iv*, *niv* (obl. *in-*). *Pa. in* (obl. *in-*). *Ga. (Oll.) in* (obl. *in-*), (S.) *in* (obl. *inn-*). *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) imma*, (Ch.) *ima*, (SR.) *nime*, (G. Mu.) *nim(m)a*, (Ma. M.) *nima* (obl. *nī-*) (Voc. 177). *Koṇḍa. nin* (obl. *nī-*). *Pe. ēn*, *eneḡ* (acc.-dat. *ninṇen*, gen. *nī*). *Mand. in*. *Kui inu*, (K.) *nīnu* (obl. *nī-*). *Kuwi* (F.) *nīnu*, (S. Su. P. Isr.) *nīnu* (obl. *nī-*). *Kur. nīn* (obl. *nigg-*). *Malt. nīn* (obl. *nig-*). *Br. nī* (obl. *nē*, *n*; *enclitic* gen., dat., acc. -ne). Cf. 3688 *Ta. nīm*. DED(S) 3051.

3685 *Ta. nī* (-pp-, -tt-) to separate from, renounce as the world, put away, reject, put to disgrace, despise, loathe, abandon, leave, be removed; *nīṅku* (nīṅki-) to leave, go, depart, separate from, give up, abandon, pass over, turn away, be warded off, be liberated, released, be dismissed, discharged, be expected, excluded, go, proceed, be spread out (as fingers); *nīṅkal* removing, separating; *nīṅku* (nikki-) to remove, exclude, put aside, dismiss, extricate, liberate, exempt, deduct, turn, draw aside as a curtain, kill, dispatch, destroy, open, force apart, spread out (as the fingers), give up, abandon, change; *n.* separation, removal, opening, cleft, crack, deduction, remainder, balance; *nīkkam*, *nīkku* separation, removal, disengagement, liberation, gap, chink, crack; *nīkkal* destroying, opposition, disagreement, opening, hole; *nīkki* leakage; *nīppu* relinquishment, renunciation, separation, parting; *nīmpal* interstice; *nīntu* (nīnti-) to relinquish, give up; *nīvu* (nīvi-) to cease, discontinue, pass beyond, transgress, break asunder as a chain, destroy; spread. *Ma. nīṇhuka* to go aside, go off, go farther, retire, vanish; *nīṇhikka* to make to retire; *nīkkam* removal, departure, retirement, variation, exception; *nīkkuka* to put away, aside, remove, abolish; *nīkki* except; *nīkkikka* to cause to remove, withdraw a complaint. *Ko. nī-g-* (nī-gy-) to cover a large expanse, be broad; *nī-gc-* (nī-gc-) to make to cover a large expanse, (feline) walks making its body long. *To. nī-k* (nī-ky-) to brush away (dirt); *nī-x-* (nī-xy-) to crawl (snakewise), (river) runs in flood. *Ka. nīgu* to quit, leave, abandon, give up, get rid of, lose, remove, take away, do away, squander, be got rid of, go off or away, vanish; *nīgisu* to cause to quit. *Koḍ.*

**ni-ng-** (**ni-ngi-**) to go aside; **ni-k-** (**ni-ki-**) to put aside, remove. *Te* īgu to remove; **nīgu** id., get rid of. DED 3052.

3686 *Tu*. **nicuni** to go through, pierce. ? *Te* īgu to enter, penetrate. ? *Kol* (Pat., pp. 155, 175) **ikeng** to pierce, thrust in (knife). DED 3053.

3687 *Ta*. **nintu** (**ninti-**) to swim in water, overflow, swim across, cross over, escape from, get over, overcome; *n*. ocean; **nittam** flood, depth, sea, abundance; **nittu** swimming, water of swimming depth, flood; **nīccu** swimming, flood, swimming depth as of water; **nīccan**, **nīccā** swimmer; **nīccu** = **nintu** *vb.*; to be actively engaged as in a stupendous work, drink to excess, esp. toddy. *Ma*. **nintuka** to swim, sprawl on the ground or in the water; **nintam**, **nintal** swimming; **nintikka** to make to swim. *Ko*. **ni-nj-** (**ni-nj-**), **ni-cid-** (**ni-ci-**) to swim. *To*. **ni-z-** (**ni-j-**), **ni-d-** (**ni-dy-**), **ni-s-** (**ni-sy-**) id. *Ka*. **isu**, **iju**, **hiju** id.; *n*. (also *isa*) swimming; **ijisu** to make swim (as a horse). *Koḍ*. **mi-nd-** (**mi-ndi-**) to swim (as a horse). *Koḍ*. **mi-nd-** (**mi-ndi-**) to swim. *Tu*. **icuni**, **ijuni** id., **ninduni** id., float; **nindavuni** to set afloat, cause to swim; **nindāta** swimming, floating. *Kor*. (O.) **mīndi** to swim. *Te*. **īdu** id.; **īdulādu** id., hang; **īta** swimming; **ītakādu** swimmer. *Kol* (SR.) **ind-** to swim. *Go*. (S.) **itar-** id.; (K.) **inta** swimming (*Voc*. 209); (Koya Su.) **ind-** to swim. *Koṇḍa* **iyba-** (-t-) to bathe (*intens.*). *Pe*. **iba-** id.; *caus.* **itpa-**. DED (S, N) 3054.

3688 *Ta*. **nīm**, **nīr**, **nīyir**, **nīvir**, **nīūkal** (*obl.* Old *Ta*. **num-**, *mod.* *Ta*. **um-**, **uūkal-**) you (*pl.*); **nīr** you (*sg. hon.*); **numan** your relation, party or associate. *Ma*. **nīūhal** (*obl.* **nīūhal-**) you (*pl.*). *Ko*. **ni-m** (*obl.* **nīm-**). *To*. **nīm** (*obl.* **nīm-**). *Ka*. **nīm**, **nīvu**, **nīngal** (*obl.* **nīm(m)-**). *Koḍ*. **nīnga** (*obl.* **nīnga-**). *Tu*. **īru**, **nīkulu** (also *obl.*). *Te*. **īru**, **mīru** (*obl.* **mī-**, **mīm-**). *Kol*. **ni-r** (*obl.* **īm-**). *Nk*. **nīr**. *Nk*. (*Ch.*) **īm** (*obl.* **īm-**). *Pa*. **īm** (*obl.* **īm-**). *Go*. (Tr.) **imma**, (W. Ph.) **immā**, (Y.) **ime**, (SR. S.) **nime**, (Mu.) **nīma**, (L.) **nīmat**, (Ma.) **mī** (*obl.* **mī-**) (*Voc*. 178). *Koṇḍa* **mīr(u)**, (BB) **nīm** (*obl.* **mī-**). *Pe*. **ēp**, **ēpe** (*acc.-dat.* **mīnge**, *gen.* **mī**). *Maṇḍ*. **īm**. *Ku* **īru**, (K.) **mīru** (*obl.* **mī-**). *Kuwi* (F.) **mīmbū**, (S. P. Isr.) **mīmbu**, (Su.) **mīru** (*obl.* **mī-**). *Kur*. **nīm** (*obl.* **nīm-**). *Malt*. **nīm** (*obl.* **nīm-**). *Br*. **num** (*obl.* **num-**). Cf. 3684 *Ta*. **nī**. DED (S) 3055.

3689 *Ku* **nīmba** (**nīmbi-**) to live, survive, revive; *n* life, survival; **nīppa** (**nīpt-**) to cause to live, give life to; **nīre** living, alive. *Kuwi* (F.) **nīdali**, (S.) **nīdinai**, (Su. Isr.) **nīd-** (-it-) to live, be alive; (Isr.) **nī-** (-h-) to make alive; (Mah.) **nīreyyū** alive. ? Cf. 3675 *Ta*. **nīl**. DED (S) 3056.

3690(a) *Ta*. **nīr** water, sea, juice, liquor, urine, dampness, moisture; nature, disposition, state, condition; (-**pp-**, -**tt-**) to become thin or watery (as liquid food in cooking), be wet, moist; **nīrmai** property of water, as

coolness; **īr** moisture, wetness, freshness, greenness; **īram** wet, moisture, humidity, freshness, greenness, coolness; **īrali** (-**pp-**, -**tt-**) to become moist, damp; **īri** (-**pp-**, -**tt-**) to become wet, moist, damp, cool, be numbed by cold or disease; **īrippu** dampness, moisture; **īriya** damp, wet, cold. *Ma*. **nīr** water, juice, moisture; **īram** moisture, dirt; **īrikka** to grow damp; **īrippam** dampness; **īramam**, **īraman** damp cloth; **īram** moisture, dirt, wet cloth; **īran** wet cloth. *Ko*. **ni-r** water, semen. *To*. **ni-r** water; **ni-xoy-** (**ni-xos-**) to be thirsty (see 1458); **ni-pikwī** water blister (see 4455); **ni-pa-w** watering-place in stream; **i-m** (*obl.* **i-rt-**) dampness. *Ka*. **nīr**, **nīru** water; **īra** moisture, dampness, wetness; (Gul.) **nīrki** thirst. *Koḍ*. **ni-rī** water. *Tu*. **nīru** id. *Te*. **nīru** water, urine; **nīllu** (*pl.*) water; **īmīr** moisture. *Kol*. **i-r** water. *Nk*. **īr** id. *Nk*. (*Ch.*) **īr** water; **īr kak-** to bathe. *Pa*. **nīr** water, general appearance, character. *Go*. (Oll. S.) **nīr** water. *Koṇḍa* **nīr masu** mist, dew (cf. 4641). *Ku* **nīru** juice, sap, essence. *Br*. **dir** water, flood-water, juice, sap. / Cf. Skt. **nīra-** water, juice, liquor; **nīvara-** water, mud; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7552.

(b) *Ta*. **nīr nāy** otter. *Ma*. **nīr nāy**. *Ka*. **nīru nāyi**. *Tu*. **nīru nāyi**. *Pa*. **nīr netta**. *Go*. (P.) **nīr nete**. *Go*. (Ko.) **īr ney** (*Voc*. 214). DED (S, N) 3057.

3691 *Ta*. **nīvu** (**nīvi-**) to stroke, rub gently, handle softly, smooth by passing the fingers over, wipe off, daub, smear; **nīvi** wiping. *Ko*. **nīv-** (**nīvd-**) to stroke, massage, comb (hair). *To*. **ni-f-** (**ni-fy-**) to stroke. *Ka*. **nīvu** to rub softly, use gentle friction, stroke down any member of the body, make straight or smooth by stroking, as the hair, beard, cloth, etc.; **nīvisu** to cause to use gentle friction; **nīvaru** to pass the hand gently over, stroke or rub gently; *caus.* **nīvarisu**; **nēvarisu** to make straight, smooth, or proper by gently rubbing with the hand or fingering, rub gently with the hand or stroke. *Tu*. **nēvaripuni** to fondle, caress. *Te*. **nīvuru**, **nīmuru** to stroke, pass the hand over gently and caressingly. *Kol* (Pat., p. 139) **nīgeng** to massage. *Ku* **nēra** (**nēri-**) to rub, stroke, polish, massage; *n*. act of rubbing. ? *Kur*. **nīpnā** to rub down, powder, scrape into bits (as medicinal rock, kitchen nuts, etc.); **nīpnā** to besmear, soil with dirt, rub; (Hahn) **nīpnā** to mark with chalk. DED (S) 3058.

3692 *Ta*. **nīl** (**nīlv-**, **nīpt-**) to be long, be great; *n* length, extension, elongation, long time, duration, height, tallness, loftiness, depth, order, series, row; **nīla** to a great length or distance, all along, at a great distance; **nīlam** extension, length, distance, remoteness, delay, procrastination; **nīli** (-**pp-**, -**tt-**) to be lengthened, extended, be long as time or life, last long, endure, be protracted, delayed; *n*. that which is long, lofty, tall person; **nīlpu** prolongation; **nīliyatu** that which is long, that which is omnipresent;

**nīru** (**nīri-**) to go a long distance; **nīru** (**nīri-**) to grow long, be lengthened, be extended through space or time, spread, extend, abound, be copious, thrive, grow well, rise high, last long, endure, be permanent, delay; *n*. long time, permanence; **nīri** (-**pp-**, -**tt-**) to lengthen (time, distance, etc.), endure, last, be permanent; **nīru** (**nīri-**) to lengthen, extend, stretch out, straighten, offer as oblations, give, insert, drive into, speak at length or too much, prolong as a note, delay, procrastinate, retard, defer; **nīru** length as of time or space, distance; **nīrtam** length, elongation of sound, strengthening, lengthening, procrastination; **nīrtal** lengthening, extending, stretching; **nīrti** (-**pp-**, -**tt-**) to lengthen, delay; be prolonged, endure long; **nīkalam** length. *Ma*. **nīruka** to extend oneself, grow long, be delayed, protracted; **nīla**, **nīle**, **nīlavē** far; **nīlam** length, distance; **nīlal** growing longer; **nīl**, **nīl** length (*in cpds.*); **nīru** length, long; **nīruka** to be long; **nīrtuka** to lengthen, stretch out, allow to grow, delay, hold out, give; **nīrtam** length, stretching out, delay; **nīrtal** lengthening; **nīrtu** a royal handwriting, stroke, a grant of the Travancore raja, a ladder; **nīrtikka** to get lengthened, stretched. *Ko*. **ni-r-** (**ni-c-**), **ni-p-** (**ni-d-**) (iron) becomes longer by expansion; **ni-t-** (**ni-ty-**) to lengthen (iron); **ni-t-** (**ni-c-**) id., stretch out (limb). *To*. **ni-r-** (**ni-ty-**) to be stretched out (hand); **ni-t-** (**ni-ty-**) to stretch out (hand); **ni-l-** (**ni-d-**) to be stretched out straight (rope), stretch oneself over or into, peep over (wall). *Ka*. **nīl** to grow long or high, extend, extend oneself, be stretched out, spread; **nīla** extension, length, height, tallness; **nīlitu** that is long; **nīlpu** length; **nīdu** to extend, stretch out (as the fingers, arms, tongue, etc.), hold out, offer, present, give, serve out; *n* extension, length, delay; further, abundantly, much, presenting; **nīta** length. *Koḍ*. **ni-l-** (**ni-d-**) to stretch out straight (*intr.*); **ni-t-** (**ni-d-**) id. (*tr.*), offer; (Shanmugam) **nīta** length. *Tu*. **nītuni**, **nīduni** to stretch out or forth, hold out, lengthen; **nītavuni** to cause to stretch, lengthen; **nīta**, **nītu** long, extended, high; **nītanīti** lengthwise; **nīcuni** to extend; **nēya** great, large, extensive. *Te*. **nīlugu** to stretch, stretch one's limbs, strut, be conceited, presumptuous or impudent; *n*. stretching one's limbs, strutting, impudence. *Koṇḍa* **nīlba** straight, erect. *Ku* **nīlba** (**nī-**) to be standing (corn), stand, be set up; **drīnja** (**drīnji-**) to be elongated, lengthened; *adj.* elongated, lengthened; *pl.* **action** **driska** (**driski-**); **drū inba**, **drūsu inba** to be lengthened, stretched, drawn out, opened out; **drūnja** long, lengthened, stretched out, drawn out; **drūna** in a long-drawn-out manner. *Kuwi* (S.) **nīluwu** long (in measuring). Cf. 3662 *Ma*. **nīkalam** and 3738 *Ta*. **neṭu**. DED (S) 3059.

3693 *Ta*. **nīru** (**nīri-**) to become slaked (as lime), be turned to ashes or calcined (as metals or stones); perish, be ruined; *n*. ashes,

dress of any substance after it has been burned, sacred ashes, dust, slaked lime; **nīru** (**nīri-**) to slake (as lime), reduce to ashes or powder, calcine (as metals), calcinate; **nīvaru** (**nīvari-**) to be powdered. *Ma*. **nīruka** to be slaked and powdered as lime, burn to ashes; **nīral** burning grief; **nīruka** to burn to ashes, slake shells for lime; **nīru** ashes. *Ka*. **nīru** powder, ashes. *Te*. **nīguru**, **nīvuru**, **nīru** ashes upon live coal. *Nk*. (*Ch.*) id. ashes. *Pa*. **nīd** id. *Ga*. (P.) **nīr** id. *Go*. (Tr.) **nīr** (*gen.* **nīta**, *pl.* **nīhka**), (W. Ph. Mu. etc.) **nīr**, (Ma.) **nīr(i)** (*obl.* **nī-**) id. (*Voc*. 2004). *Koṇḍa* **nīru** id. *Pe*. **nīz/nis** id. *Maṇḍ*. **nīy-darambu** id. (for **darambu**, see 3092). DED (S) 3060.

3694 *Ta*. **nukam** yoke, burden, power, strength, protecting bar of a door. *Ma*. **nukam** yoke, harness which joins the necks of two oxen. *Ko*. **nu-n** a yoke (? < \***nukan**). *Ka*. **noga**, **naga** yoke. *Koḍ*. **noga** id. *Tu*. **nuga**, **noga** id. *Te*. **noga** pole or poles which connect the carriage with the yoke. / ? < Skt. **yuga-**. DED (S) 3061.

3695 *Ta*. **nukar** (-**v-**, -**nt-**) to enjoy, experience as the fruit of actions, eat, drink, do, perform; **nukarcci**, **nukarvu** enjoyment, experience of pleasure or pain, as from former deeds; eating, feeding; sensation. *Ma*. **nukaruka** to swallow; **nukarcca** sipping, imbibing. *Te*. **nōru** mouth. Cf. 3697 *Ta*. **nuūku**. DED 3062.

3696 *Kur*. **nuknā** to shake, cause to oscillate, esp. up and down; *refl.-pass.* **nuknānā**; **nuknā** shaky, tottering; **nuknānā** to cause another to shake something. *Malt*. **nuke** to shake; **nukre** to swing, rock, be shaken. DED 3063.

3697 *Ta*. **nuūku** (**nuūki-**) to swallow, devour, drink in large draughts, take possession of, capture; **noūku** (**noūki-**) to swallow. *Ko*. **nugg-** (**nuggy-**) to gulp down without chewing. *To*. **nug-** (**nugy-**) to gulp down. *Ka*. **nuūgu** to swallow, devour; **nuūguvike**, **nuūguha** swallowing. *Tu*. **nīnguni**, **nīnguduni**, **diūnguni**, **diūnguduni**, (B-K. also) **nuūgu** to swallow. *Kor*. (M.) **nuūpudu**, (O.) **nunu** id. *Kur*. **nunūxnā** to swallow without chewing, gulp hastily, devour; *pass.* **nunūxnā**. *Malt*. **nunge** to swallow. *Br*. **nughushing** to swallow, devour, gulp down. Cf. 3695 *Ta*. **nukar**; 3791 *Ta*. **no** (Pfeiffer). DED 3064.

3698 *Ta*. **nuūku**, (Tinn.) **noūku** pulpy kernel of a tender palmyra fruit, tender palmyra fruit; **nukumpu** unexpanded tender leaf of palmyra, plantain, etc., palmyra leaf. *Ma*. **noūhu** unripe pulp of a palmyra fruit; a coconut the kernel of which swells out into a sweet spongy substance through lying for a long time. *Te*. (B.) **nuūgu** palm-fruit kernel while unripe. DED 3065.

3699 *Ka*. **nusi** a minute insect that destroys wool, any cloth, and paper; one that destroys grain; eye-fly, gnat. *Te*. **nusuma** eye-fly, gnat, midge. *Go*. (D. Ma.) **nusme** mosquito (*Voc*.

2016); *nūsi* (Tr.) flour-weevil, (W. Ph.) weevil; (SR.) nusi crop rust (Voc. 2021). ? *Ta. ucu* woodworm. Cf. 3715 *Ta. nuḷampu* and 3779 *Ta. no*. From DED(S) 3077.

3700 *Ta. nuṇ* minute, fine, etc.; *nuppu*, *nupmai*, *nupuku*, *nuppmāi* minuteness, smallness, slenderness, sharpness, refinement, nicety, exquisiteness (as in workmanship), acuteness, subtlety, discrimination, precision, accuracy, delicacies, dainties, mystery; *nuppiyān* person of acute intellect, quick parts or subtle discrimination, minister; *nupakkam* sharpness, minuteness, subtlety, fineness; *nupāṅkiyōr* persons of subtle or sharp intellect; *nupāṅku* (*nupāṅki-*) to be thin, minute, attenuated, be subtle, fine, refined; *n.* minuteness, subtlety, fineness; *nuppi* (-v-, -nt-) to waste away, be thinned down; (-pp-, -tt-) to sharpen to a point, powder, examine carefully; *n.* a point; *nupukkam* fineness, minuteness, sharpness, acuteness, acumen, subtlety, exquisiteness (as of work), niggardliness; *nupukku* (*nupukki-*) to make very small (as beads), powder, pulverize, pound, grind, shatter to pieces, write a small hand, be niggardly, stint, sharpen to a point, sharpen the wits, execute minutely or finely (as a work); *n.* smallness, fineness, subtlety, any small or minute thing, small handwriting; (Ramnad dial., Annamalai, p. 875) *upukku* to powder (= *nupukku*); *nupuku* (*nupuki-*) to be slender, delicate (as a woman's waist), be minute, become thin, be sharp, keen, acute (as one's intellect); *nupūṅku* (*nupūṅki-*) id., be powdered, pulverized, sing softly, as a tune; *n.* powder; *nuṇapai* flour of rice and other grains, a ball of sesame confection; *nuṇapai* minuteness, fineness, flour; *nupam* minuteness, fineness, subtlety, insight, acuteness, precision, accuracy, an invisible planet, minute point of time, a figure of speech which expresses an idea by implication, a critical commentary; *nuṇāṅku* (*nuṇāṅki-*) to be fine, thin, attenuated; *n.* thinness, smallness; *nuṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to be minute, fine, be keen, acute, make innuendoes; *n.* minuteness, fineness, intellectual sharpness; *nuṇaiyu* minuteness, fineness, keen understanding or perception; *nuṇai* acuteness, fineness, minuteness. *Ma. nupma* minuteness; *nuppmā* fine texture of cloth. *Ko. nunk-* (*nunk-*) (? *nupk-*) to cut a small piece from dried meat to make broth (implies poverty). *Ka. nup* smoothness, softness, fineness, niceness, neatness, subtilty, gentleness, etc.; *nupupu*, *nuppu*, *numpu* smoothness, delicateness, fineness; *nuppage*, *nuppane* smooth, smoothness, state of being powdered, state of being smooth by shaving, baldness, bald; *nuppitu*, *nuppittu* that is smooth, etc. *Tu. nonpa*, *nonpagē* soft, nice. *Te. nunu*-smooth, gentle; *nunupu* smoothness, smooth; *nunupari* smooth, polished; *nunna*, *nunnani* smooth; *nunnana* smoothness. *Koṇḍa nunaga* softly. DED(S, N) 3066.

3701 *Ta. nuṇāṅku* yellow spreading spots on skin; *uppi* wart. *Ma. nupil* scurf, itch; *upal* eruption (on skin); *upil* id., vesicle as of itch; *uppi* pimple on the face of infants. DEDS 568.

3702 *Ta. nuṇāvu* (*nuṇāvi-*), *nuṇācu* (*nuṇāci-*), *nuṇai* (-pp-, -tt-) to rub and feel with the fingers, feel with the tip of the tongue as the gums or palate. *Ka. noṇe* to clean with the tongue the teeth of substances lodged between them. DED 3067.

3703 *Ta. nuṇai* backbiting. *Ma. nupa* calumny, flattery, lie; *nupayan* talebearer, spy, calumniator; *nupekka* to backbite; *nupattam* backbiting. DED 3068.

3704 *Ta. nutampu* boiled rice. *Tu. nuppu* id. (or with 600 *Ta. up*). DEDS 569.

3705 *Ta. nutal* forehead, eyebrow, head, skull, top, upper part. *Ma. nutal* forehead. *Ka. nosal(u)* id. *Tu. nesaly*, *nasuḍi* id. *Te. nuduru*, *nosalu* id. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) nuduḍi* id. *Koṇḍa nudru* id. / Cf. Skt. *nūtala-*, etc.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 10970(2). DED(S) 3069.

3706 *Te. nuyi*, *nuyyi*, *nūyi* a well. *Kol. nuvvi* id. *Nk. nuvvi* id. *Nk. (Ch.) uy*, *uvvi* id. *Go. (Ko.) nuy* id. (Voc. 2012). *Koṇḍa (BB) nuy* id. *Kuwi (S.) nūyi* id. DED(S) 3070.

3707 *Ta. nurampu* mud, mire. *Tu. nurumbu* alluvium. DED 3071.

3708 *Ma. nuri* a bunch of rice plants and the space required to plant them, what three fingers can hold; *nurikka* to put some grains, take and put with three fingers; *nurippikka* to transplant. *Koḍ. nuli* cluster of paddy plants growing in one hole; ? *nī-rū* bundle of several paddy seedlings. ? *Ta. nuri* tender shoots in paddy stubble; *noru* after-shoot from the roots of rice, millet, etc. DED(S) 3072.

3709 *Ma. nurumpu* rot, wood-dust, iron rust, etc.; *nurumpuka* to rot, decay. *Tu. nurumbu* wood-dust, iron rust. DED 3073.

3710 *Ta. nurai* froth, foam, scum, spume, lather, bubble; (-pp-, -tt-) to froth, foam, effervesce. *Ma. nura* foam, froth; *nurayuka* to froth; *nurekka* to foam, emit scum, ferment as toddy; *nuri* small bubbles of water; *nurikka* to rise in small bubbles. *Ko. nor* foam. *Ka. nore* foam, froth, scum. *Koḍ. nere* froth. *Tu. nurē* foam, froth, scum. *Te. nurūgu*, *nuvuvu* foam, froth; *nuccilū* (*pl.*) foam. DED 3074.

3711 *Kur. nurugnā* to push back into the fire unburnt ends of logs protruding; (Hahn) *nurnā* to shove in, insert, put fuel or half-burnt sticks into the fire. *Malt. nurge* to drag or draw (as a net); *nurge* to move onward or slide. ? *Ka. (K.<sup>2</sup>) nūru* to force one's way through. DEDS 570.

3712 *Ta. nuṇapai* black Italian millet. *Ka. navape*, *navapi* a small grain, the Italian

millet or panic seed, *Panicum italicum*. DED 3075.

3713 *Ma. nulayuka* to rot, moulder. *Tu. nubbu* mouldy, musty. *Go. (Tr.) nūlk* mould on leather (Voc. 1998). DEDS 571.

3714 *Ta. nūrai* (-v-, -nt-) to creep through a narrow passage, penetrate, be impressed into one's mind, get into, take up as an office, be interpolated; (-pp-, -tt-) to put, insert, interpolate; *n.* narrow way, window, opening, aperture, cave; *nuruntu* (*nurunti-*), *nurutu* (*nuruti-*) to insert, stick in, tuck in, tie (as a coil of hair), keep in a place not easily found, carry away by stealth; skulk, slink or sneak away, slip out of sight as one among many, crawl, creep as reptiles; *nurunti* one who shirks responsibility; *nuruvu* (*nuruvi-*) to creep along (as reptiles); *nuraval* anything slippery; *nūrai* postern, chink, hole, bore, a kind of lattice window, cave; *noṇuntu* (*noṇunti-*) to insert, thrust. *Ma. nūrayuka* to creep in, squeeze through; *nūra-vātil* a small door; *nūruka*, *nūluka* to creep in, squeeze through, enter slyly or with difficulty; ? *nūṭṭa* gap in a fence; ? *nokkuka* to pass through, pierce, bore through. *Ka. noṇe* to creep in, etc.; *nurgu*, *nuggu* to pass by pressing, squeeze through, force oneself into, enter without permission (as a door, a house), creep into (as a hole); *nuggisu* to cause to creep or squeeze through; *nugicu* to get out of (the hand, etc.) by wriggling (as a bird), slip (from the hand, as a rope); *nugul* to enter a door or a small narrow passage or opening, go in with difficulty, squeeze through, creep in, enter; *nup(u)cu*, *nupacu* to slip, slide as out of the hand, slip away, glide or move off, escape; *nusi* to enter a door, etc.; *nusuḷ* to enter a door or narrow opening, retreat, hide oneself, slink, go; *n.* entering a door or small, narrow opening; an artful play in not directly naming an object; evasion, subterfuge, falsehood; *nusuḷisu* to cause to enter a door; *nūl* falsehood, lie. *Koḍ. nugg-* (*nuggi-*) to enter by force or without permission, go through (into cave). *Tu. nurumpē* hole; *nuripāvuni* to press into a hole; *nurguni* to pass over; *nūruni* to creep in, enter with difficulty. *Te. (K.) nusulu* to shrink, withdraw, hide oneself, tell a lie; *n.* shrinking one's limbs, hiding; (K.) *nusalu* to evade, lie; (K.) *nusūgu* to slink, slide away, escape. *Kol. no-lagg-* (*no-lagkt-*) (snake) crawls. *Koṇḍa ruḡ-* (*-it-*) to enter, steal in, get into, enter through a passage. *Pe. ruḡ-* (*rukt-*) to hide (*intr.*); *ruk-* (*-t-*) id. (*tr.*). *Mand. ruḡ-* id. (*intr.*); *ruk-* id. (*tr.*) *Kuī ruḡka* (< *ruk-p-*; *rukt-*) to thrust in between, fit in something between two surfaces, twist something into a cloth, insert; *rūḍa* (*rūḍi-*) to crawl under, creep under or through; *rōnda* (*rōndi-*) to slip through; *pl. action* *rotka* (*rotki-*). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *ruḡ-* (*-it-*) to hide (*intr.*); *ruk-* (*-h-*) id. (*tr.*); (F.) *rūgali*, (S.) *lūgnai* to hide oneself; (F.) *rūga* secretly; *rūkhali* to hide (*tr.*). *Kur. nūgnā* (*nūḍḍas*) to

hide, conceal, screen from sight, veil, mask off; *nūxrmā* to hide oneself, be kept secret; *nūlūgnā* to insert a thing into another by a sliding push, thrust or slip into or under lengthwise; *nūlūgnā* to enter into or under, head foremost, creep into. *Malt. nūde* to hide, conceal; *nūdgre* to hide (*intr.*), disappear; *lūlge* to thrust in; *lūlge* to disappear (as in a crowd or jungle); *lūlge* to hide oneself. Cf. 4994 *Ta. mūrai*. DED(S, N) 3076.

3715 *Ta. nuḷampu*, *nuḷal*, *nōḷal* gnat, eye-fly, mosquito; *nilampi* gnat; *nūḷān* small biting ant. *Ma. nūḷampu* a gnat, chiefly an eye-fly. *Ka. nōḷa*, *nōḷavu*, *nōṇa*, *nōṇavu* a fly; *nōṇaju*, *nōṇāju* a (mosquito or) gnat, an eye-fly; (Hal.) *nēla* a fly; (Gowda) *nēla* house-fly; (Hav.) *nēlavu* id. *Koḍ. mu-l* gnat, midge. *Kor. (T.) nūṇṇi* mosquito. *Kol. (Br.) nulle* fly. *Pa. nūṇī*, (S.) *urūṇī* mosquito. *Go. (Tr.) nulle* a flea, esp. one which damages kodon and kutki flowers; *nulle* (Mu. Ma.) a small insect which bites in the rainy season, (W.) gnat; (L.) *nule*, (M.) *nūle* mosquito (Voc. 2015). *Malt. nuto* a kind of very small gnat. Cf. 700 *Ta. uḷu* and 3699 *Ka. nusi*. DED(S, N) 3077.

3716 *Ka. nuḷgu* to reduce to small fragments; be powdered. *Tu. nūliyuni* to be broken, shattered; *nuli* a bit, fragment. *Te. (K.) nūliyu* to be broken, shattered. DED 3078.

3717 *Ta. nuḷlu* (*nuḷli-*) to pinch, nip; *n.* a pinch, nip. *Ma. nuḷluka* to pinch, pluck; *nuḷla* a pinch, bit; *nūḷal* a pinch, harvest of grains that are picked. *Ko. nuly-* (*nule-*) to pinch. *Ka. (Gowda; Dr. Ling., p. 104) nūḷu* to pinch. *Te. (K.) nūl(u)cu* to pinch, nip off, squeeze; *nulumu* to pinch. DED(N) 3079.

3718 *Ka. nūruku* to wane away, become devoid of growth or increase. *Tu. nurguni* to decay. DEDS 572.

3719 *Ta. nūpi* point, tip, minuteness, fineness, smallness; (-pp-, -tt-) to sharpen to a point, whet, examine carefully, look intently; *nūpai* point, tip, end. *Ma. nūni* very thin and meagre. DED 3080.

3720 *Ta. nū*, *nūvu* sesamum; *nōlai* a sesame ball, a preparation of sesame seed. *Te. nūvu*, *nuvuvu* gingily seed; *nūne*, *nūniya* oil; *nū-biṇḍi* flour of gingily seeds; (*VPK*) *nūḷu* = *nuvuvu*. *Kol. (SR.) nuvvu* sesamum, oil; (W.) *nu-ne* oil. *Nk. nuvv* (*pl. nuvvul*) sesamum; *nūne* oil. *Nk. (Ch.) u* sesamum. *Pa. nuvul* (*pl.*) sesamum; *nū ney* sesamum oil. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) nuvul* (*pl.*) *Sesamum indicum*. *Go. (most dialects) nūṇ(g)*, (Tr. A.) *nung* sesamum (Voc. 2018); (ASu.) *nūh*, (Koya Su.) *nūḷku* (*pl.*) id. *Koṇḍa (BB 1972) nū* id. DED(S) 3081.

3721 *Ta. nūkkam*, *nūkku* sissoo wood, *Dalbergia sissoo*. *Ka. (DCV) nūke* blackwood. *Te. nūka* a kind of tree; (*DCV*) *nūka-mānu* blackwood. DED(S) 3082.

3722 *Ta.* nūkku (nūkki-) to shove, push, thrust aside, impel, incite, discharge (weapon). *Ka.* nūku, nūgu, nūñku to shove, push, thrust aside, impel, urge on. *Koḍ.* nu-k- (nu-ki-) to push. *Tu.* nūkuni to thrust, push, reject; *nurkuni* to press on, elbow, push, make way. *Te.* nūku to shove, push violently, thrust out; *n.* a thrust; nūkuḍu shoving, a shove. *Kol.* nu-k- (nu-ki-) to push so as to move. DED (N) 3083.

3723 *Kur.* nūxnā, nūkhñā to bow (the head), keep down (the eyes); silence, defeat, put down. *Malt.* nūge to droop, walk or behave without energy. DED 3084.

3724 *Kur.* nūtnā to plunge the hand into, touch, defile. *Malt.* nūte to touch, meddle. DED 3085.

3725 *Kur.* nūturnā to stretch out one's legs in sitting or lying down; nūtur okkñā to stretch out one's legs while sitting. *Malt.* nūtre to stretch out the legs when lying down. DED 3086.

3726 *Ta.* nūl yarn, cotton thread, string, systematic treatise, science; (nūrp-, nūrr-) to spin, compose (as a poem), make a plot; nūlār, nūlōr learned persons; (Tinn.) nūpu spinning. *Ma.* nūl thread, yarn, measuring line; nūlka to spin. *Ko.* nu-l thread; ? nurb- (nurby-) to twist, wring (neck). *To.* nu-s thread; nu-sf- (nu-st-) to join ends of thread by rolling. *Ka.* nūl yarn, thread (of cotton); (nūlt-) to make thread, spin; nūlige spinning; nūlisu to cause to spin; nūli to twist (as a rope, etc.), wring, curl (whiskers), roll (as cotton) between the hands, turn round (as the back), twist off (as a twig); (the intestines) to gripe; *n.* (also nūlike, nūlige) state of being twisted, a twist, cord, thread, twine; gripping pain in the intestines; (Hal.) nūgulu thread. *Koḍ.* nu-li thread. *Tu.* nūlu thread, yarn; nūloḍu spindle; nūpuni to spin, twist, string; nūppuni to twist. *Kor.* (M.) nūglu thread. *Te.* nūlu cotton thread; nūlaka a rough kind of rope or string; nūli entanglement in a thread; nūliyu to be twisted; nūlincu, nūl(u)cu, nūl(u)pu, nūlumu to twist; nūlivu a twist. *Kol.* nūv, (Kin.) nūl thread. *Pa.* nūl id. *Ga.* (Oll.) nūl id. *Go.* (many dialects) nūl thread, string (Voc. 2020). *Koṇḍa* nūlu thread; (BB) nūls- to twist. *Pe.* nūl thread; *nūñ-* (nōf-) to spin, twine. *Maṇḍ.* nūl thread. *Kūi* nūdu (pl. nūṭka) cotton yarn, thread; nūlba (nōf-) to twist strands together, spin thread; *n.* spinning. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) lūlu, (F.) lūlu, (S.) lūlu thread. ? *Kur.* nūñā to wind or twist anything flexible, twist grass or creeper into rope. DED(S, N) 3087.

3727 *Kol.* u-r- (u-ṭ-) to wind on (waist-cloth, belt), put on (clothes). *Nk.* ūr- to wear. *Nk.* (Ch.) ū-uy- (ūṭ-) to put on cloth. *Pa.* nūr- to wear (loincloth, dhoti); nūppip- (nūppit-) to put (loincloth, dhoti) on someone else. *Ga.* (Oll.) nūr- to wear cloth; (S.) nuḍ- to wear (dhoti, sari). DED(S) 3088.

3728 *Ta.* nūru (nūri-) to crush, pulverize, reduce to powder, demolish, destroy; *n.* powder, dust, flour; nuvaru (nuvari-) to file; nūrukku (nūrukki-) to crush, pulverize, reduce to powder; nūrukku (nūrukki-) to be powdered, crushed, squeezed; *n.* grit; nōrukku (nōrukki-) to break, crush, smash to pieces; *n.* crushing; nōrukku (nōrukki-) to be broken, crushed, smashed; *n.* broken grains, grits, powder; nōrunōru (pp-, -tt-) to be brittle, fragile; nūku (nūkki-) to break in pieces, grind, powder, crush. *Ma.* nūru powder, esp. powdered lime, starch; nūruka to be pulverized; nūruñhuka to be broken into small pieces, shattered, pulverized; nūruñhu bit, chip, atom; nūrukku to crush, break in pieces, pound; nūrukku bit, fragment, broken rice; nūccu broken rice. *Ko.* nuc grains broken in pestling; nug- (nugy-) to be hard-pressed (to support large family); nūge- (nūge-) to pound (chillies) with pestle. *To.* nūc broken rice, chips; nu-r lime. *Ka.* nūru state of being crushed; nūku, nūgu fragments, grit; nūpi to be reduced to small bits or powder, be crushed; *n.* state of being crushed; nūruku, nūrgu, nūrgu, nūgu to crush; be crushed; nūrgu, nūgu, nūrcu state of being crushed; nūrcu, nūccu fragments, bits, grits; nūrcu, nūrisu to crush to fragments. *Koḍ.* nūri very small bits of broken rice; nūccu broken grains of rice. *Tu.* nūriyuni to break, go to pieces, decay; nūripuni, nūrpuni to break, powder, granulate, pulverize; nūritely bruising, chips; nūrkally kind of pebbles found in rice; nūkkuni to bruise; nūji, nūju contusion, bruise. *Te.* nūru to grind, sharpen, whet; nūrucu, nūrcu to thresh (as corn); nūrupu, nūrupu, nūrupu, nūrucu threshing; nūrupu, nūrucu to trash, kill; *n.* thrashing, threshing; nūrumu to powder, destroy; *n.* powder, what is ground; nūgu to pound, reduce to powder; be powdered; *n.* bits, fragments, powder; nūka coarse flour, grits; nūca powder. *Kol.* (Kin.) nōrp- to thresh (or with 3797). *Pa.* nūkol, (S.) nūggur broken rice. *Ga.* (P.) nōggre manjik broken rice after pounding (see 4639). *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) nōrānā to grind grain; (W.) nōrānā, (A. Y. Ch. G. S. Ko.) nōr-, (Ma.) nōr-, (MaS.) nōhk-, (Pat.) nōr-, nōhk- to grind (Voc. 2065); (Tr.) nūkāng (pl.) broken chironji kernels; (W.) nūkā rice broken in grinding; (G. Mu. Ma.) nūka (pl. nūkaṅ) broken rice (Voc. 2017). *Koṇḍa* nūr- (-it-) to crush, grind, pulverize; (BB) nōka (pl. nōkeṅ) particles of broken rice after pounding. *Pe.* nūz- (nūst-) to grind. *Maṇḍ.* nūy- id. *Kuwi* (F.) nūiyali, (Isr.) nūy- (-it-) to grind; (S.) nūinai to mill; (S.) nūrpina to thresh with oxen; (F.) nūrpali to thresh out with cattle; nōrp- (-it-) (Isr.) to thresh driving cattle over grain, (Su.) to thresh (or with 3797); (F.) nūkaga broken rice. *Br.* nusing to crush, grind; nūxal handmill (xal stone); nut flour. DED(S) 3089.

3729 *Ta.* nūru (obl. and in cpds. nūru-) 100; nūruvar 100 persons. *Ma.* nūru (nūru-) 100; nūru-āṇṭu 100 years; nūruvar, nūruvar

100 persons. *Ko.* nu-r 100. *To.* nu-r id. *Ka.* nūru id.; nūrar, nūrvar, (Shanmugam) nūrvar 100 persons. *Koḍ.* nu-rī (obl. nu-ṭ-) 100. *Tu.* nūdu (obl. nūta-) id. *Te.* nūru (obl. nūta-) id.; nūguguru, nūguvuru 100 persons. *Go.* (Tr.) nūr (pl. nūhk), (L. SR.) nūr, (Pat. Hislop) nūr 100 (Voc. 2019); (ASu.) nūr (pl. nūhk) id. DED(S) 3090.

3730 *Ta.* niva (pp-, -nt-) to rise, be elevated, grow, spread, overflow; nivar (-v-, -nt-) to rise high; nivappu elevation, height; ivar (-v-, -nt-) to rise on high, ascend, spring, leap, rush out, climb over, mount; ika (pp-, -nt-) to leap over, cross over, transgress, overflow; iya (pp-, -nt-) to pass beyond, excel, transcend; iyakkam greatness, excellence. *Ma.* nikakka to rise; ivaram height; ivaruka to rise up; ivarttuka to lift, raise; ekaruka to ascend, rise; ekarttuka, ekattuka to lift, raise; ekaram height, uphill; ikayakkuka to transgress. *Ka.* nege, nese to rise, ascend, go upward, jump; negapu, negavu to lift up, hold uplifted; negasu to cause to jump or jump over; egaru to rise, fly, jump; egarisu to cause to rise, cause to fly, cause to jump, shoplift; egarike jumping; egu rising, embarkation; egā digā up and down; (Hav.) neggu to lift. *Koḍ.* nekkura cliff. *Tu.* negiyuni to rise, come up; negipuni to leap, jump, spring up; negapuni to overflow; negattu overflowing. *Kor.* (M.) negi to lift. *Te.* negayu, egayu, negayu to fly, go up, rise up, jump; negavu, egavu flying, flight; eguru, (K. also) evuru to fly, jump up; *n.* flying, flight, jump; eguva the top; eguvu flying, flight of bird; egupu flight, increase; egu, eguḍu high, raised; egayincu to toss up; egacu to cause to fly; egirincu to toss up, cause to fly; ega upwards; ega digā up and down; (K.) eydu to fly; egumati embarkation, putting goods on board of a ship, exportation; egudala the upper or higher part or region (as of a river); increase, rise. *Kol.* negay- (negayt-) to fly; negap- (negapt-) to make to fly. *Nk.* negay- to fly, rise; negap- to make to fly or rise. *Nk.* (Ch.) egur- to jump. *Go.* (S.) egr- to dance; egermuṭ a dance (Voc. 333). *Koṇḍa* egri- (-t-) to fly (as a bird). Cf. 411 *Ta.* ika and 870 *Ta.* ē; ? cf. 3665 *Koṇḍa* nig-. DED(S, N) 3091, and from DED 352.

3731 *Ka.* negaḍi, nigadi, nagadi a cold, catarrh. *Tu.* negaḍi, negaḍe id. DED 3092.

3732 *Ka.* negaṭ, negaṭe alligator. *Tu.* negaṭ id.; negaṭ a sea-animal, the vehicle of Varuṇa. *Te.* (B.) negaḍa a polypus or marine animal supposed to entangle swimmers. / Cf. Skt. nakra- crocodile; nakra- a kind of aquatic animal; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7038. DED 3093.

3733 *Ta.* neku (nekuv-, nekk-) to suffer, be distressed; evvu (evvi-) to cause pain; evvai care, anxiety; evvam affliction, distress, pestilence, dislike; ēval poverty, want. *Ko.* neg- (negy-) to suffer from reverse of fortune; *caus.* negc- (negc-). *Ka.* (Hav.) negaru to suffer in sickbed. *Tu.* neggi, negi shyness, shame;

(B-K.) nigary, negary to linger as a sick person. *Te.* nevva poverty, calamity, misfortune, distress, peril; (K.) nevulu to grieve, be distressed; *n.* (also negulu) regret, disquiet. DED(S) 3094.

3734 *Ka.* nekkare, doḍḍa nekkare Indian rhododendron, *Melastoma malabathricum*. *Tu.* nekkarē, nekkāru id. DEDS 573.

3735 *Tu.* nēga beauty, nicety; beautiful, nice, fair. *Ga.* (Oll.) niya, (S.) niyāṭ good. *Go.* (M.) nehnā good, handsome; (L.) niñā, (Mu.) nehna, (Ma.) ne'na good; (W.) nahnā well (of health); (Ph.) nahnal excellent, good (Voc. 2041). *Koṇḍa* negi good; negikan a good man; negēṇḍ adv. good, well; negēṇḍa adv. well, fine (of living, flourishing). *Pe.* nekri good; nekrakan a good man. *Maṇḍ.* nekrān (masc.), nekdēl (fem.), nekke (neut.) good. *Kui* negi good, well, fine, noble, splendid; (K.) nehi good. *Kuwi* (Su. S.) nehi, (Isr.) nehi, nehi, (F.) nihi id. *Malt.* neke to get well. / There has been convergence with IA (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7150, e.g. Mar. nikā good, pure), whence by borrowing forms like *Pa.* niko, *Go.* (W.) nikkā good. *Pa.* negget < Halbi nāngat. DED(S, N) 3096.

3736 *Ta.* neṭicu, neṭicam mind, conscience, heart, breast, bosom, chest, centre or heart of a thing, bravery, courage; neṭicuḷ mind; neṭicuḷu (pp-, -tt-) to be broken-hearted, dispirited. *Ma.* neṭicu, neṭiṇu heart, breast; neṭicar bold men. *Ko.* nanj heart. *To.* nīz id., dewlap. *Koḍ.* neññi, (Mercara dialect) neññi chest of body. *Te.* neññi uneasiness, distress, trouble of mind. *Pa.* diññi pith. *Go.* (LuS.) nēnjomee mango stone. *Koṇḍa* (BB) ninjam chest. *Pe.* nenjom, nenja ḍaki id.; nenja pith (of a coconut). *Maṇḍ.* nenja-ḍaki chest. *Kui* ninja heart of a tree, pith; solid, sound, uncracked, strong. *Kuwi* linja (F.) kernel, yolk of egg, (Su.) pulp of fruit, (Isr.) yolk of egg. ? *Kur.* nisand core or hard wood of a tree. DED(S, N) 3097.

3737 *Ta.* neṭi pungent odour causing a choking sensation, as of fried chillies; strong pungent smell, stench. *Ka.* niḍi a strong, pungent, stifling smell, as that of tobacco or tobacco smoke, of cayenne pepper or its vapour when being roasted. DED 3098.

3738 *Ta.* neṭu long; (pp-, -tt-) to be long (as time), continue (as rain), become tall; neṭumai length, extension, tallness, height as of a person or tree, continuation, protraction, greatness, boundlessness, excessiveness, depth; neṭi (pp-, -tt-) to make delay; neṭitu after a long delay; neṭippu long time; neṭiṇṇ tall person, great person, Viṣṇu; neṭil length, long vowel, that which is great or excessive; neṭukku length, as of a wall; neṭuka lengthwise, longitudinally, straight on, continuously; neṭuku (neṭuki-) to extend, be lengthened, grow tall, high or long, be protracted, delayed; neṭupam length, height; neṭuman anything long; neṭumi tall woman, tall tree



(as palm-tree); **neṭṭa-neṭṭumai** great length, excessive tallness or height; **neṭṭam** tallness, length; **neṭṭāṅku** lengthiness; **neṭṭāyam** stretchers, piling up bricks perpendicularly or upright; **neṭṭu** length, tallness, long distance, extent, as of the breadth of a pial; **neṭṭai** tallness. **Ma. neṭu** long; **neṭukkam** tallness; **neṭuṅkan** tall; **neṭuppu**, **neṭuppan** length, height; **neṭumpu** pride; **neṭumpan** arrogant; **neṭuman** tall man; **neṭuma**, **neṭumān** tallness; **neṭṭan** tall man; **neṭṭāyam** a straight part in a river; a stretcher (brick or stone); **niṭu** long, tall, straight; **niṭiyōn** tall person; **niṭuppan** tallness; **niṭṭal**, **niṭṭaṅ-kāl** shin. **Ko. neṭṭerṇ** flat on back (of lying or falling). **To. nōr-** (nōry-), **nōr-** (nōry-) to be or become tall; **nōrk-** (nōrky-) to lengthen (**tr.**), let (hair) grow. **Ka. niḍu**, **niṭṭu** state of being drawn out in length, stretched or extended, that of being long, length, that of being tall, extensiveness, greatness, bigness; **niṭṭ-eluvu** backbone; **niḍidu** that which is extended, long, etc., length, etc. **Tu. niḍi** straight, high, lofty; **niḍu** long, tall, high; **niḍuppa** tallness, length; **niṭṭ-usuru** a deep sigh; **neḍi** long. **Te. niḍu**, **niḍuda** long; **niḍivi**, **niḍupu** length; long; **niḍucanu** to extend; **niṭṭ-urucu** to make a deep, long-drawn respiration or sigh; **niṭṭ-urupu** a deep, long-drawn respiration, a sigh. **Koṇḍa niṭi** straight, long; **niṭikan** a tall man. Cf. 3692 **Ta. niṭ**. DED(S) 3099.

3379 **Ta. neṭṭam** perpendicularly; **neṭṭam** erectness. **Ma. niṭṭ-ena** in a standing position, perpendicularly. **Ko. neṭe-n**, **neṭe-l** directly (of motion or of communication). **Ka. neṭṭage**, **neṭṭāna**, **neṭṭāne**, **neṭṭanna** straightly, straight, erect, regular, proper, orderly, rightly, properly, nicely, neatly, plainly, clearly, distinctly; **neṭṭi**, **neṭṭi** niceness, beauty, charm; **niṭa**, **niṭu** straightness, state of standing upright; properness, neatness, elegance, beauty, tidiness; **niṭugāra** a tidy man; **fem. niṭugādi**; **neṭu** straightness, directness, truth. **Tu. neṭṭage** straight, upright; straightly, properly; **niḍpa**, **niḍpa**, **niṭṭa** straight, upright, erect; straightly, erectly; **niṭa** upright, straight, direct; **niṭāniṭi** straightly. **Te. niṭṭa** erect; **niṭra**, **niṭramu**, **neṭramu** erectness, steepness; erect, vertical, steep, precipitous; **niṭrincu** to keep or place erect; **niṭu** elegance, beauty, neatness, prettiness, foppishness; **niṭukādu** a beau; **niṭukattiya**, **niṭukatte** a belle; (**K.**) **neṭṭāna** adv. straight, in an orderly way, clearly. **Pa. niṭṭa** straight. **Go. (SR.) niṭ** right, proper; (**L.**) **niṭum**, **niṭum** indeed, truly (**Voc.** 2002). **Koṇḍa niṭa koṭi** a straight pole on which the roof of a house rests. / Cf. **Mar. niṭ** straight; fit, right, proper. DED(S) 3100.

3740 **Ta. neṭṭil**, **neṭil** ■ bamboo. ? **Tu. neḍilū** a kind of bush. DED 3101.

3741 **Ka. (Hav.) nedi** gums (of teeth); (Gowda, *Dr. Ling.*, p. 94) **niḍi** id. **Tu. niḍi** id. **Kor. (O.) necci** id. DED(S) 575.

3742 **Ka. netta**, **letta** dice, gambling. **Te. nettamu** gambling; **nettam-ādu** to play at dice, gamble; **netta-palaka** dice-board. / < **Skt. netra-** according to Kitt., but this meaning is not found in **Skt.**, **Pkt.**, or **NIA** (acc. to Turner). DEDS 576.

3743 **Ta. nempu** joining dowel or nail, pins for jewels, rung or round of a ladder, ribs joining together the two beams of a well-sweep, serving also as steps for the man who treads it, ribs; **neṭṭu** rung of a ladder, wooden pin. ? **Ma. numpu** a nail with two points to join planks. **Te. nemmu** an iron nail pointed at both ends, used in joining boards. DED 3102.

3744 **Ka. nemmi** *Dalbergia oujeinensis*. **Te. nemmi** id. / Cf. **Skt. (lex.) nemi** id. DEDS 577.

3745 **Ta. ney** (-v-, -t-) to weave as clothes, string, link together; **neyvār** the caste of weavers; **neyvu** weaving; **necavu** weaving, act of weaving, texture, intertexture, web; ? **neyavai** curtain. **Ma. neyka** to weave, plait mats; **neyttu** weaving; **neypu** a large mat for treading out corn in sandy districts; **neyyal** weaving. **Ko. nec-** (nec-) to weave. ? **neg-** (neg-) to be close-woven; **negc-** (negc-) to make close-woven. **To. nic-** (nič-) to darn; **nes-** (nesθ-), **ni-θ-** (ni-θ-) to weave. **Ka. nēy**, **nēyi**, **neyyu**, **nē**, **nēyu** to weave, entwine; **neyi**, **nē**, **nēyu** weaving, a web; **nēyige**, **nēyge**, **nēge** id., entwining or being entwined; **neysu**, **nēyisu** to cause to weave; **nēyikāra**, **neyge-kāra**, **nēkāra** weaver. **Koḍ. ne-y-** (ne-yuv-, neji-) to spin (thread); (Shanmugam) **neyv** braiding, weaving. **Tu. neyuni** to weave (as a spider); **neyipini**, **nēpini**, **neyuni** to weave, plait, braid; **neyigē**, **nēyigē** texture; **neyigāre** weaver. **Te. nēyu** to weave; **nēyincu** to cause to be woven, get woven; **nēta** weaving, texture; **nētakādu**, **nētari** weaver; **nēta-purugu** spider (see 4312). **Go. (Koya Su.) nēcc-** to weave. **Koṇḍa ney-** (-t-) to weave or thatch the roof with leaves; **caus. neyis/-neypis**. **Kui nehpa** (neht-) to build a fence. **Kuwi (S.) neh'nai** to interweave. **Kur. essnā** (issyas) to weave, entwine into a fabric, furnish or adorn any article with net-work or plait-work. **Malt. ese** to plait, do mat-work. DED(S, N) 3103.

3746 **Ta. ney** butter, ghee, oil, grease, fat, honey; (-pp-, -tt-) to be glossy, polished, be fat, plump, become greasy, unctuous, or sticky; **neyppu** unctuousness, oiliness, gloss, polish; **neyam** ghee, oil. **Ma. ney** any unctuous substance, grease, fat, oil, lard, ghee. **Ko. nay** ghee. **To. niy** id. **Ka. ney**, **ney** id. **Koḍ. ney** id. **Tu. nēyi** ghee, grease, fat. **Te. neyyi**, **nēyi** ghee, oil; **nūne**, **nūniya** oil, gingily oil (< \*nū + ney; see 3720). **Kol. ney** butter, ghee; **nu-ne** oil; (**SR.**) **pāl nūne** ghee. **Nk. ney** ghee; **nūne** sesamum oil. **Nk. (Ch.) ey** oil. **Pa. ney** oil, fat; **nū ney** sesamum oil. **Go. (Oll.) ney**, (**S.**) **neyyu** (pl. **neygū**), (**S.**) **ney(yu)** oil. **Go. (A. Tr. W. Ph.) ni**, (**SR.**) **neyi**, (**M.**) **nei**, (**Mu.**) **niy**, **ney**, (**Ma.**) **niy(i)**, (**S.**) **niy(yu)** id.;

(**Ko.**) **niy** ghee (**Voc.** 2001); (**Tr.**) **pāl ni** ghee; **phuki** ni honey (phuki bee). **Koṇḍa niyu** oil. **Maṇḍ. ney** id. **Kui niyu** id.; **pūki niyu** honey. **Kuwi (F.) niyū**, (**Su. P.**) **niyu**, (**Isr.**) **niyū** oil. **Kur. nēta** grease, fat, lard. **Malt. neyya** fat of an animal. Cf. 5496(b) **Ta. vep-ney**. DED(S) 3104.

3747 **Ta. neytal** white Indian water-lily, *Nymphaea lotus alba*; blue nelumbo, tuber of red Indian water-lily, maritime tract, sorrow of lovers due to separation (assigned by convention to the maritime tract). **Ma. neytal** a nymphaea; *Menyanthes indica*. **Ka. neydal(u)**, **neydū(u)**, **neydale**, **neydile** a water-lily. **To. naidilē** id. ? **Te. (VPK, p. 13) nēduru-nēla** low ground near the Godavari. DED(S, N) 3105.

3748 **Ta. neyttōr** blood. **Ko. netr** id. **To. nōṭṣ/netṣ** id. (in song). **Ka. nettaru(u)**, **nettara**, **nettra** id. **Koḍ. netta** ca-ñi sp. sandalwood which is red. **To. netteru** blood. **Te. netturu**, **netru** id. **Kol. netur**, (**Pat.**, p. 15) **nettur** id. **Nk. nettur** id. **Nk. (Ch.) ettur** id. **Pa. netir** id.; **netro** red. **Go. (S.) nettūr**, (**P.**) **netir** blood; (**P.**) **netraṭ** red. **Go. (A. Y. S. Ko.) nettur**, (**M.**) **netur**, (**Tr. Ch. W. Ph. Mu.**) **nattur** blood; (**Ch.**) **nattur** rag red; (**Mu.**) **natral** blackish red; (**Hispol.**) **netral** red (**Voc.** 2027). **Koṇḍa neter** blood. **Pe. neter** id.; red. **Maṇḍ. neter** blood. **Kui nederi** balance word with raka blood (which is Or.). **Kuwi (F.) netori**, (**Su.**) **neteri** blood; (**Isr.**) **neteri/netori** id.; red. **Br. ditar** blood. For -tōr in **Ta.**, see 2883 **Ta. cōr**. DED(S) 3106.

3749 **Ma. nirañhuka** to drag the tail or feet along the ground, creep, crawl; **nirakkuka** to push, shove; **nirakkam**, **nirañhal** crawling on the ground. **Te. (K.) nerumu** to move on posteriors. DED 3107.

3750 **Ta. neraṭu** (neraṭi-) to be rough, hard; be halting; **neraṭu**, **neruṭu** that which is rough (as a road), rugged (as style), knotty or abstruse (as a passage); **niraṭu** coarseness, roughness; **neri** roughness. **Kā. naraḍu** roughness. **Tu. naraḍu** id., wart, protuberance; rough, craggy. **Te. neraḍu** uneven. DED(S) 3108.

3751 **Pa. nereñal** spleen. **Go. (Tr.) nirañjal** an internal organ, possibly the sweetbreads; **nirjar** the spleen of animals; (**Ma.**) **nagnjari** an internal organ (? pancreas) (**Voc.** 1983, 1995). ? Cf. **Kol. (Kin.) mirjer** intestines (Kamaleswaran). DED(N) 3110.

3752 **Kur. nerr** snake. **Malt. neru** id. DED 3111.

3753 **Ta. nel** rice, paddy, grain of paddy. **Ma. nel** rice (as growing), rice in the husk, paddy. **Ko. nel** paddy, unhusked rice; **nel** aky husked rice. **To. neṣ** rice (in songs); **neṣṣi** rice (see aṣky, s.v. 215 **Ta. ari**). **Ka. nel**, **nellu** paddy, rice in its husk, rice as growing, ■ grain of paddy. **Koḍ. nellī** rice, paddy. **Te. nellūru** n. pr. ■ town. DED(S) 3112.

3754 **Ta. nilavu**, **niḷa** moonlight, moon. **Ma. niḷa**, **niḷavu** id.; (**Tiyya**) **lāvu** moonlight. **To. neṣof** (obl. **neṣot-**) id. **Koḍ. nelaci** moon; **nelaci** boji moonlight. **Te. nela** moon, month, day of full moon; **ven nela** moonlight. **Kol. nela** moon. **Nk. nela** id. **Pa. nellū** (pl. **nellū**) moon, month. **Go. (Oll.) nellū** id.; (**S.**) **nelling** moon; **nelā** (pl. **nellū**, **nellingū**) month. **Go. (Tr.) nalenj** moon, new moon; (**W. Ph.**) **nalenj**, (**SR.** **G. M.**) **nelenj**, (**A.**) **lalenj**, (**Ma. Ko.**) **lējn** moon; (**Mu.**) **nalenj** (pl. **nalesk**), **lalenj**, **lelenj** id., month; (**M.**) **lenj** month (**Voc.** 2036). **Koṇḍa nela** moon; **nelenj** (pl.) months; (**BB.**) **lēnz(u)** moon, month. **Pe. lēnj** (obl. **lēc-**, pl. **lēcku**) id. **Maṇḍ. lēnj** id. **Kui dānju** (pl. **dāska**) id., season, period of time. **Kuwi (F.) lenju** (pl. **leska**), (**S.**) **lējnu**, (**Su. P. Isr.**) **lējnu** (pl. **leska**) moon, month. DED(S, N) 3113.

3755 **Ta. nelli** emblic myrobalan, *Phyllanthus emblica*. **Ma. nelli** id. **Ko. nel** ban *Fragaria nilgerrensis*. **To. niṣ ko-y** sp. berry (very sour, but when water is drunk immediately, tastes sweet); emblic myrobalan. **Ka. nelli** *P. emblica*. **Koḍ. nellike** id. **Tu. nelli** id. **Te. nelli** id.; *Premna esculenta*. **Pa. nella** *Phyllanthus emblica*. **Go. (A. Y. G. M.) nelli**, (**Tr. W. Ph.**) **nalli** id. (**Voc.** 2037). **Koṇḍa neli** tamarind. **Kui neḍi** id. **Kuwi (F. S.) lelli**, (**Isr.**) **leli** id. All the fruits have the same taste effect (see **To.**; communicated by several Indian scholars). DED(S) 3114, 3115.

3756 **Kol. evur** spittle. **Nk. evur** id. **Pa. nevuṭ**, **nevud** id. **Go. (Oll.) nevuṭ** id. **Go. (Ma.) evuṭ**, (**Mu.**) **evvo**, (**Ko.**) **evvu**, (**S.**) **ervunj**, **ervonj** id. (**Voc.** 364). **Pe. evṭi** id. **Maṇḍ. evṭij** (pl.) id. DED(S) 3116.

3757 **Ta. neṭi** (-pp-, -tt-) to press firmly with hand. **Tu. neṭipuni** to press down, make tight. DED 3117.

3758 **Ta. nerunal**, **nerunaru**, **nerunai**, **neṇnal** yesterday; **nēṇru** id.; lately, recently. **Ma. innalē** yesterday. **Ir. nagaṭṭu**, **nā-ṭṭu** id. **Ko. ne-r** (obl. **ne-ṭ-**) id.; **amne-r** two days before yesterday. **To. ine-r** yesterday. **Ka. ninne** id., time lately passed. **Koḍ. ninna-ndi** yesterday (see 2920 **Ta. nāṇru**). **Kor. (O. M. T.) eru** id. **Te. ninna** id. **Go. (Tr.) ninnē** (obl. **ninnēṭ-**), (**W. Ph.**) **ninnē**, (**A. Y. Ma. Ko.**) **ninne** id. (**Voc.** 1980). **Koṇḍa i'en** (obl. **i'eR-**), (**Gūri dial.**) **inen** id. **Maṇḍ. ineliḍ** id. **Kui riṣi**, **riṣi** id. **Kuwi (P.) re'e**, (**T.**) **re'la**, (**F.**) **re'ini**, (**S.**) **re'eni**, (**Isr.**) **re'eni**, (**Su.**) **re'ni** id. **Br. darō** id.; dare nan night before last (cf. 3621) (**Zvelebil, III** 7.328). Cf. 5020(b) for **Ko.** and **To.** DED(S, N) 3109, DEDS 827 (**Su.** 1973, p. 141: **Kui-Kuwi** \*neṭ- > \*neṭe- > re-).

3759 **Ta. neṭṭi** forehead, front, top, summit; **neṭi** temples. **Ma. neṭṭi** forehead; **neruka** crown of the head. **Ko. nec** forehead. **To. nity** id. **Ka. netti** id., head, crown of head. **Koḍ. netti** forehead. **Tu. netti** id., crown of head, front, (**B-K.**) the peak of ■ mountain

or hill. *Te. netti* the head; *netnamu* high land or elevated ground, such as the crest or terrace of a hill. *Kol. netti* forehead. *Nk. netti* id. *Ga. (S.) nedide* scalp. *Go. (Tr.) nēc (talā)* the crown of the head (*Voc. 2045*); ? (*Tr.*) *niril*, (*Ph.*) *niril* pulse in child's head (*Voc. 1984*). *Konda neti* top of the head; *neda* vertex. *Kur. mitil, mitil*, (*Hahn*) *nitil* fontanelle. *Malt. nitlu* crown of the head; ? *nepe* forehead, brow. *DED(S) 3118*, and from *DED(S) 3069*.

**3760 *Ta. neru* (nerri-) to thrust, dash, strike a mark (as with balls); neṭṭu (neṭṭi-) to thrust, push, strike as a stone or ball; n. pushing, thrusting, striking, skipping as a stone or ball. *Koḍ. neṭṭ- (neṭṭi-)* to give a sharp shake (*intr.*), (sleep) is suddenly broken. *Te. neṭṭu* to push, shove; *n. push, shove*; (*K.*) *neppu* to push out, thrust. *Go. nattānā* (*Tr.*) to dash or throw down, discard, throw away, abandon (esp. a habit), (*W. Ph.*) to give birth to, calve; (*Ch.*) *natt-* to throw down; (*W.*) *naccānā*, (*Ph.*) *naccānā*, *naccānā* to cast, fling (*Voc. 1921*). *DED(S) 3119*.**

**3761 *Pa. nendub* (pl. nendubul) middle; nendu nal** midnight; **nend vāv** middle of the way (*pāv*). *Ga. (P.) nendin* in the middle; **nend gap** midnight; (*S.*) *ninḍin* in the middle; **ninḍiṭ vande** middle finger. *DEDS 578*.

**3762 *Nk. (Ch.) nek-*** (musical instrument) to sound, be played on; **nekup-/nekp-** to play an instrument. *Go. nekānā* (*Tr. SR.*) to sound (of a pot, gong, bell), (*M.*) to ring; *nek-* (*G. Mu.*) (musical instrument) to sound, (*Ma.*) (bell) to sound; *caus. (Tr.) nekstānā*, (*SR.*) *nekstānā*, (*Mu.*) *nekkih-* (*Voc. 2042*); (*Pat.*) *eksānā* to beat (drum) (*Voc. 331*); (*Pat.*) *eganta* (spelled *yeganta*) o'clock (= 3sg. neut. pres.) (*Voc. 332*). *DEDS 579*.

**3763 *Go. (W. Ph.) nēng*** custom (*Voc. 2044*). *Kui nekēri* customary, usual; usually. *Kur. nēg* ceremony, sacrificial rite, received custom. *DEDS 580*.

**3764 *Go. (A.) nēg-*** to enter; (*SR.*) *nēngānā* id.; *nēngusānā* to thrust, pierce; (*W.*) *nēngānā* to intrude; (*Ph.*) *nēngānā* to enter; *necahtānā* to make to enter; *nehtānā* to shut in (cattle); (*Mu.*) *nēg-* to enter; *nēh-* to push in, thrust in; (*Ma.*) *nēgg-* to enter; (*S.*) *nēg-* to enter, pierce (*Voc. 2043*). *Manḍ. nēng-* to enter. *Kuwi (F. T.) neh-* to put in. *DEDS 581*.

**3765 *Tu. nēsa*** asthma. *Pa. nēñ(ji-)* to breathe; *nēñal*, (*S.*) *nēñjal* breath; *nēñ(ji)kud* panting. *Ga. (P.) nēñj-* to breathe. *Go. (Ma.) nēñjkar(i)* breath, pulse which throbs in a child's head; (*Ko.*) *nēj-* to breathe; *nēs* breath; (*A. G. Mu.*) *nēsk-* to breathe; *nēskānā* (*SR.*) to pant, (*Tr. Ph.*) to breathe heavily, pant; (*M.*) *nēskānā* to breathe (*Voc. 2046*). *Konda nēnz-* (*-it-*) to sigh, respire when exhausted or tired, have hiccups while weeping; (*BB*) to breathe; *nēnzū* breath. *Pe. nēñj-* (*nēñc-*) to breathe; *intens. nēcka-*. *Manḍ. nēñj-* id.; *intens. nēcka-*. *Kui nēñja* (*nēñji-*) to breathe; *n.* breathing.

*Kuwi (F.) nenjali*, (*S.*) *nēñjinai* to breathe, gasp; (*Isr.*) *nēñj-* (*-it-*) to breathe, moan with pain; (*F. P.*) *nesteri*, (*Isr.*) *nēsteri* breath. *Kur. nāxnā* to breathe, rest, recover oneself; *nāxcānā* to experience a convulsive and somewhat prolonged heaving of the breast, sigh, sob, draw in a long breath. *Malt. nēgye* to breathe; *nēge* breath. *DED(S) 3120*.

**3766 *Ta. nēṭu* (nēṭi-) to seek, look out for, desire, consider, aim at, earn; nēṭtam** acquired property. *Ma. nēṭuka* to obtain, get; *nēṭtam* acquisition, gain. ? *Ka. niṭṭisu* to look at, look at much, inquisitively or sternly, stare. *Koḍ. nē-ḍ- (nē-ḍi-)* to earn; (*Shanmugam*) *nē-ṭa* earning. ? *Br. deṭṭu* borrowing of milch-animals for their milk, animal borrowed for its milk (*Zvelebil, IJ 7.328*). Cf. 3637 *Ta. nāṭu* and 3794 *Ta. nōṭṭam*. *DED(N) 3121*.

**3767 *Ta. nēntiram*** a kind of Malabar plantain. *Ma. nēnta-vāra*, *naintra-vāra* a large kind of plantain. *Tu. nēndra-bāre* the Malabar plantain. *DED 3122*.

**3768 *Pe. nēbes*** ground. *Manḍ. nēbeh* id. *DEDS 582*.

**3769 *Ta. nēmpu* (nēmpi-) to winnow; nōmpu (nōmpi-) to separate by winnowing (as stones from rice); nāvū (nāvi-) to winnow and clear grain from stones. *Ma. nēmpuka* to winnow rice grain; *nāvuka* to cleanse rice from stones. *Te. nēmu* to winnow, sift. *Go. (Tr.) ēmānā* to sift out husks of rice, pulse, etc.; (*G. Mu. Ma. S.*) *ēm-* to sift, winnow sideways. *Kui ēmba* (*ēmbi-*) to separate rice grains from straw by shaking. *Kur. nābnā* (*Hahn*) to thresh rice, winnow; (*Grignard*) tread as paddy, trample, throw down, beat. *DED(S) 3123*.**

**3770 *Ta. nēr* (-v-, -nt-) to meet, approach, come near to, obtain, agree, consent, resemble, equal, be fit, appropriate, seize, take hold of, grant, bestow, happen, occur, transpire, appear, come to view, oppose, resist, encounter, attack, consecrate, dedicate, resolve, take a vow, entreat, pray; (-pp-, -tt-) to resemble, equal, oppose, resist, encounter, attack; *n.* resemblance, similarity, comparison, agreement, consent, settlement, opposition; *nērcel* adaptation, fitness, appropriateness, consent, agreement, harmony, vow, friendliness, amity, love; *nērtti* vow; *nēr-paṭu* to meet, be in conjunction with (as planets), occur, be appropriate, worthy, fall in one's way, appear, come in front, meet, be in harmony or on good terms, learn well; *nēr-pāṭu* chance occurrence, means, method, consent, compliance; *nērpu* meeting, occurrence, happening; *nērmai* harmony, agreement; *nērū* happening, consent, giving, soliciting, opposing, fighting; *nēra* a particle of comparison; *neri* (-v-, -nt-) to be crowded together; (-pp-, -tt-) to approach; *neruṅku* (*neruṅki-*) to be near, approximate, be close together, crowd, be close as a relationship or connexion, approach, go near; *nerukkam* nearness, closeness; *nerukku* (*nerukki-*) to**

set thick; *nirai* (-v-, -nt-) to crowd, swarm; make full, crowd; (-pp-, -tt-) to crowd, cluster, swarm, crowd together, form an assembly; *n.* collection, pack, herd. *Ma. nēr* what is even or like, agreement; *nēralar* enemies; *nēr-iṭuka* to face, meet, oppose; *nēruka* to agree, vow; *nēcca*, *nērū* vow; *nērka* to meet in fight. *Ko. nē-r* (*obl. nē-r-*, *nē-f-*) opposite. *Ka. nēr* to accord, agree, yield assent, agree to; *nere* to join, be united, come together, assemble, associate with, have sexual intercourse with; *n.* adjoining, proximity, neighbourhood, union, company; *nera*, *neravu*, *nerevu* being next to, nearness, joining, assistance; *neravi*, *neravu* union, mass, meeting, crowd, multitude, flock; *nerapu*, *nerahu*, *nerayisu*, *nerasu*, *nerepu*, *nerevu* to bring or put together, join, collect; *nerpu*, *neppu* a place of coming together. *Koḍ. nera mane* neighbouring house. *Tu. neriyuni*, *nerevuni* to assemble, be attached, be in coitu; *nirē*, *nerē* neighbourhood; neighbouring, adjoining. *Te. nēr(u)cu* to learn, acquire; (*K.* also) be able, capable, be willing, prepared; (*K.*) *nēr(u)pu* to teach; *n.* (also *Šaṅk.*) cleverness, skill; (*Šaṅk.*) *nērimi* knowledge, skill; (*K.*) *neravu* to assemble together; *n.* assemblage, battalion; *neravadi* a skilful, dexterous, or clever person. *Go. (Ko.) nars-* to learn; *narsp-* to teach (*Voc. 1939*); (*Koya T.*) *nērs-* to learn. Cf. 3672 *Ta. nira*. *DED(S, N) 3124*.

**3771 *Ta. nēr* (-v-, -nt-) to grow thin, lean, be emaciated, be soft, yield to the touch; *n.* minuteness, smallness, fineness, slenderness; nērmai** fineness, thinness, minuteness. *Ma. nēr* thin, delicate; *nērūka* to be fine; *nērka* to become thin, fine; *nēcca* fineness; *nērpu* fineness, thinness, liquefaction; *nērppikka* to make thin, fine, attenuate; *nērma* fineness, softness, delicacy; *nērya* fine, thin (as cloth, flour). *Tu. nērē* thin, delicate; *nērēmē*, *nērē* fine, thin, delicate. *Go. (Ma.) nīrpāl* thin (man or woman) (*Voc. 1989*). *DED(S) 3125*.

**3772 *Ta. nēr*** straightness, directness, rightness, justice, impartiality, morality, virtue, honesty, length, extension, row, series, regularity, verticality; *nērtti*, *nērri* excellence, elegance, that which is correct, equitable or just; *nērmai* straightness, directness, fidelity, honesty, impartiality, justice, propriety, morality, virtue. *Ma. nēr* straightness, direction, truth, justice; *nērē* *adv.* straight; *nērri* straightness, what is right, common way, custom. *To. nō-ṣf-* (*nō-ṣt-*) to measure the length of; ? *nō-b* direction. *Ka. nēr* straightness, rightness, propriety, fitness, order; *nēra* straightness, propriety, etc.; *nērītu*, *nērīttu* that which is straight, fit, proper or right; *nērīdu* propriety, rectitude, religious loyalty; *nērīda* a brahman; *fem. nērīdal*; *nērpu* straightness, propriety, rectitude. *Koḍ. nē-ri* truth, fact; *nē-re* direct, straight. *Tu. nērē* straightness; justice, truth; straight, just, true; *nerta* straight, true; *nertama* straight ploughing. ? *Pe. nēn*, *nēpo*, *nēponḍ* direction. Cf. 3673 *Ta. nira* to arrange in order. *DED(S) 3126*.

**3773 *Ta. nēr* (-v-, -nt-) to cut off, sever. *Ka. nēr* to cut, cut off; ? *nire* to kill. *Br. danning* (*neg. da-*, *present de-*, *imper. da, dar*, *past darē-*) to cut (of a knife), blight (as frost the crop), usurp (property), carry off (a prize), win, take away, remove (*MBE 1962*, pp. 60-61). *DED(S) 3127*.**

**3774 *Ta. nēram*** time, season, opportunity. *Ma. nēram* sun, day, light, time, season, hour, turn; *nērattu* early, seasonably. *Koḍ. nē-ra* sun, time; *nē-rate* early in the morning. *Tu. nērḍē* id. *Br. dē* sun, sunshine, day, time; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). *DED(S) 3128*.

**3775 *Ta. nēram*** guilt, fault; fine. *Te. nēramu* fault, offence, crime, delinquency, misdemeanour, misdeed. *Kuwi nēromi* (*S.*) fault, (*Isr.*) id., guilt (< *Te.*). *DED(S) 3129*.

**3776 *Ta. nērvālam*, nēpālam** croton-oil plant, *Croton tiglium*. *Ma. nērvālam*, *nīrvālam* id. *Ka. nēpāla*, *nēpāla* purgative nut plant. *Te. nēpālamu* *C. tiglium*. *DED 3130*.

**3777 *Kur. nērā*** (*nīryas*) to get dry, lose moisture; (*Hahn*) *nīrmā* to dry up. *Malt. nēre* to get somewhat dry. *DED(S) 3131*.

**3778 *Ka. nēvaṇa*, nēvaḷa, lāvāḷa** a necklace of silver or gold, a silver or gold girdle or zone; (*Hal.*) *nāvāla* a girdle. *Tu. nēvaḷa*, *nevala* a silver or gold girdle worn round the loins. *Te. nēvadāmu*, *nēvaḷāmu* a kind of necklace. *DED(N) 3132*.

**3779 *Ta. no*** small, tiny, minute, thin, slender; *novvu* (*novvi-*) to become thin, slender; *n.* thinness; *noci* (-v-, -nt-) to be thin, slender, minute; *nocivu* slenderness, fineness; *noy* grits, groats, smallness, minuteness, softness, lightness; *noyṭal* minuteness; *noyṭu* that which is thin, poor, light; *noyppam* delicateness, tenderness, skill, ability; *noym-mai*, *noyvu* lightness, softness, minuteness; *noyya* small, minute, soft, weak, poor; *noyy-eṇal* expr. signifying lightness, thinness, insignificance; *nucuppu* waist of a woman. *Ma. noccu* minute, light; *nuṣu* small, minute, young; *noy(i)* grits, groats, anything minute. *Ko. noca-k*, *onca-k* a little. *Ka. nusi* state of being crushed, strengthless, etc., powder, dust. *Tu. noccu*, *nocē* minute, light, paltry; *nuggu* small, little; *nugguḷu* smallness. *Te. nusi* small, little, slight; the dust into which wood is reduced by insects; *nuṣūgu* to slight, scorn; *nūgu* down, downiness, hairiness. *Kol. (Pat., p. 115)* *nuyung* smooth. *Kui nūsu* soft, smooth, fleecy; *nūsu nūsu inba* to be soft, smooth, fleecy. Cf. 3699 *Ka. nusi*. *DED(S, N) 3133*.

**3780 *Ma. okkuka*** to indent. *Tu. (B-K.) okku* to scratch, make furrows. *Te. nokku* to press, squeeze, pinch, indent; *n.* dent, impression, pressure, squeeze; (*K.*) *nogulu* to be pressed, squeezed, suffer under physical pressure; (*K.*) *nogul(u)cu* to crush. *DED 3134*.

3781 *Ta. nocci* five-leaved chaste tree, *Vitex negundo* (ven-nocci); three-leaved chaste tree, *V. trifolia* (karu-nocci). *Ma. nocci* *V. trifolia* or *negundo*. *Ka. nekki, lakki, lakki, lekki, lokki* id. *Tu. nekki V. trifolia*. *Te. (Lush.) nocilli V. trifolia; lokki V. leucoxydon*. ? *Go. (A.) nīgūli Vitex negundo* (Voc. 2007). / Cf. Skt. *nirgundi*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7308. DED(S) 3135.

3782 *Tu. nocci* rice cooked with ghee, coconut, etc. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11) nicci* cooked rice. *Te. neccu* rice flour or small rice grits (or with 2927). DEN 51.

3783 *Ta. nuṭakku (nuṭakki-)* to wash, wipe off moisture, destroy, dissolve. *Tu. niḍiyuni, niḍipini*, (B-K.) *neḍi* to wash. *Bel. (LSB 2.1) neḍi* id. *Kol. oḍ- (oḍ-)* to wash (body or part of body); *o-ḍp- (o-ḍopt-)* to bath (*tr.*). *Nk. or- (orḍ-)* to wash, bathe. *Nk. (Ch.) or- (orḍ-)* to wash (hands, feet, etc.). *Pa. noḍ- (noḍḍ-)* to wash; *noḍip- (noḍiḍ-)* to wash (another). *Ga. (Oll.) nor-* to wash; (S.) *norr- (noḍḍ-)* to wash (clothes, etc.). *Go. (Tr.) norānā* to wash (hands or feet); (W. Ph.) *nurrānā* to wash; (G. S.) *nor-*, (Mu. Ko.) *norr-* to wash (hands, etc.); (Ma.) *noḍ- (noḍḍ-)* to wash (hands) (Voc. 2061). *Koṇḍa noḍ- (noḍḍ-)* to wash, clean utensils, etc.; *reḍi. noḍḍa* to wash (one's own hands, face, etc.). *Pe. noz- (nost-), nuz- (nust-)* to wash. *Maṇḍ. nuy-* id. *Kui nobga* (< *nog-b-*; *nogd-* id.; *n.* act of washing. *Kuwi* (S) *nōḥ'nai*, (Su.) *nor- (h-)* to wash. *Kur. nōḥnā (nūḥyas)* id., *nōḥornā* to wash oneself, one's own hands, feet, etc. *Malt. nōḥe* to wash anything; *nōḍre* to wash one's hands and feet. DED(S, N) 3136.

3784 *Ta. noṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to say, tell, speak, declare; (-pp-, -tt-) id., insinuate so as to stir up ill-will, make unfavourable allusions, use sarcasm; *n.* word, phrase, language, speech, wise saying, riddle, enigma, stanza, noise. *Ma. noṭikka* to speak hastily or superciliously; *noṭiyuka* to murmur, lisp as fools. *Ka. nuḍi* to sound, utter, speak, say; *n.* sounding, speaking, uttering = voice, speech, word, term, promise, language; *nuḍisu, nuḍiyisu* to cause or induce to utter, speak, etc.; perform music upon, play; *nuḍiḥa* uttering, telling; *nuḍisuḥa* making speak, addressing. *Tu. nuḍi* word, speech, saying, *nuḍiyuni* to pronounce, utter; *nuḍipuni* to speak, talk; *nuḍipavuni* to cause to speak, speak through another, play on a musical instrument. *Te. noḍi, nuḍi, noḍuvu* word, expression; *noḍikāḍu* talkative man; *noḍikāramu, nuḍikāramu* mode, style of speech; *noḍugu, nuḍugu* to say, speak; *n.* word or expression, line in verse; *noḍucu* to find fault with; *noḍupu* finding fault; *nuḍuvari* speaker, talker; *nuḍuvu* word, expression; *vb.* (K. also *noḍuvu*) to say, speak; *nānuḍi* rumour, report; saying, proverb. *Nk. (Ch.) uḍuk-uḥk-* to speak, suggest. DED(S) 3137.

3785 *Ka. (Sholiga, LSB 6.18) noṭṭi* buttocks. *Tu. niṭṭely* hip, loin, waist. DEN 52.

3786 *Ta. nonṭu (nonṭi-)* to walk lamely, limp, hobble from lameness or weariness; *nonṭal* limping; *nonṭi* lame person or creature; crippled condition as of leg or arm; persons who dance on stilts; *neṭṭu (neṭṭi-)* to limp. *Ma. nonṭuka* to limp, halt; *nonṭi* cripple; *nonṭikka* to maim. *Ko. nonḍ- (nonḍy-)* to limp dragging one leg uselessly; *nonḍy* lame person, person who has arm or leg amputated. Cf. 5114 *Ta. moṭṭai*. DED(S) 3138.

3787 *Go. nondānā* (Tr.) to spoil, pet, (W. Ph.) to kiss; *lonḍ- (Mu.)* to caress, (Ma.) to pet, fondle (Voc. 2059). *Koṇḍa nonḍ- (it-)* to caress. *Pe. nonḍ- (-t-)* to kiss; *noṭṭaka* to kiss one another. *Maṇḍ. nuṭka-* to caress (*intens.*). *Kui* (Mah.) *nond-* to kiss, caress; ? (W.) *nonja (nonji-)* to kiss; *n.* a kiss. *Kuwi* (F.) *notkali*, (S.) *lonḍinai* to kiss; (F.) *nond-* id.; *intens. noṭk-*; (Isr.) *nonḍ- (it-)* to kiss, embrace; *noṭk- (it-)* to kiss (= sexual intercourse). *Malt. nadre* to caress. / ? Cf. Skt. *laḍ-* to dall, fondle. DEDS 583.

3788 *Te. nollu* to level, scrape, gather, collect; *nolla* a harrow. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *lol- (it-)* to level soil in new paddy field. From DED (S) 3140.

3789 *Kol. nolog- (nolokṭ-)* to thrash about on ground. *Nk. noṇaḥ-* to roll on the ground. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) nokkānā* to writhe in death, or in a fit; (SR.) *nokkānā* to writhe (Voc. 2058); (ASu.) *noṭk-* to crawl on stomach; *noṭkās-* to make (child) crawl on stomach. DED(S) 3139.

3790 *Ta. nol* (*nolv-, nonṭ-*), *noṭku (noṭki-)* to bale out as water, measure out as grain; *nōṭṭu (nōṭṭi-)* to bale, scoop out; *nulai* a caste of fishermen; *nulaiyan* fisherman, inhabitant of the maritime tract; *fem. nulaicci*. *Pa. olc-* to bale out. *Go. (Ph. W. A. Y.) roskānā*, (Tr.) *roskānā*, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *losk-*, (S.) *locc-* to bail out, (Tr.) bail out a pool in order to catch fish (Voc. 3074). *Koṇḍa lo- (t-)* to fetch (water), dip and take out (water); *lonz-* to sprinkle or scatter (water, rice, etc.). *Pe. ṭonj- (ṭonc-)* to scatter, sow broadcast, bail out (by sprinkling). *Kui nolpa (nolt- noṭ-)* to ladle out. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *noṭ- (h-)* to draw water. *Kur. nollānā* to draw out (with a semicircular motion), scoop out as paddy with a winnowing basket, soup with a ladle; *nollō* fishing net, much like the English butterfly net. *Malt. lole* to take out with a spoon. Cf. 305 *Te. aluku*, from which *Go., Koṇḍa (lonz-)*, *Pe.* have been transferred here, with which cf. esp. *Pa.* and *Koṇḍa (lo-)* (Su. 1969, p. 745); there has been convergence in meaning between the two entries in some languages. Cf. 5124 *Ta. mol*. DED(S) 3140, and from DED(S) 258.

3791 *Ta. nol* (*nolv-, nonṭ-*) to swallow, devour. *Ma. nupa* smack, slaver, greediness; *nupayuka* to eat greedily; *nupaccal* smacking the lips, greediness; *nupayan* voracious; *fem. nupacci*; *nupukka* to smack the lips, have a ravenous appetite. *Ka. noṇe* to swallow. *Te.*

(K.) *nollu* (children) to suck fingers. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 143) *nolayeng* to swallow. *Go. (Tr. W.) rōpānā*, (Mu. Ma. Ko.) *lōp-* to swallow, gulp down (Voc. 3078). *Kur. nuḥkānā* to swallow without chewing, gulp hastily, devour. Cf. 3697 *Ta. nuṅku* (Pfeiffer). DED (S) 3141.

3792 *Ko. nody* disease (pair-word with *no-v*). *To. nwidy* id. (pair-word with *nu-* in songs). DED 3142.

3793 *Ta. nō* (-v-, -nt-) to feel pain, ache, suffer, be grieved, distressed in mind, be injured, spoiled; *n.* pain, illness, weakness, infirmity; *nōy* (-pp-, -tt-, -v-, -nt-) to be ill, diseased, be debilitated, wither (as crops); *n.* malady, disease, grief, affliction, pain; *nōvu* pain, disease, grief; *novvu (novvi-)* to ache, pain; *n.* pain, illness; *novval* mental anguish, pain; *noci* (-v-, -nt-) to be in pain, suffer; *nocivu* pain, suffering; *nompalam* distress; *no* to suffer; *n.* pain, suffering; *noyvu* distress of mind; *nōcal* sickness, pain; *nōñcal* emaciation; *nōñcān*, *nōñci* feeble, invalid person; *uyaṅku (uyaṅki-)* to suffer, be in distress, pain (of body or mind), grow thin, become emaciated, be flexible, slender; *uyakkam* suffering, distress; *uyavu (uyavi-)* to suffer; *n.* distress, suffering; *uyavu* pain, suffering; *uyā* distress, suffering. *Ma. nōka* to pain, smart, be in labour; *nōyi, nōyi* weakness, pain; *nōvu* pain, ache, grief, sorrow; *nōvuka* to suffer pain, ache; *nōvikka* to pain, torment, afflict, offend; *nompalam, nompalam* pain, sickness. *Ko. no-v* disease, pain. *To. nu-* sickness. *Ka. nō* (*nond-*), *nōyvu, nōy*, *nōy* to suffer, pain, ache, (pain) is felt, grieve; *nōyisu* to cause to suffer pain; *nōta* ache, pain; *nōvu* id., affliction. *Koḍ. no- (novv-, nond-)* to pain (*intr.*); *nombala* pain. *Tu. nōpuni, nōpini, nōyipini* to ache, pain; *nōvu* pain, ache, distress. *Te. noccu (novv-/nōv-/nō-)* to ache, pain, smart, be grieved; *noncu* to pain, wound, hurt (*tr.*); *nogulu*, (K. also) *novulu* to grieve, sorrow, feel pain, be spoiled, ruined; *n.* pain, ruin, destruction; *nogulucu, nogilincu* to pain, hurt, wound, distress; *noppi* pain, ache; *noppincu* to pain, hurt, afflict; *novvi, novvu, nōvi, nōvu* pain, disease; *nōyu* to ache. *Kol. oy- (oyt-)* (wound) hurts, pains. *Nk. oy-* to be painful; *oyip-* to cause pain. *Nk. (Ch.) oy-* to hurt (*intr.*). *Pa. nōy- (nōi-)* to be painful, hurt, ache; *nōykud* pain; *nōmbir, nōmir* fever, illness. *Ga. (Oll.) nōy-* to be painful; (S.) *noppi* pain (< *Te.*). *Go. (Tr.) noiyanā* to hurt, pain, ache; (Mu.) *nō-* to pain (*intr.*); *nōyh-, nōph-, nōh-* id. (*tr.*); *nōykar* pain; (Ma. Ko.) *nōy-, (S.) nō-* to hurt, pain (*intr.*); (L.) *nosanā* to ache, pain; *nosī* pain; (Ko.) *noppu* id. (Voc. 2057); (ASu.) *nō-* to pain. *Koṇḍa nō- (t-)* to pain, ache (as the limbs after hard work, etc.); *nōbu, (BB) nōgu* fever. *Pe. nō- (t-)* to hurt, be painful; *nōc- (nōcc-)* to be ill, have fever; *nōca vaca* illness and emaciation; *nōmer* fever. *Maṇḍ. nū-* to hurt, pain; *nūmer* disease, fever. *Kui nōva (nōt-)* to be painful, ache;

*n.* pain, aching, suffering; *nospa (nost-)* to give pain to; *nōmeri* fever, sickness, illness; (K.) *noppo* ache, pain. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) *nō- (t-)* to pain, ache; (F. S. Su. Isr.) *nōmeri* fever, sickness, illness; (F. Isr.) *nōhi* pain; (Isr.) *lunj- (it-)* to ache, throb with pain; *luh- (lust-)* to cause pain. *Kur. nuṅjā (nuṅcas, nuṅjas)* to smart, pain. *Malt. nuṅje* to pain; *n.* pain; *nunjuwe* to be hurt. DED(S) 3143.

3794 *Ta. nōṭṭam* examination of coins, assaying, scrutiny of gems, precious metals, etc., value, criticism as by a rival artist or workman, attempt at wit, endeavour to excel, hinder or baffle another in speech; *nōkku (nōkki-)* to see, look at, behold, view, consider, reflect, regard, pay attention to, arrange, put in order, keep, protect, save, do, perform, resemble, compare, read, desire; *n.* eye, sight, look, beauty, meaning, intention, knowledge, greatness, mode, style; *nōkkam* eye, eyesight, look, gaze, glance, view, aspects of a planet, appearance, expression, cast of countenance, beauty, attractiveness, watch, design, object, intention, aim, sense, intelligence, attention, observation, desire, indication, sign. *Ma. nōṭṭam* viewing, examination, experienced eye, sharp sight, shroffage, fortune-telling; *nōkkuka* to look at, view, observe, look after, examine, be in a certain direction, seek, consider, regard, intend; *nōkkam* view, beauty, eye; *nōkkal* a look; *nōkku* look, watchfulness, sight, beauty. *Ko. no-t* (*no-c-*) to look at, look for, examine, be looked at; *no-t, no-tm (obl. no-tt-)* a sight. *To. nwi-t* (*nwi-ty-*) to look at; *nwi-t* a sight. *Ka. nōdu* to look, look on, look at, view, behold, look after, examine, consider, take care, see; *nōḍuvike* looking, etc.; *nōḍisu* to cause to look; *nōṭa* looking at or on, viewing, beholding, seeing, examination, a sight, spectacle, sight, the power of seeing, a look, appearance; *nōṭaka* a looker-on, spectator, eyewitness. *Koḍ. no-t* (*no-ti-*) to look at. *Tu. nōṭa* sight, view, vision, aim; *nōḍadrūni, nōḍāvuni* to point at, show; *nōṭāvuni* to show. Cf. 3637 *Ta. nāṭu* and 3766 *Ta. nēṭu*. DED 3144.

3795 *Ta. nōṭṭu (nōṭṭi-)* to stir, dig up, grub up, root out, pick off as the scab of an ulcer, pick out as wax from the ear, pluck, pluck as an ear of grain. *Ma. nōṭṭuka* to stir, dig, tease. *Tu. nōḍadrūni, nōḍāvuni* to rake up, stir. DED 3145.

3796 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *nōmbu* (*pl. nōpku*), *nōm* (*pl. -ku*) flea, tick. *Pe. nōm* (*pl. nōmku/ nōpku*) id. DEDS 584.

3797 *Ka. (K.) nōṛpu* striking (?). *Tu. nōpuni* to beat, strike, flog. *Kol. (Kin.) nōrp-* to thresh (or with 3728). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *nōrp- (it-)* id. (or with 3728).

3798 *Kur. nōl* pumpkin. *Malt. lōlu* id., gourd. DEDS 585.

3799 *Ka. nōl* to precede, take the lead. *Pe. nōk- (t-)* to go first, precede. *Kui nōka (nōki-)* to precede, go ahead of; *nōki* ahead,

in front of, in the van, in advance; **nōkiŋi** ahead, in front of. *Kuwi* (F.) **nōkali** to advance; (T.) **nōk-**, (S.) **nōkhee hannai** to precede; (F.) **nōki** ahead; **nōkiŋi** in front; **nōkigattasi** the first one; (S.) **nōkita** in front of, before; (Isr.) **nōk-** (-it-) to go ahead, precede; **nōkita**, **nōke'e** in front of; (S.) **ōkhee hannai** to precede. DED(S, N) 3146.

3800 *Ta.* **nōl** (**nōŋp-**, **nōŋŋ-**) to endure, suffer patiently as hunger, practise, do penance, practise austerities; *n.* a means of attaining salvation; **nōŋpār** ascetics, those who practise religious austerities; **nōŋpu** bearing, endurance, performing penance; **nōŋ** (**nōŋp-**, **nōŋŋ-**) to endure, bear, renounce as secular things, practise austerities; **nōŋpi** ascetic; **nōŋpu**, **nōmpu** ceremonial fasting, abstinence, penance; **nōŋmai** bearing, endurance, tolerance, power, greatness; **nōŋŋal** patience, endurance. *Ma.* **nōlka** (**nōŋŋ-**) to

fast, lead an austere life; **nōŋpu**, **nōmpu** penance, fasting; **nōlpiŋka** to cause to fast. *Ko.* **no-m(b)** period when cloak is covered over head of relative of dead person (three days at green funeral, eight days at dry funeral). *Ka.* **nōn** (**nōnt-**) to observe a vow or religious obligation, perform anything as a meritorious act of devotion or austerity; *caus.* **nōnisu**; **nōmpi**, **nōmpu** any religious act or obligation enjoined by the gods, any meritorious act of devotion or austerity. ? *Koŋ.* **namme** festival. *Tu.* **nōmpu** any meritorious act of devotion; a festival, esp. the one observed on the 14th day of the 6th lunar month in honour of Ananta; **nōmbu** fasting among the Mohammedans, fast, penance; **nōmbuni** to fast; **nōhi** a meritorious act or vow. *Te.* **nōcu** to perform an act of religious merit; **nōta** performing a meritorious act; **nōmu** to perform an act of religious merit; *n.* vow, meritorious act. DED(S) 3147.

## P, B

3801 *Go.* (Tr.) **pahur** camel's foot creeper, *Bauhinia vahlii*; (Ch.) **pāhur** a creeper having large leaves used for plates; (W. M.) **pāur**, (Mu.) **paur**, **paurjap** *B. v.*, *siyāri* (Voc. 2171). *Konŋa* **pe'eri** *mānu* sp. of wild tree, *B. racemosa*. *Pe.* **peyar** *mar siyār* tree. *Kui* **paeri** a climbing plant of which the leaves are used for making cups and the runners and tendrils for ropes. *Kuwi* (F.) **pa'eri** *dōri* rope (creeper fibre); (Isr.) **pa'eri** *dōri* rope made from bush vine; (T.) **pa'eri**, (Mah.) **pār māfā** *siyāri* tree. DEDS 586.

3802 *Ta.* **paka-pakav-enal** onom. expr. of crackling of fire; expr. signifying burning or smarting sensation of hunger. *Ko.* **bagi**, **bagbagn** blazing with sudden flame. *Ka.* **bagā**, **bagā bagā** sound used to express suddenly blazing up, the crackling of flames, shining brightly, and also burning of the body; **bagabagane**, **bagagane** with the sound of bagabaga. *Tu.* **bagabaga** the crackling noise of conflagration. *Te.* **bagguna** suddenly (of burning or flaming); **baggunanu** to burn, flame, catch fire suddenly. DED 3149.

3803 *Ta.* **pakar** (-v-, -nt-) to shift, move (*intr.*); **pakarttu** (**pakartti-**) to transcribe, copy; **pakarppu** a copy; **pakaram** instead, in exchange. *Ma.* **pakaruka** to change in place, colour, etc., be exchanged; exchange (*tr.*), barter; **pakarcca** change as of place, kind, weather; exchange; **pakararka** to transcribe, copy; **pakarppu**, **pērppu** a copy; **pakaram** exchange, equivalent; in exchange. *Tu.* **pagaruni** to shift, change place; **pagapuni** to change, exchange, substitute; **pagarcē**, **pagatē** exchange, revenge; **pagara** exchange. DED 3150.

3804 *Ta.* **pakar** (-v-, -nt-) to tell, utter, declare, say, announce, pronounce, publish;

**pakarcci** speech, utterance, word. *Te.* **pagatu** to announce. DEDS 587.

3805 *Ta.* **pakal** day, daytime, the morning sun, sun; **pakalavan**, **pakalōn** sun; **pakal-māru** in the daytime; ? **pakar** (-v-, -nt-) to emit lustre; *n.* radiance; ? **pakaram** brightness, splendour. *Ma.* **pakal** morning, daytime; **pakalvan**, **pakalōn** sun. *Ko.* **po-l** daytime; time (od **po-lk** at one and the same time); **palma-m** daytime; ? **vo-l** day, daytime. *To.* **poxol** daytime, day (as opposed to night). *Ka.* **pagal** daytime, a day. *Koŋ.* **po-li** daytime. *Tu.* **pagelū** id.; ? **pagaru** time, turn. *Te.* **pagalu**, **pavalu** day, daytime. *Pa.* **pakja** day; (S.) **pagga** dawn, morning; **pokka**, **pokkai** morning; **pokkal** day. *Go.* (Tr.) **pāl** by day; (M.) **piyal**, (A.) **piyal**, (L.) **peyal**, (Ko.) **payal** a day; (Pat.) **piyal** noon; (Mu.) **payyal** daytime (Voc. 2122); (Mu.) **paŋ**, in: **paŋ vīnahk** the whole night (Voc. 2072). *Kur.* **pahpahmā** to dawn; **paifi** morning. *Malt.* **pālgre** to dawn; **poipohre** dawn. Cf. 3867 *Ta.* **paŋŋa-ppakal**. DED(S) 3151.

3806 *Ta.* **pakaŋi** arrow. *Ma.* **pakaŋi** id. *Tu.* **pagari**, (B-K.) also **pagali** arrow, dart. DED (N) 3152.

3807 *Ta.* **pakaŋrai** Indian jalap (a purgative root). *Ma.* **pakunna** a purgative root. DED 3153.

3808 *Ta.* **paku** (**pakuv-**, **pakk-**) to be split, divided, be at variance, separate; divide (*tr.*); (-pp- -tt-) to distribute, apportion, classify, give, divide, cut into pieces, tear off, root out; **pakal** dividing, separating; **pakavu** slice, share; **pakir** (-v-, -nt-) to divide into shares, distribute, break, split; separate (*intr.*); *n.* share, section, piece; **pakuti**, **pakti** portion, allotment, tribute, rent; **pakuppu**

division, classification; **pakai** disagreement, hatred, enemy; (-pp-, -tt-) to hate, oppose; **pakaiŋan**, **pakaivaŋ** enemy; **pakaimai** enmity; **pakku** fracture, duplicity; **pā** (-pp-, -tt-), **pāttu** (**pātti-**) to divide, distribute; **pāttu** dividing, sharing, share, half; **pātti** division, section, part, share; **pātu** portion, share; **paŋku** share, portion, part, half; **paŋkam** portion, division; **paŋkan** sharer. *Ma.* **pakuka** to be separate; **pakuti** division, share; **pakukka** to divide (*tr.*); **pakuppu** distribution, portion or section; **paka** separation, enmity, incompatibility; **pakayan** enemy; **pakayuka** to divide; **pakekka** to oppose, hate; **pakappu** distance, variance, hostility; **pakaŋu** a small bit; **paŋku** part, share; **paŋkan** partner, husband. ? *Ko.* **paŋi-r** (**paŋi-r-**) to divide (< **pat-ayr-**, **pat-arc-**, or **pat-tayr**, **pat-tarc-**). *To.* **pax-** (**paxθ-**) to be divided, be estranged; (**paxt-**) to distribute, divide; **paxy** division; *ax* hostility; *axo-m*, (in songs) *axexo-m* enemy. *Ka.* **pagadi** tribute, tax; **page**, **hage** hatred, enmity, enemy; **pagekāra** enemy; **hagar(u)**, **hanjara** a split of bamboo. *Koŋ.* (Shanmugam) **page** enmity; **pageyē** enemy. *Tu.* **pagiyuni** to split (*intr.*), rend, fall in pieces, give way; **pagipuni** to rend, split (*tr.*); **pagi**, **pagtelu** rent, split; **pagadi** tribute, tax; **pagē** hatred, enmity; **paŋgu** share, proportion; **paŋgala** portion, share. *Te.* **pagulu** to break, crack, go to pieces, burst; *n.* break, crack, crevice; **pagulucu** to break (*tr.*); **paga** enmity, hatred, enemy; **pagatōdu**, **pagavādu**, **pavāŋdu** enemy; **pagaru**, **pagadāri** enemies; (*SAN*) **pagidi** tribute. *Nk.* (Ch.) **pay-** to break. *Pa.* (S.) **papp** split bamboo sticks. *Go.* (Mu.) **paŋ-** to split (*intr.*); (Mu.) **pah-**, (Ma.) **paŋ-** id. (*tr.*) (Voc. 2071); **paiyānā** (Tr.) to be split, of wood with axe, etc., (W. Ph.) to split (*intr.*); (W.) **paiyatānā**, **paihatānā**, (Ph.) **paiyahtānā**, **paishahtānā** to split (*tr.*); (S. Ko.) **pay-** to be split; (Mu.) **payih-pah-**, (Ko.) **pah-** to split (*tr.*) (Voc. 2121); (Tr.) **pakki**, (W. Ph.) **pahki**, (Mu.) **paki**, (Ko.) **pak** split bamboo (Voc. 2069); (LuS.) **pukē** a portion split from a bamboo. *Konŋa* (BB) **pag-** (-it-) to split (*intr.*); **pak-** (-t-) id. (*tr.*). *Pe.* **pag-** (**pakt-**) id. (*intr.*); **pak-** (-t-) id. (*tr.*); **paka** piece, slice. *Manŋa* **pak-** to split (firewood). *Kui* **panga** (**paŋgi-**) to be cracked, split, divided; **papka** (< **pak-p-**; **pakt-**) to split (*tr.*), crack, divide, break up the earth at a first ploughing; *n.* act of splitting, cleavage; **paka** a piece of stick or twig or bamboo used as a pin (Kamaleswaran). *Kuwi* (F.) **pākhali** to gash; (Isr.) **pak-** (-h-) to cut open; (Mah.) **pāki** lath. *Kur.* **pāxnā** to expand by main strength, force open. *Malt.* **pakme** a division of the house. Cf. 3917 *Kur.* **batā**, 3936 *Ta.* **payal**, 4074 *Ta.* **pāti**, 4089 *Tu.* **pāpatē**, *Te.* **payu**, and 4097 *Ta.* **pāl**. DED(S, N) 3154.

3809 *Ka.* (Hav.) **pagelā** a harmless snake. *Tu.* **pagelē** a kind of harmless snake.

3810 *Pa.* **pakk-** to hide oneself; **pakkip-** (**pakkit-**) to hide something. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pak-**

to hide (*intr.*); **pakup-** (**pakut-**) id. (*tr.*) Cf. 3912 *Ta.* **patuŋku**. DEDS 589.

3811 *Ta.* **pakku** scab of a sore, dried mucus of the nose. *Ka.* **hakku** crusted or dry mucus or rheum, scab; **hakkale** an incrustation. *Te.* **pakku** scab. *Ga.* (S.) **pakku** dried portion of any bodily secretion, scab. DED(S) 3155.

3812 *Ka.* **pakke** the tamarisk tree, *Tamarix indica*. *Te.* **pakkepakki** *ceŋtu* tamarisk, *T. gallica*; (B) **pakke**, **pakkiya** tamarisk tree. [*T. gallica* Linn. = *T. gallica* var. *indica* Willd. = *T. indica* Wight.] DED 3156.

3813 *Ta.* **pakk-enal** onom. expr. of (a) being sudden, (b) bursting as with sudden laughter. *Ka.* **paka** imitation of the sound of laughter; **paka paka(ne)** *nagu* to laugh very loudly, giggle; **pakkane** suddenly; **pakkane** *nagu* to burst out laughing. *Tu.* **papakaka** quickly; **pakka**, **pakkanē** suddenly, unexpectedly. *Te.* **papakaka**, **pakāpaka** a loud burst of laughter, the noise of laughter; **pakkuna** suddenly (applied to laughter). *Ga.* (S.) **pakāl** the sound of sudden laughter. DED 3157.

3814 *Kur.* **bakkā** claws of a crab, (Hahn) forceps, shears. *Malt.* **bake** forceps. DEDS 590.

3815 *Ka.* **baggari** thorax. *Koŋ.* **baggarē** rib. DED 3158.

3816 *Kur.* (Hahn) **bagrā** shank of the leg. *Malt.* **bagde** id.; **bagd-poŋi** calf of the leg. DEDS 588.

3817 *Ka.* **baŋke**, **boŋka**, **boŋke** gum, glue, resin. *Tu.* **pakara** sap, juice. *Te.* **baŋka** gum, glue, matter or mucus discharged from the bowels; stinging; viscous, glutinous, sticky, stinky; **baŋketa** a stinging woman. *Kol.* (Kin.) **baŋka** gum; (BB 1957) **bakka** resin; (Pat., p. 43) **bakka** sap. *Nk.* **bakka** gum. *Pa.* **bāk**, **bākar** gum of tree. *Ga.* (S.) **bagka** gum, stickiness. *Go.* (Mu.) **boker** gum (Voc. 2613). ? Cf. 3827 *Ta.* **pacai**. DED(S) 3159.

3818 *Ka.* **paŋga** state of being astride or forked, forked branch of a tree; **paŋgaŋa** astride, apart, distinct; **bagatu** to disjoin the legs, open the legs, straddle. *Tu.* **paŋgaŋa** distinct, apart; **paŋgadipuni** to straddle, place apart; **bagatuni** to straddle, stand astride. *Te.* **paŋga** forked branch of a tree; parting the legs wide; **paŋgaŋi** forked, pronged, placed wide apart; **paŋgaŋi-kāllu** bandy legs; **paŋgaŋincu** to part wide, straddle. *Go.* (Ko.) **panga** branch of tree (Voc. 2073). *Konŋa* **paŋla** fork; **paŋla** *sari* a road that separates in two directions. DED(S) 3160.

3819 *Kui* **pangal** *dīna* the plains country. *Kuwi* (D.) **pangenga** (*pl.*) plains people; (F.) **panga** outside; **pangati** external; (S.) **pangata** outside, away; **panga** *rāji* the plains. DEDS 592.

3820 *Ka.* **paŋgu**, **haŋgu**, **aŋgu** the state of being obliged or indebted; **paŋgiga** one who



is indebted or obliged. *Tu. haṅgu, aṅgu* obligation; the state of being in the power of another; duty.

3821 *Ta. paca* (-pp-, -nt-) to be green, turn fallow or pale, become golden (as the sky in the evening); *pacaṅtai* verdure, moisture; *pacappu* green colour, fallow complexion (due to lovesickness), moisture; *pacalai* gold colour, sallowness; *pacitu* that which is green; *pacu* green, greenish yellow, yellow; (-pp-, -tt-) to be green, *pacuppu* greenness, greenish yellow; *pacumai* greenness, verdure, coolness, moistness, youth, newness, freshness, greenish yellow; *pacai* moisture, sap, juice; *paccai* greenness, paleness (as of a maid separated from her lover), unripeness, freshness, coolness; *paya* (-pp-, -nt-) to change in complexion (as the skin through lovesickness), turn fallow through affliction; *payappu* change of hue, turning fallow, gold colour; *payir* growing grain, herbage, tender sprout; *pai* greenness, freshness, youth, beauty; (-pp-, -tt-) to become green; *paital* cold, chilliness; *paitu*, *paittu* greenness, freshness, moisture; *paimmai*, *paimai* greenness; *pācavar* dealers in betel leaves; *pācaval* green field; *pāci* that which is green; moss, lichen, seaweed, mouldiness; *pācu* greenness, verdure; *pācal*, *pācam* moss; *pīṇam* duckweed, a kind of moss. *Ma. pacu*, *pai*, *paim* tender, fresh, moist, green; *paca*, *paśa*, *paya* moisture; *paśima* freshness, softness, moisture; *pacca* greenness, freshness; *payir* green corn; *payiṇṇa* unripe fruit, young areca nut; *pāsi*, *pāśar*, *pāyal*, *pāyil*, *pāyi* green stuff on stagnant pools, mouldiness. *Ko. pac* green, raw (of meat), unboiled (of water), unbaked (of pots); *pa-ty* moss; *paca-l* open grassy ground in front of Kolme-1 temples. *To. poč* green; *pašt* lichen-covered flat rock or shelf on cliff; *po-ḡy* moss. *Ka. pasi*, *pasu*, *pasir*, *pacce*, *paca*, *pacca*, *paccu*, *paccane* greenness, yellowish colour, golden colour; young sprouts or new leaves, growing corn, freshness, unripeness, rawness, youngness; (PBh.) *pam-*, *in: pandalir* fresh young leaves (for *talir*, see 3131); *pasale* young grass, pasturage, a place overgrown with grass; *pasuba*, *pasumba* a kind of bird with green plumage; *payir* green corn, growing crop; *pāci*, *pāsi*, *pāvase* green slime on stagnant water, duckweed, mouldiness, lichen. *Kođ. pacce* green, blue, cold (of water); *pa-māñji* green scum on stagnant water, lichen on rocks. *Tu. pacca* green, fresh; *paccē* id.; greenness, freshness; *paji* green, fresh, wet, damp; *pajiru* grass; *paśe*, *paśe* moisture, wetness; *pāje*, *pājevi*, *pāsi* algae, lichen; *pāmaji*, *pāmaju* moss, green substance floating on stagnant water; *pairu* standing or growing corn; ? *bacc-irē* betel leaf (or with 5515). *Te. pacca*, *paccana* green, yellow; *pacci* raw, unripe, green, unboiled, undried, unburnt, tender; *paccika* grass; *pasaru* green colour, bilious vomiting; green; *pasi* young, tender; *pasimi* yellow colour; *pasimidi* yellow; *pasirika* grass, greenness; green; *pasupu* yellowish colour,

turmeric; yellow; *pairu* corn, grain, growing corn; *pāci*, *pāci*, *pāci* moss; *pā-konu* to become mossy; *paśidi*, *payidi*, *paśidi* gold; *pasa*, *pasika* sap, essence; *payyara* cool wind, south wind (for meaning 'cold', cf. *Ta. paital*; for -ara, cf. 810). *Kol. pasuđi* yellow, orange; (Kin.) *paccorji*, (SR.) *paspotad* yellow; (Kin.) *pasap* turmeric; (SR.) *pasap* ginger; (Kin.) *paccik pan* unripe fruit; (Kin.) *payt bile*; (Pat., p. 107) *passi* wet. *Nk. pasap* turmeric; *payt bile. Nk. (Ch.) pasam* turmeric. *Pa. pay* green; ? *paryop* yellow; ? *paryop*, (S.) *paryep* turmeric. *Go. (P. S. S.) pay* green, fresh; (S.) *pasur* raw; (S.) *paccan* yellow; *ākupacan* green (āku leaf, see 335); *pacca-piru* green grass; *pasur* green of leaf (< *Te.*); ? (Oil.) *pārep* turmeric. *Go. (G. Mu.) pahna* unripe, green; *pāhnā* (W.) raw, wet, (Ph.) wet; (M.) *pāntā*, (K.) *pahna* green (*Voc.* 2172); (ASu.) *pahānā* wet; raw, green, tender; ? (Tr.) *bacci* green slime on stones. *Koṇḍa pasi* green, fresh, tender; *pasin* turmeric. *Pe. pazi* fresh, green (leaf); unripe (fruit); cold (water); 3 sg. *neut. pazet*, 3 pl. *pazeṇ*. ? *Manđ. jiani* green, fresh (of leaves, etc.) (with aphaeresis). *Kuwi* (Mah.) *pāci* (= Or. śasya crop). Cf. 3939 *Ta. payal* and 3941 *Ta. payaru*. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *pasanđi*-gold. DED(S, N) 3161.

3822 *Ka. paca*, *paca paca* sound proceeding from treading or walking in mud; *paccakane* with the sound of *pacak* in treading. *Tu. pacakke* splash, splash; *pacapaca* licking, a clacking noise (in eating). ? *Ta. paca-pac-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying (a) itching sensation, (b) chattering, (c) drizzling, (d) staring blankly. DED 3162.

3823 *Kol. (Kin.) pasar* side. *Pa. pacar* id. *Go. (Y.) pasar* bank of river (*Voc.* 2167). DED(S) 3163.

3824 *Ta. pacalai* spinach, *Spinacia oleracea*; purslane, *Portulaca quadrifida*; Malabar nightshade, *Basella*; and some other plants; *paciri*, *payiri* creeping purslane, *P. quadrifida*; *vacalai*, *vacalai*, *vayalai*, *vayalai* purslane, *P. quadrifida*. *Ma. pacala*, *paśala Basella*; *vaśala*, *vayara P. oleracea*. *Ka. basale* Malabar nightshade, *B. alba*; *basale B. cordifolia*, *B. lucida* or *rubra*; *baccali*, *baccale* spinach; *baccalē-balli P. quadrifolia*. *Tu. basale* Malabar nightshade, *B. alba*. *Te. tīga-baccali B. cordifolia*; *dumpa-baccali*, *maṭṭu-baccali S. tetrandra*. [*B. rubra* Linn. = *B. alba* Linn. = *B. cordifolia* Lamk. = *B. lucida* L. *S. oleracea* Linn. = *S. tetrandra* Roxb.] DED 3164.

3825 (a) *Ta. paci* (-pp-, -tt-) to be hungry; *n. hunger*; *paciyan* a hungry man. *Ma. payi*, *pai*, *payikkam*, *paikkam*, *payippu* hunger; *payikka*, *paikka* to be hungry; *payyavan* the hungry, Agni. *To. osf. (ost)* hunger is (to a person); *osf. hunger*. *Ka. pasi* to hunger; *n. hunger*; *pasivu* hunger. *Te. pastu* fast, fasting; *nippastu* starvation (*nip* < *niru*; s.v. 3682 *Ta. nirai*).

(b) *Ta. pañcam* scarcity, famine, dearth; *pañcai* famine, poverty; poor person, weak,

emaciated person. *Ma. pañcam*, *paññam* famine, scarcity, poverty. *Ko. pajm (obl. pajt)* famine. *To. pozm, ozm* (< *Badaga hañja*) id. *Ka. pañje* poor, helpless, weak person; *pañjetana* poverty. *Tu. pañja* scarcity, famine. *Te. nippaccaramu* poverty, scarcity (see *nippastu*). DED 3165.

3826 *Ka. hasuku* sharp, disagreeable smell. *Te. pasi* smell, scent. DEDS 593.

3827 *Ta. pacai* stickiness, paste, glue, glutinous substance in fruits, roots, etc.; (-v-, -nt-) to become glutinous or viscous; stick together (*tr.*); *payirpu* resin; *payap* juice; *payin* gum, glue. *Ma. paca*, *paśa*, *paya* gum, glue; *payala*, *pakala* the pulp inside the shell forming the coconut. *Ko. pac* flour-paste. *Ka. pagil* to be sticky, viscid, glutinous, adhesive, adhere, join; *paginu*, *pagina* gum, resin, exudation of trees. *Tu. paya* gum, resin; *paśe*, *paśe* greasiness, oiliness. ? *Te. pēsemu* juice or sap as of mango or palm fruit. *Go. (W.) pacihtānā* to stick (*Voc.* 2074). *Kur. pai* starch made of rice diluted in water; *padxānā* to thicken, acquire half consistence (as glue, paste), become soft, half-melt; render half-fluid. *Malt. pathge* to be congealed. ? Cf. 3817 *Ka. bañke*. DED(S) 3166.

3828 *Ta. pacai* devotion, love, affection, desire; (-v-, -nt-) to be kind, affectionate; *pacaintār* friends; *pacaiyu* compassion, kindness, affection. *Ka. pasa* wish, great desire, eagerness; (PBh.) *pasavu* desire, eagerness; ? *padē* to desire, wish. DED 3167.

3829 *Ko. pace-k* puffed millet. *To. počišky* id. Cf. *Ko. aky*, *To. ašky* husked grain, s.v. 215 *Ta. ari*. DED 3168.

3830 *Pe. bajek* much; *bajon (pl.)* many. *Manđ. bejek* much. Cf. 4411 *Ta. peru*. DEDS 594.

3831 *Ta. paccati* a kind of relish made of minced vegetables (Annamalai, p. 875). *Ka. pac(c)adi* a kind of pickle. *Te. paccadi* chutney. DEDS(N) 595.

3832 *Ta. paccilai* Mysore gamboge, *Garcinia xanthochymus*. *Ma. paccila Xanthochymus pictorius*. *Ka. paccari* name of a tree [= *Ta. paccilai*, according to *La. Lex.*]. [*G. xanthochymus* Hook. = *X. pictorius* Roxb.] DED 3170.

3833 *Ta. paccai* skin, hide; covering as of the body of a yak. *Tu. (B-K.) pāca* skin of the leg. *Br. pacx* natural outer sheath or covering, bark; *pacirok*, *pacironk* outer layer or crust. DED 3171.

3834 *Ma. pañca* ricefield. *Tu. pañca* id. DEDS 596.

3835 *Ta. pañcari* (-pp-, -tt-) to press, importune, talk at length; *pañcali* (-pp-, -tt-) to upset mentally. *Ma. pañcarikka* to importune. DED 3172.

3836 *Ta. pañci*, *pañcu* cotton, cloth, cotton cushion. *Ma. paññi* cotton. *To. poj*

cotton blossom. *Ka. pañji*, *pañjike* ball of cotton from which thread is spun. / Cf. Skt. *pañji*, *pañjika*-id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7688. DED 3173.

3837 *Pa. pañ-* to be replete, satisfied; *pañip- (pañit-)* to satisfy. *Go. (A. D. Mu. Ma.) pañj-*, (Tr. Ph.) *pañjānā* to be satisfied, replete, filled; *caus. (Mu.) pañjih-* (*Voc.* 2080). *Koṇḍa panz-* (-it-) (belly) to be filled after eating and drinking. *Pe. pañj- (panc-)* to be replete, satisfied after eating. *Manđ. pañj-* (belly) to be satisfied. *Kui pañja (pañji-)* to be replete, satisfied; *n. repletion, satisfaction*. *Kuwi* (F.) *pañjali* to gorge; (S.) *bandi pañjinai* to fill the stomach; *panje tinnai* to sate; *panje hinal* to saturate; (Su.) *paj- (-it-)*, (P. Isr.) *pañj-* (-it-) to be satisfied. DED(S) 3174.

3838 *Ta. paṭaku* small boat; dhoney, large boat; *paṭavu* small boat; *paṭavaṇ* boatman; *paṭuvai* raft, float. *Ma. paṭavu*, *paṭaku* ship, large boat. *Ka. paḍagu*, *paḍaṅgu*, *paḍahu*, *haḍagu* id. *Tu. paḍa*, *paḍavu* boat; *haḍaga*, *adaḍu* ship. *Te. paḍava* boat. / Cf. *Mar. paḍāv* a kind of boat carrying from five to twenty. DED 3175.

3839 *Ta. paṭaṅku* tent, awning, curtain; *paṭaṅkam* tent. *Ma. paṭaṅhu* tent, awning. DED 3176.

3840 *Ta. (lex.) paṭṭi* son; (SATD) *paṭuci* a young one. *Ka. paḍati* woman; (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) *paḍḍe* young boy. *Te. paḍāti*, *paḍātuka* woman; *paḍucu* girl; young, youthful; *paḍucūḍu* boy; *paṭṭi* a child. *Kol. (SR.) paḍas* boy, son. *Pa. paḍic* boy. Cf. 3881 *Ka. paḍḍe*. DED 3177, DEDS 604.

3841 *Ta. paṭapaṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle (as things falling, rolling or breaking); *paṭa-paṭ-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying bursting, breaking, falling with a rattling noise; *paṭar-ēnal*, *paṭar-paṭar-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying crackling, bursting with a sudden noise, report or explosion; *paṭir-ēnal* onom. expr. signifying a sudden crash or explosion. *Ma. paṭapaṭa* rattling noise, the report of a gun, etc.; *paṭakkam* a cracker. *Ko. paṭ in- (id-)* to make noise of bursting of skin when burnt, of sharp blow, crack, etc.; *paṭa-rn* with noise of a blow, or of breaking (stick, knife, rope). *Ka. paḍa*, *paḍa paḍa* sound imitating that of a cracker or squib; *paṭa*, *paṭa paṭa*, *paṭṭāne*, *paṭṭane* sound imitating the flapping of wings or suspended clothes, of a dog shaking his body, of applying blows or kicks, of bursting; *paṭir*, *paṭhil* bang! *Tu. paḍapada*, *paṭapaṭane* a flapping or rattling sound. *Te. paṭapaṭa* noise made in breaking or bursting, gnashing the teeth, crackling; *paṭilumanu* to break (*intr.*) with a crack. *Kur. paṭpaṭ* any rapid succession of sounds (made e.g. by objects falling in number); *paṭpaṭrānā*, *paṭpoṭrānā* to crackle several times in succession, make a series of rapidly repeated noises. Cf. 3854 *Go. paṭa han-*, *Koṇḍa paḍ-*. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 31, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7691, *paṭ-*

sudden noise, *paṭapaṭa* - a cracking noise, etc. DED(S) 3178.

3842 *Ta. paṭapaṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to be overhasty (as in speech); *paṭapaṭappu* precipitancy, agitation, overhastiness; *paṭa-paṭ-ṇal* onom. expr. signifying speaking in haste, hurry (as in preparation for a journey). *Ko. paṭaku* suddenly, with a jerk; completely, all at once. *Ka. paṭakkane* with the sound of *paṭak*, i.e. suddenly and with a noise. *Tu. paṭakka*, *paṭāla*, *paṭṭāla* smartly, sharply (as to strike thus); *paṭṭa* suddenly. DED(S) 3179.

3843 *Ta. paṭam* instep. *Ma. paṭam* flat part of the hand or foot. *Pe. paṭa* key palm of hand. *Maṇḍ. paṭa* key id.; *paṭa kāl* sole of foot. *Kuwi* (Su.) *paṭa naki* palm of hand. Cf. 3878 *Ta. paṭṭai*. DED(S) 3181.

3844 *Ta. paṭar* (-v-, -nt-) to run, spread (as a creeper), overspread (as eruptions on the skin), spread (as light, fire, rumour, epidemic), be diffused, pervade, expand; *n.* spreading spots on skin, thick bush (esp. of creepers); *paṭarcci*, *paṭartti* creeping (as a vine), spreading (as darkness, light, fire, spots, eruptions); *paṭār* low bush, low thicket of creepers; *paṭalai* spreading, expanding, expanse. *Ma. paṭaruka* to spread (as fire, plants, odour), creep, climb; *paṭarcca* climbing of vine, diffusion; *paṭarttuka* to train, support plants; *paṭarppu*, *paṭarppu* bush, thicket; *paṭal* clump of bushes; *paṭalam* a spreading over, cover, mass. *Tu. paṭaruni*, *paṭapuni* to creep. DED 3182.

3845 *Ta. paṭal*, *paṭalai* small shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns, hurdle or wattled frame for sheltering cattle, sunshade. *Ma. paṭal*, *paṭala* a rough harrow. *To. oḍy* door, in song-unit; *kabin oḍy* iron door. *Ka. paṭi* leaf or panel of a door, a door. *Koḍ. paṭi* door. *Tu. paṭi* a thrashing frame, a door or shutter made of slips of bamboos tied together. *Te. paṭi-kāpu*, *paṭi-gāpu* a waiting at the gate of one, one who waits at the gate. *Koṇḍa paṭa* an instrument to level the field after ploughing. DED(S) 3183.

3846 *Ta. paṭalai* a bunch of fruits; *paṭu* cluster, bunch of flowers or fruits. *Ma. paṭala* a cluster or comb of plantains. DED (S) 3184.

3847 *Ta. paṭarri* a kind of plantain. *Ma. paṭarri* plantain tree. DED 3185.

3848 *Ta. paṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to settle (as dust or sediment), rest (as clouds upon a mountain), roost, be subjugated, trained, tamed, become orderly, obey, sink in water, be immersed, subside (as water); (-pp-, -tt-) to practise, habituate oneself to. *Ma. paṭiyuka* to settle, sink; become habitual by learning or exercise; *paṭikka* to plunge; *paṭivu* subjection; habitual. *Tu. paṭipuni* to plunge. *Pa. pāva* *badi* dove-cote. *Kuwi* (T.) *pāva paṭi* id. DED 3186.

3849 *Ta. paṭi* a weight (= 100 palam), the ordinary measure of capacity (= 8 ollocks); fixed daily allowance for food; *paṭiy-āl* hired servant, one whose wages are paid in grain. *Ma. paṭi* measure (esp. of rice), regular allowance; at the rate of. *Ko. paṭi* a measure (olḥ) of grain given to a Toda when he comes to a village; *paṭi* bazaar measure of grain (= olḥ); quantity of food that one person eats at a meal. *To. paṭi* rice given at funeral; contribution given to Badagas at a two-day funeral. *Ka. paṭi* measure of capacity (= one-half seer); an allowance in food to servants, a gift to friends or poor people. *Tu. paṭi* daily allowance of food, extra pay to servants when travelling; alms in kind; a small weight. *Te. paṭi* a measure of capacity (= 1½ seer). DED 3187.

3850 *Ta. paṭi* step, stair, rung of a ladder, stirrup, grade, rank, sill; *paṭikkaṭṭu* flight of steps (kaṭṭu building, structure). *Ma. paṭi* step, stair, threshold, bench, sill. *Ko. paṭikaṭ* steps leading up to veranda, steps of ladder. *Ka. paṭi* stirrup. *Te. paṭi-kaṭṭu* a stair or step. DED 3188.

3851 *Ta. paṭi* manner, mode. *Ka. paṭi* manner, method, way. *Te. (K.) baṭi*, *vaṭi* manner. DEDS 597.

3852 *Ta. paṭu* (paṭuv-, paṭt-) to perish, die, set (as a heavenly body), rain; (-pp-, -tt-) to lay horizontally, pave, spread out (as bedding), kill, cast down, fell; lie down to sleep or otherwise, roost (as birds); *adj.* base, low; *paṭu-nāyiru* setting sun; *paṭukkai* lying down, bed; *paṭai* bed; layer, stratum; *paṭu* lying prostrate, fall, sleep, death, ruin, loss, disaster; *paṭai* bier; *paṭtam* shower of rain. *Ma. paṭuka* (paṭt-) to fall, sink; *paṭukka* to lay stones, build (chiefly a well, tank); piss; lie down; *n.* bed; *paṭa* layer in mud walls, course of bricks; *paṭavu* laying stones, pavement; *paṭuppu*, *paṭappu* bed, mat; *paṭiṇṇāru* west; *paṭu* falling, falling into one's power; *peṭuka* (peṭt-) to fall, get into or under; *peṭukka* to piss. *Ko. paṭ-* (paṭ-) to lie down, sleep; *paṭ-* (paṭ-) to make to lie, lay. *To. poṭ-* (poṭ-) to lie down; lose (teeth; of children); *poṭi* sleeping-place (in song). *Ka. paṭu* (paṭt-) to lie down, set (as the sun), be spent (as the day), have sexual intercourse, die; *n.* setting, the west, dying; *paṭu-nēsar* the setting sun; *paṭuva*, *paṭaval*, *paṭuval*, *paṭuvu* the west; *paṭal* lying or falling down; *paṭu* falling, a fall, a declining state, ebb of the tide; *paṭi* downfall, ruin. *Koḍ. paṭ-* (paṭuv-, paṭt-) to lie fallow; *paṭit-* (paṭiti-) to let lie fallow, (Kar. also) send (child) to sleep; *paṭi-bu-mi* fallow land; *paṭi-ṇa-ri* west. *Tu. paṭa* placing or laying; *paddāyi* the west. *Te. paṭu* to fall, lie, recline, sleep; *paṭamara* the west; *paṭuka* bed, bedding; *paṭucu*, *paṭacu*, (K. also) *paṭucu* to cause to fall; *paṭupu* id., throw down; *n.* mattress, bed, bedding; *pāde* bier; *paṭu* a fall, ebb of the tide. *Kol. (SR.) bollā* (?-pār-) to be [i.e. lie] on one's back; (SR) *pār-* (?-pār-) to fall; (Pat., p. 143) *parteng* to catch (in a

trap). *Nk. paṭ-* (paṭt-) to fall; *paṭ-* to make to fall; *part-* to fell (a tree). *Nk. (Ch.) paṭ-/paṭ-* (paṭt-) to fall; *payip-/payp-* to make to fall, demolish. *Pa. paṭ-* (paṭt-) to fall, sink down, (sun) sets. *Ga. (Oll.) par-*, (S.) *par-* (paṭ-) to fall. *Go. (A.) paṭt-* to lie down; *paṭṭānā* (SR.) to rest, of cattle, (Tr.) sit, crouch (of men or animals), (buffaloes) to wallow; (Ph.) *paṭṭānā*, *poṭṭānā*, (W.) *paṭṭiṇā* to lie down (of animals) (Voc. 2087); (ASu.) *pharāyān* west. *Pe. paṭ-* (paṭt-) to be caught (bird or animal, in snare). Cf. 4007 *Ko. pak*. DED(S, N) 3190.

3853 *Ta. paṭu* (paṭuv-, paṭt-) to occur, happen, come into existence, rise (as a heavenly body), occur to mind, hit or strike against, touch, be caught (as fishes, birds, or other game), suffer, endure, dash against (tr.), agree to, be connected with, resemble; (-pp-, -tt-) to do, make, effect, catch, establish, entrust, cause to grow; *paṭutū* (paṭutti-) to cause to suffer, put to trouble, cause to get, effect, bring into existence; *paṭṭāṅku* natural state, truth; *paṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to create, form, produce; acquire, get; *paṭaippu* creation, acquiring, possessing; *paṭu* coming into being, happening, experience, condition, nature, industry, business, concern or affair, affliction, suffering, place, situation; *paṭtam* a turn in the game of tipcat; *paṭṭai*, *paṭṭai* an industrious person. *Ma. paṭu* what happens, is common; *paṭuka* (paṭt-) to be obtained, caught, happen, be in a state; *paṭṭāṅku* truth; *paṭukka* to catch, obtain; *paṭu* suffering pain or damage, possibility, place, situation, nature; *paṭekka* to make, create; *paṭappu* creation; people; *peṭuka* (peṭt-) to happen, be in, belong to; *auxiliary verb*; *peṭukka* to enclose, ensnare; *peṭṭu* getting into a direction, towards. *Ko. paṭ-* (paṭ-) to experience (emotion), be caught, seem good; *pa-ṭ* (obl. *pa-ṭ*) work, concern. *To. poṭ-* (poṭ-) to suffer, experience; *po-ḍ* suffering, affair, concern; ? *paṭ-* (paṭ-) to be possible; to endure. *Ka. paṭu* (paṭt-) to get, obtain, catch, incur, undergo, experience, feel, suffer; *n.* getting, etc.; *paṭuvike* getting, experiencing, etc.; *paṭal* incurring or suffering; *paṭe* to get, undergo, experience, acquire, obtain; procreate, bear; *n.* getting, etc.; *paṭapu*, *paṭeyuvike* obtaining, etc.; *paṭu*, *paṭu* id., suffering, trouble, state, manner, fitness, likeness; (PBh.) *paṭu* proper state or form; *paṭi* manner, fitness, likeness. *Koḍ. paṭ-* (paṭuv-, paṭt-) to suffer, (something) hits, (thorn) runs in; *paṭit-* (paṭiti-) to make to suffer. *Tu. paṭeyuni*, *paṭeyuni* to suffer, feel, experience, enjoy; *paṭepini*, *paṭapuni* to get, acquire, possess; bear, beget; *paṭepā-vuni* to cause, occasion, inflict; *paṭu* likeness, mode, form. *Te. paṭu* to feel, enjoy, suffer; (K. also) to be possible; *paṭayu*, *paṭacu* to obtain, earn, feel, enjoy, suffer; bear, beget; *paṭapu* earning, gaining; *paṭucu*, *paṭacu*, (K. also) *paṭu* to cause to feel or suffer; *paṭu* labour, exertion, work, distress, suffering, manner; *paṭi* equality, fitness; *paṭillu* to

occur, happen. *Kol. paṭ-* (paṭt-) (wound) is got, (eye) is filled with dust, (turn in game) is won, become (loose, dusk, bald); *part-* (paratt-) to win (turn in game). *Pa. paṭ-* to acquire; *paṭip-* (paṭit-) to cause to get. *Ga. (Oll.) par-* to receive. *Go. (SR.) parānā*, (Ph.) *purānā*, *porānā*, (G. M. Ko.) *par-*, (Mu.) *par-*, (Ma.) *paṭ-* to be able, be well; (Mu. M.) *parvor* ill man (Voc. 2126); (W.) *parkinā* to be able (Voc. 2153). *Kur. paṭnā*, *paṭnā* to take (a load) upon oneself. DED (S, N) 3191.

3854 *Go. (Mu.) para han-* to break (intr.) (Voc. 2149). *Koṇḍa paṭ-* (-it-) to burst out, be broken with a crackling sound; (BB) *paṭ-* (-t-) to break. *Pe. paṭ-* (paṭt-) to break (intr.); *paṭ-* (-t-) id. (tr.). *Maṇḍ. paṭ-* to break (intr.). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *paṭ-* (-it-) to break, split, crack (intr.); *paṭ-* (-h-) to smash. Cf. 3841 *Ta. paṭapaṭa*. DED(S, N) 598.

3855 *Kur. baṭi* arm. *Malt. baṭi* id. DEDS 599.

3856 *Ta. paṭu* tank, pond, deep pool; *paṭukar* pit, hole, hollow, tank, ricefield, agricultural tract; *paṭuvam* slushy field; *paṭtam* tank, pond. *Ma. paṭu* a rough tank. *Koḍ. paṭi* swamp. *Te. paṭiya*, *paṭe* small pit containing water; *paṭuva* a low ground. DED(S) 3192.

3857 *Ka. paṭu*, *paṭe* place of refuge (for wild animals) between stones or in rocks. *Te. paṭāku* cave, hole, crevice. *Nk. pharka* den, lair (e.g. of tiger). Cf. 3892 *Ta. paṭai*. DED(S) 3193.

3858 *Ta. paṭu* toddy; *paṭuvan* toddy-seller; *fem. paṭuvi*. *Malt. paṭka* liquor distilled from the flowers of the mahua tree. DEDS 600.

3859 *Ta. paṭuvan* boil, abscess. *Ma. paṭu-van* small ulcer. DED 3194.

3860 *Ta. paṭai* army, crowd, weapons, battle. *Ma. paṭa* battle, army. *To. paṭ* crowd; fight (in songs). *Ka. paṭe* multitude, host, force, army; *paṭeyila* soldier; *paṭeṭāla*, *paṭeṭāla* a general. *Tu. paṭe* multitude, mob, army. *Te. paṭava* fight, battle; *paṭa-valamu* van of an army; *paṭavālu* commander of an army. DED 3195.

3861 *Malt. parge* to stir up, incite. *Br. paṭeṭing* to instigate, provoke. DEDS 601.

3862 *Pe. paṭ-* (-t-) to unstring (bow), close (umbrella). *Kuwi* (T.) *paṭ-* to close (umbrella); (F.) *pathali* to loosen; *mī gurgū pathdu* shut your umbrella!; (Isr.) *paṭ-* (-h-) to fold clothes, umbrella, etc. DEDS 602.

3863 *Go. (Tr.) phat warēṅānā* to sleep on one's back (Voc. 3294). *Pe. paṭa mṛag-* to fall on the face. *Kuwi* *paṭa malga* to be prone, fall flat on the face, be stretched full-length on the ground. *Kuwi* (F.) *patarangali* to lie on the back; *patarangi* riali to fall backwards;

(S.) pātālāngitesī he fell on his back; (Isr.) pāṭaṅgi on the back. DEDS 606.

3864 *Ka. paṭakāru* tongs, pincers. *Te. paṭakāru, paṭukāru* pair of tongs, large pincers. DEDS 603.

3865 *Ta. paṭṭai, paṭṭarai* anvil, smithy, forge. *Ka. paṭṭade, paṭṭadi* anvil, workshop. *Te. paṭṭika, paṭṭeda* anvil; *paṭṭada* workshop. Cf. 86 *Ta. aṭai*. DED 3196.

3866 *Ta. paṭṭai* neck-ornament (< *Te.*). *Tu. paṭṭadi* a kind of necklace. *Te. paṭṭeda* a sort of ornament worn by women round the neck. DED 3197.

3867 *Ta. paṭṭa-ppakal* open day, broad daylight. *Ma. paṭṭa-pakal* broad daylight, noon. *Ko. paṭa-r in- (id-)* (country, na-r) becomes fully light at dawn. *To. oṭ oxol* broad daylight (in song). *Te. paṭṭa-pagalu* broad day, midday. Cf. 3805 *Ta. pakal*. DED(S) 3198.

3868 *Ta. paṭṭi* cow-stall, sheepfold, hamlet, village; *paṭṭam* sleeping place for animals; *paṭṭu* hamlet, small town or village; *paṭṭinam* maritime town, small town; *paṭappu* enclosed garden; *paṭappai id.*, backyard, cowstall. *Ma. paṭṭi* fold for cattle or sheep. *Ko. paṭṭi* Badaga village. *To. oṭy id.* (< Badaga *haṭṭi*). *Ka. paṭṭi* pen or fold, abode, hamlet; *paṭṭa* city, town, village. *Tu. paṭṭu* nest. *Te. paṭṭu* abode, dwelling place. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7705, *paṭṭana*. DED 3199.

3869 *Ta. paṭṭi* lawless, unbridled person; theft; harlot, prostitute; *paṭṭikan* thief, defrauder; *paṭṭimai* deceit; *paṭu* base, low; cruel; *paṭiru* lying, deceit, untruthfulness, lawlessness, mischief, cruelty; *paṭiran* liar, cheat, rake, cruel person, mischievous; *fem. paṭiri*. *Ma. paṭṭi* miserable, vicious. *Ka. paḍapu* adultery (PBh., p. 417); *baḍḍi, boḍḍi* strumpet, fornicatrix; *haḍaka, haḍuka* one who has or has had sexual intercourse; *haḍiki* a woman who has been embraced sexually; *haḍabe, aḍabe* perverseness, wickedness (used of stray cattle). *Tu. paḍikē* wickedness, depravity; bad, corrupt; *paḍikenti* bad, corrupt; *paḍape* whore, whoremonger; *haḍabē, aḍabē* bastard, illegitimately born, (B-K. also *paḍpe*) adultress; (B-K.) *paṭike, paṭke* wickedness; *paṭiṅgē* a rogue. *Te. paḍucu* to prostitute oneself; *paḍupu* prostitution; *paḍupudi, paḍapūgomma* prostitute. DED(S, N) 3200, and from DED 58.

3870 *Ta. paṭṭi* dog; *paṭṭi* female of hog, dog or fox. *Ma. paṭṭi* dog, bitch; *paṭṭici* bitch. DED(S) 3201.

3871 *Ko. paṭ* side (left or right). *Go. (W. Ph.) paṭṭi* direction, side (*Voc.* 2089). DEDS 607.

3872 *Ta. paṭṭini* fasting, abstinence, starvation. *Ma. paṭṭini, paṭṭini* privation of food, starvation. *Ko. paṭu-py* hunger. *Koḍ. paṭṭani* starvation. / Cf. Skt. (*Paramānandīyanāmamālā* 1816) *peṭṭika* = *ādyūna*. DED 3202.

3873 *Ko. paṭ* scar, esp. made by burning. *Ka. paṭṭu* a callous spot. DED 3203.

3874 *Go. (Ko.) paṭe* small field for cultivation (*Voc.* 2085). *Pe. baṭa* a field on the hills. *Maṇḍ. baṭa* field. *Kuwi (T. Isr.) baṭa* pasture. DEDS 605.

3875 *Ta. paṭṭai* palmyra timber, rafter; *paṭṭiyal* lath, reeper. *Ma. paṭṭa* areca bough. *Ka. paṭṭe* palmyra timber, rafter, areca bough; *paṭṭi* piece of timber of door-frame, rafter, joist; *paṭṭika* board. *Tu. paṭṭi* rafter. *Te. paṭṭe* bar or spar of wood, piece of timber of door-frame; *paṭṭi* plank; *paṭṭika* plank, board, bar of wood. *Ko. paṭṭe* plank. *Nk. paṭi id. Pa. peṭṭi (pl. peṭṭul)* beam, post. *Ga. (P.) paṭiya* beam. *Kui paṭi* beam; *paṭa* board. *Kur. paṭṭa* beam in oilmill. DED(S) 3204.

3876 *Ta. paṭṭai* bark of tree. *Ma. paṭṭa id. Ka. paṭṭe* rind or bark of trees. *Te. paṭṭa, paṭṭamu* bark. Cf. 3897 *Ga. paṇḍaṇ*. DED(S) 3205.

3877 *Ta. paṭṭai* painted stripe (as on a temple wall), piebald colour, dapple. *Ma. paṭṭa* stripe. *Ka. paṭṭe, paṭṭi id. Koḍ. paṭṭe* striped or spotted (as tiger or leopard); *paṭṭati n.pr.* of dappled cow. *Tu. paṭṭe* stripe. *Te. paṭṭe* stripe or streak of paint; *paḍita* stripe, streak, wale. DED 3206.

3878 *Ta. paṭṭai* flatness; *paṭṭam* flat or level surface of anything, flat piece (as of bamboo). *Ko. paṭ* flatness (of piece of iron, of head); *paṭm (obl. paṭt-)* ground for house. *To. poṭ* site of dairy or house. ? *Koḍ. paṭṭi* space before house, spreading space; *maṇa-paṭṭi* sandbank. *Nk. paṭ* place. *Pa. paḍ* place, site. *Pe. paṭ* kapra top of the head. *Maṇḍ. paṭ* kapra id. *Malt. paṭa* numeral classifier of flat objects. Cf. 3843 *Ta. paṭam*. DED(N) 3207.

3879 *Kur. (Hahn)* *paṭō* worms in the stomach. *Malt. paṭo id.* DEDS 608.

3880 *Kur. baṭṭi* loose rings worn on the toes by women. *Malt. baṭṭi id.* DEDS 609.

3881 *Ka. paḍḍe* maturity, fitness for breeding. *Te. paḍḍa* female buffalo or cow fit for breeding, (*VPK*, communicated by K.) female buffalo calf; *barre* female buffalo. *Kol. (Br.) paḍḍa-le-ṇa* female calf; (SR. Kin.) *barre* buffalo. *Nk. paḍḍa* heifer. *Pa. (S.) peḍḍa* female calf. *Ga. (Oll.) bere, (P.) beḍe* beḍe female calf; (S.) *beḍde* peyye calf. *Go. (Tr. M.) paḍḍa* cow-calf; (A.) *paḍḍa piya*, (W. Ph.) *paḍḍa*, (Y. Ch.) *paḍḍa*, (D.) *paḍa peyya*, (Mu.) *paḍḍa, peḍḍa*, (Ma.) *paḍa piya* female calf, heifer; (Ko.) *paḍa pila* calf of buffalo (*Voc.* 2091); (LuS.) *puda* heifer. *Koṇḍa paḍa* young cow, heifer. Cf. 3840 *Ta. paṭṭi*. / Cf. Skt. (*Brhātkaṭhakoṣa*) *paḍḍika*-calf; Pkt. *paḍḍiya*-young female buffalo, female calf, cow that has calved for the first time; (*DNM*) *paḍḍi*-cow that has calved for the first time; (*DNM*) *peḍḍa*-buffalo; *fem. peḍḍa*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8042. DED (S, N) 3208, DED 3321.

3882 *Te. baḍḍu* a thick or strong creeper or rope, cable. *Ga. (S.) baḍḍu* creeper. DEDS 610.

3883 *Ka. baḍḍu* bluntness, dullness. *Tu. baḍḍu* blunt, edgeless; dull, stupid, obtuse.

3884 *Ta. paṇ* service, work, business, employment, decoration; *paṇi* act, action, performance, work, service, decoration; *paṇati* workmanship, action, creation, ornament; *paṇiti* work, structure, ornament; *paṇikkan* master-builder, carpenter; *paṇikkam, paṇikku* accuracy of design, elaboration in work; *paṇinar* servants; *paṇpu* action, deed; *paṇpu (paṇni-)* to make, effect, produce, adorn; *paṇnu (paṇni-)* to do anything with consideration and skill. *Ma. paṇi* work, labour, service, building, exertion; *paṇikkan* workman, artificer; *paṇiyuka* to build; *paṇiyan* a caste of cultivators in hilly districts; game-trackers, living chiefly in Wynad; *paṇnuka, paṇnikka vb.* denoting coitus (obscene). *Ko. paṇyn* man of a caste at Gudalur in Wynad; *fem. paṇe*; ? *paṇ* anvil. *To. paṇu* work. *Ka. paṇpu* to make ready, prepare, equip, decorate; *paṇnika, paṇnige, paṇnuge* arranging, making ready, equipping. *Koḍ. paṇi* work. *Tu. paṇipuni* to give a shape (e.g. to a vessel). *Te. paṇi* work, labour, act, deed, workmanship, art; (inscr.) *paṇi* work; *paṇnu* to contrive, plan, design, invent; (K. also) be ready, make ready; (K. also) *n.* suitability. *Kol. (SR.) paṇni* work, labour. *Nk. paṇi* work. *Pa. paṇḍp- (paṇḍt-)* to make, do. *Ga. (Oll.) paṇḍ-* to be able. *Go. (LSI, Koi) paṇi*, (Grigson) *paṇi*, (Ko.) *paṇi* work (*Voc.* 2092); *paṇḍ- (G.)* to build (house), (Mu.) to make, build, repair, (Ma.) to make, construct; (L.) *paṇḍānā* to make, repair (*Voc.* 2093). *Koṇḍa paṇḍ- (it-)* to prepare, construct, devise, plan; *paṇi* work. Cf. 3891 *Ta. paṇai*. DED(S) 3209.

3885 *Ka. banapu* = large timber-tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*, var. *coriacea*. *Tu. banypmu, banampu T. coriacea*. / Cf. Konkani *banapu* (Kt.) [*T. tomentosa* Bedd. var. *coriacea* = *T. coriacea* W. & A.] DED 3210.

3886 *Ka. banambe, banabe, banave, banive, baḷabe* stack, rick. *Tu. banabē* stack. ? *Ta. paṭappu* hayrick. DED 3211.

3887 *Ta. paṇi* (-pp-, -tt-) to speak, say, declare (used of a superior), order, command; *n.* saying, word, command; *paṇippu* command, order; *paḷukku (paḷukki-)* to be pronounced clearly, boast, speak (< *Te.*); *paṇnu (paṇni-)* to speak, say, talk, sing; *paṇuval* word, discourse. *Ma. paṇikka* to speak. *To. poṇḍ- (poṇḍy-)* to tell in assembly; *poṇṭ* speech, words (in songs). *Ka. paṇavu* place appointed for meeting; (Hal.) *haḷupu* to speak like a madman while asleep; *haḷōbu* to talk foolishly; *haḷōvaru* to speak while asleep. *Tu. paṇpini* to say, tell, inform, narrate, teach. *Bel. (LSB 2.3) haṇi* to say. *Te. paṇ(u)cu* to send, command, commission; (inscr.) *paṇcu* to send, commission;

*paṇi* commission, mission, errand; *paṇupu* order, command, errand; *paṇpu* to send, dispatch, dismiss; *n.* sending, order, mission, errand; *paḷuku* to sound, answer, utter, say; *n.* speaking, word, sound, voice; *paḷikincu* to cause to speak, utter, sound, or ring; *paḷu-karincu* to accost, speak to; ? *paḷavu, paḷavin-cu, paḷavarincu, paḷuvarincu* to talk in sleep; *paḷavaramu, paḷavarinta, paḷavarimpu* talking in sleep; ? *paḷumu* to prattle; *n.* prattle (or with 4304 *Ta. pulampu*). *Kol. paṇk- (paṇakt-)* to send; *pa-na* language. *Nk. paṇk-* to send. *Koṇḍa paḷis-* to cause to sound, play on (a musical instrument). *Kui paṇḍa (paṇḍi-)* to send, commission; *n.* act of sending; *plāpa (plāt-)* to inquire, question, ask, address, say; *n.* inquiry, remark. *Kuwi (F.) paṇḍali*, (S.) *paṇṭinal*, (Isr.) *paṇḍ- (it-)* to send. *Br. paṇiṅ (pā-, pār-)* to say, speak, tell, speak of, call a thing something, say to oneself. / Cf. Pkt. *paṇḍavā* sends. DED(S, N) 3212.

3888 *Ta. paṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to be low in height, be short, be lowered, be humble, become inferior, fall (as prices, wages), bow, make obeisance to; (-pp-, -tt-) to lower or lead down, degrade, reduce (as price); *n.* bowing, reverencing; *paṇippu* lowness (as of tone); *paṇiyal* worship, obeisance; *paṇivu* submission, humility, veneration, defect, low place, depression. *Ma. paṇiyuka* to worship, salute, acknowledge superiority. *Ka. (Hal.) haṇuku* to bend, bow. Cf. 3900 *Tu. paṇḍu*. DED(N) 3213.

3889 *Ta. paṇiyāram* cakes, pastry, fritters; *paṇiyam* cakes, pastry, confectionery; *paṇ-ṭam* cake. *Ka. paṇiyāna, paṇiyāra* sweet cake, fritter. *Te. paṇyāramu, (SAN) paṇṇeramu* cake. DED(S, N) 611.

3890 *Te. paḍuku* a stone. *Koṇḍa paṇku id.* DEDS 612.

3891 *Ta. paṇai, paṇṇai* agricultural tract, paddy field, garden; (inscr.) *paṇ* field. *Ma. paṇa* ground which is worked (including stone-quarry). *Ko. paṇ* level grassy ground. *Ka. paṇe* ground that is worked, tillage, quarry; *paṇ-neya, paṇya* farm, landed estate. *Tu. (B-K.) paṇe* quarry. *Te. (K.) paṇ(n)asa* agricultural land given to brahmins (inscr. 6th cent. onwards; *Epigraphia Indica* 27. 225-8). Cf. 3884 *Ta. paṇ*. DED(S, N) 3214.

3892 *Ta. paṇai* lair of an animal; *paṇṇai* lair, sleeping place of beast. *Ka. paṇe* haunt or lair of wild beast. Cf. 3857 *Ka. paḍu*. DED(S) 3215.

3893 *Ta. paṇai* drum, large drum. *Ka. paṇe, paṇa* small drum or tabor. / Cf. Skt. *paṇava*-id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7716. DED 3216.

3894 *Ta. paṇai* thickness, bigness; *paṇai* branch of a tree; (-pp-, -tt-) to extend, ramify, grow thick or close as branches; *paṇar, paṇaru* branches, thick branches. *Ka. paṇe* upper part of the stem of a tree; ? *paṇi* stout stick or bat; *haṇi* the upper part of the

stem of a tree; *haṇi-gombu* the forked branch which issues from that part of the stem. *Tu. paṇē* the forked stem of a water lily. *Pe. paṇ-* (-t-) to grow, grow up, grow big or tall. DED (S) 3217.

3895 *Ta. paṇai* pipal. *Ka. paṇi* id. DED 3218.

3896 *Ka. paṇe, haṇe, aṇe, haṇi* forehead. *Tu. haṇē, aṇē* id. DEDS 613.

3897 *Ga.* (Oll. *pandaṇ* bark of a tree. *Kui panda* a skin. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *panda* id. Cf. 3876 *Ta. paṭṭai*. DEDS 614.

3898 *Ta. paṇṭi, paṇṭam* belly, paunch, body; *vaṇṭi* belly, stomach. *Ma. paṇṭi* stomach; *paṇṭam* crop of birds, craw. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *baṇṭi* belly; (Isr.) *baṇṭi* stomach; *baṇṭi* & to have diarrhoea; *baṇṭita* & to be pregnant. Cf. 5232 *Ma. vaṇṭi*. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *phāṇḍa* belly; Sgh. *baṇḍa* id. DED(S) 3220.

3899 *Ta. paṇṭikai* festival. *Ma. paṇṭika* id. *Te. paṇḍuga* id. *Go.* (L.) *paṇḍom* holiday; *bandum* (Elwin) festival, (Grigson) a first-fruit or new-eating ceremony (Voc. 2097). *Koṇḍa paṇḍoy* festival. DED(S) 3221.

3900 *Tu. paṇṭy, paṇṭu* fatigue, weariness. *Te. paṇḍu* to lie down; *paṇḍukonu* id., sleep, be confined to one's bed as with illness; *paṇḍu* to lie down, recline, repose, sleep. *Pa. paṇḍ-* to be tired, be defeated, lose. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) *paṇḍ-* to become tired; (S.) *paṇḍi* tiredness. Cf. 3888 *Ta. paṇi*. DED(S, N) 3222.

3901 *Pe. paṇḍrā* (i.e. *paṇḍra* &) to fear. *Maṇḍ. paṇḍrā* id. ? *Te. beṇḍu-paḍu* to be alarmed, dejected; *beṇḍu-paṇḍu* to frighten, intimidate. DEDS(N) 615.

3902 *Ta. vaṇṭu* low, mean conduct; *vaṇṭan* wicked person; *vaṇṭattanam* wickedness, lewdness; *vaṇṭai* that which is corrupt or vulgar. *Ko. vaḍ* woman's lewd conduct which results in a bastard child; *vaḍ mog* bastard child; *baṇḍv* lewdness (of a woman who has intercourse with many men); (senseless) cattle, domestic animals. *To. poḍ* mox child which is illegitimate because bow was not given to mother. *Ka. baṇḍu* shamelessness, lewdness, disgrace; *baṇḍa* a shameless, dishonourable, lewd, profligate man; *baṇḍaga, baṇḍatana, baṇḍutana* shamelessness, profligacy. *Koḍ. baṇḍē* shameless man; *fem. baṇḍati; baṇḍatana* shamelessness. *Tu. baṇḍu, bhaṇḍu*, (B-K. only *baṇḍu*) obscenity, rudeness; *bhaṇḍa* obscene, impudent; *baṇḍe, bhaṇḍe* a lewd man, an indecent man. *Te. baṇḍa* a rude, unfeeling man; obscene, shameless; *baṇḍāḍu, baṇḍagūḍu* a rude, unfeeling man; *baṇḍāṭa* wickedness; *baṇḍu* indecent, obscene, gross. /Cf. Mar. *bhaṇḍ* exposure, public disgrace, subjection to general ridicule; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9371, *bhaṇḍa*- jester, mime. DED 3223.

3903 *Ka. baṇḍa* rock, block or slab of stone. *Te. baṇḍa* id., pestle without a ferrule,

a much-used or worn-out block of stone. *Ga.* (S.) *baṇḍa* boulder. *Go. baṇḍa* (A. Ma. M. S.) stone, rock, (A. S.) hail (Voc. 2484). /Cf. Mar. *bāḍyā* the top rock on a hill. DED (S) 3224.

3904 *Ta. paṇṇu, paṇṇu* quality, nature, good quality, beauty. ? *Ko. paṇ paṇ in-* (id-) (woman) looks very beautiful. DED(S) 3225.

3905 *Ta. pata* (-pp-, -tt-) to become soft; *patamai* softness, tenderness, mellowness, gentleness, mildness, pliancy, smoothness; *patavu* mildness, gentleness; *pataviyatu* that which is soft or smooth, mild or gentle; *patavicu* mildness, humbleness; *patam* gentleness, sweetness; *pati* (-v-, -nt-) to be mild, gentle, submissive, quail, flinch; *pativu* submission. *Ma. patam* softness, moderation, elasticity, yielding temper; *patama, patuma* pliancy; *patamma* rottenness of rice through damp, softness of mind; *patukka* to be soft, tender, moderate, pliable; *patuppu* softness; *patuppikka* to soften. *Koḍ. pada* soft. *Tu. padanuni, padanuni* to become soft; *paṇṭikara* yielding, softness. *Malt. pothqe* to be soft; *pothqlare* to become soft; *pothqlatre* to soften; *pothqlo, pothqro* soft, gentle, mild, meek. DED(S) 3226.

3906 *Ta. pata* (-pp-, -tt-) to become moist, marshy; *patam* water, dampness, moisture. *Ko. padm* (obl. *padt-*) wetness of land just after rain, suitable for sowing. *Tu. padampuni* to become wet; *padanuni, padanuni* to get wet, be chilly; *padāmpu* moisture; moist, wet; *padāmpuni* to moisten, wet; *paṇṭikara* dampness, wetness; *paspu* wet. *Te. padanu, padunu* moisture, dampness, wetness, a quantity of rain sufficient to render the earth fit for ploughing. *Kui pete* soft and damp; *pete pete inba* to be soft and damp; *bede, bedi* damp, moist, soft, wet; *bede bede inba* to be damp, moist, soft, wet. *Br. paddam* inflation, distension. Cf. 4505 *Ma. potirikka*, esp. for the meaning development of *Br. DED(S, N) 3227*.

3907 *Ta. patam* proper consistency, required degree of hardness or softness, quality of fitness, cooked rice, sharpness (as of the edge of a knife), tender grass. *Ma. patam* the right degree of ripeness, temperature, etc. *Ko. padm* (obl. *padt-*) temper of iron. *To. poḍ, poḍil* green (not dead; of tree, grass); ? *poḍ fo-s* pure milk. *Ka. pada* proper or good state or condition, proper degree or temperature, the seasoning of any food, the right degree of ripeness, keenness of edge or sharpness; *padanu* (K.)<sup>2</sup>, *hadanu* properness, etc.; *padula* well-being, prosperity, happiness, tranquillity, security, safety; *paduḷiga* a happy man; *paduḷir* to cheer up, become tranquil; *paduḷisu* to become well or happy, be calmed or soothed, feel refreshed, recover one's strength; *hasa* niceness, comeliness, charm, beauty, good manner, state, or order, purity; *hasana, hasanu* beauty, etc. *Tu. pataṅgely* harmony, fitness; *pada* abatement,

subsidence, tranquillity; *padana, padanappa* well, nicely; *hada* the proper condition of things, sharpness (as of a knife), forming (as metals) to proper degree of hardness, boiling or cooking to the proper point. *Te. padanu, padunu* sharpness, ripeness, maturity, temper. *Go.* (ASu.) *padnā* sharpness. *Koṇḍa padnu* being ready for use (as oilseed being prepared for pressing), sharpening (of knife by heating and hammering). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *padnu* middle-aged (neither too much or too little); *padnu* & to have drunk (wine), not too much or too little, *padnu met-* to flavour (food) with just enough salt and seasoning. *Malt. pato* sharp (as a blade); *patre* to sharpen; ? *pathi* order, manners. DED(S, N) 3228.

3908 *Ta. patar* chaff, husk, empty ears of grain; emptiness, worthlessness, worthless person; (-pp-, -tt-) to become useless; *pataṭi* chaff, blighted grain, husk, futility. *Ma. patir* empty corn-husk, chaff; *patirikka* rice to be without grain. *Ka. hadir* a very young, quite unripe fruit. DED 3229.

3909 *Ta. patalai* large-mouthed pot. *To. paḍḍ* large, broad-mouthed clay pot. *Go.* (Mu.) *patli* cooking pot (Voc. 2104). *Malt. patli* cooking-pot. DED(S) 3230.

3910 *Ta. pataru* (patari-) to be flurried, confused, be impatient, overhasty, hurry; *pataram* rashness, hurry; *pataṭam* trembling, agitation; *patai* (-pp-, -tt-) to throb (as in sympathy), flutter, quiver, be in agony, shake, be anxious; *pata-pat-enal* expr. signifying the trembling of the heart. *Ma. pataruka* to be precipitate, over-hasty, be confused; *patarikka* to cause confusion; *pata* boiling, throbbing, foam, froth; *patekka* to palpitate, boil up; agitate; *patappu* throbbing; *patapata* boiling hot, effervescing; *patupata* bubbling up. *Ka. padaru* to be overhasty, speak unadvisedly, talk nonsense; *pade* to desire, wish, be eager; *padap(pu)* eagerness, zeal, pleasurable excitement. *Te. padaru, paduru*, (K. also) *padaru, padur(u)cu, padrucu* to be overhasty or precipitate, be angry, move, be shaken; *n.* a hasty word; *padajamu, padaṭu* precipitation, hurry. *Malt. padrare, padkare* to prattle. DED(S) 3231.

3911 *Ta. pati* (-v-, -nt-) to be imprinted, indented, be depressed, sunk, be low-lying (as land), sink in, penetrate, be absorbed (as the mind); perch, occupy, settle, alight (as a bird), be low (as price); insert, inlay, pave; (-pp-, -tt-) to imprint, stamp, infix, insert, inlay, excavate, plant; *n.* penetration, sapling for transplantation, abode; town, city, village; *patippu* imprinting, indentation; *patiyam* sapling planted, graft; *pativu* impression, depression, permanence, custom, sapling. *Ma. pati* being fixed in, pressed down; *patikka* to impress, fasten on; *patiyuka* to be impressed, be pressed down; *pativu* settlement, custom. *Malt. pature* to take root. DED(S) 3232.

3912 *Ta. patuṅku* (patuṅki-) to hide, lie in ambush, crouch, disappear; *patukku* (patukki-) to hide (*tr.*), secrete; *patukkam* skulking, crouching; *pativu* stooping, crouching. *Ma. patuṅhuka, patiyuka* to sneak, crouch; *patukkuka* to conceal; *patukkam* concealment, skulking; *pati* an ambush. *Ko. padng-* (padngv-) to lie crouching for a spring. *Ka. padugu* to bend (*intr.*), bow. *Tu. padeyuni* to sink down, become invisible; *padaṅkara* in a stooping posture; *padduni* to sneak, crouch, hide, lurk. *Malt. patgre* to take refuge or shelter. Cf. 3810 *Pa. pakk-*. DED(S) 3233.

3913 *Ko. padn* *Celtis tetrandra*. *To. poḍn* id. DED 3234.

3914 *Kur. badnā* to obey, defer to, refer the case to. *Malt. badye* to submit, be obedient. DED 3235.

3915 *Ka. hadi* a layer of stone or brick in the ground; (Gul.) *padra* a layer. *Tu. paduṇṇu* id., stratum. DEN 53.

3916 *Kur. patta'ānā* to believe, admit. *Malt. pature* to believe in. DEDS 616.

3917 *Kur. batā* bamboo laths, bamboo slips. *Malt. bate* thin slips of bamboo. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku*. DEDS(N) 617.

3918 *Ta. pattu, paktu* ten; *paḍ-pattu* 100 (10 × 10); *patt onpatu* nineteen; *patiṇ-* ten (in 11, 13, 15-18); *patiṇālu, patiṇāku* fourteen; *patiṇ āyiram* 10,000; *paṇṇ iraṇṭu, paṇṇaṇṭu* twelve; *-patu* ten (*irupatu, iruvatu* twenty, *muppatu* thirty, *nāppatu, nāppatu* forty; *aimpatu, ampattu* fifty, *arupatu* sixty, *erupatu* seventy, *enpatu* eighty); *patiṇmar* ten persons; *pappattu* by tens, group of tens. *Ma. pattu* (obl. *patin-*) ten; *-patu* id. (in 20, etc.); *patuppattu* by tens; (Shammugam) *patiṇmar* ten persons. *Ko. pat* ten; *pad-* id. (in 13, 14); *padn-* id. (in 15-18); *pan-* id. (in 11-18); *patrmba-d, potrmba-d* nineteen; *paṇḍ* eleven; *pon-* ten (conservative speech; in 11, 12, 14-18); *pod-* id. (conservative speech; in 13); *po calg* ten calg measures; *-vat* ten (*ivat* twenty, *na-ivat* forty, *ayvat* fifty, *arvat* sixty, *elvat* seventy); *-bat* id. (*embat* eighty, *tombat* ninety); *-at* id. (*muat* thirty, *na-lat* forty); *patat* by tens; *irva-d* twenty; *orba-d* nine; *mu pa-d* thirty days; *na-r pa-d* forty days. *To. pot* ten; *pon-* id. (in 11-13); *pa-ng* fourteen; *pu-j* fifteen; *pa-r* sixteen; *pa-w* seventeen; *pu-t* eighteen; *pu-nboḍ* nineteen; *-foḍ* ten (*ifoḍ* twenty, *ōwfoḍ* seventy, *ōfoḍ* eighty); *-poḍ* id. (*mupoḍ* thirty, *naḍpoḍ* forty); *-boḍ* id. (*ebōḍ* fifty, *e-nboḍ* ninety); *-oḍ* id. (*aroḍ* sixty). *Ka. pattu* ten; *patt ombattu* nineteen; *padin-* ten (in 15-18); *padi-* id. (in 13, 14); *pann-* id. (in 11, 12); *padimbar* ten persons; (PBh.) *payin-*, in: *payin-chāsirvar* 10,000 persons; *-vattu* ten (*mivattu* thirty, *nālvattu* forty, *ayvattu* fifty, *aruvattu* sixty); *-pattu* id. (*irpattu* twenty, *elpattu* seventy, *enpattu* eighty); *-battu* id. (*tombattu* ninety). *Koḍ.*



patti ten; patt oymbadi nineteen; padin-ten (in 14-18); padi- id. (in 13); pann- id. (pannandi eleven, pannerandi twelve); -vadi id. (iruvadi twenty, aruvadi sixty, eluvadi seventy); -padi id. (muppadi thirty, na-padi forty); -badi id. (aymbadi fifty, embadi eighty, tombadi ninety); pav-patti by tens; payt a-pdi ten years; paytak(i) etti ten pairs of bullocks; paym batti ten measures. *Tu. pattu* ten; *patt-* id. (in 11); *pady-* id. (in 12-14); *padun-* id. (in 15-19); -va (*obl. vatu*) id. (irva twenty, aiva fifty); -pa id. (muppa thirty, nalpa forty, ajipa sixty, elpa seventy, eppa eighty, sonpa ninety). *Te. padi* ten; *padun-* id. (in 11, 15-18); *padu-* id. (in 13, 14); *pan-* id. (in 19); *pandrepdu* twelve; -vadi ten (iruvadi twenty, naluvadi forty, aruvadi sixty); -padi id. (muppadi thirty); -badi id. (ebadi fifty, debbadi seventy, enubadi eighty, tombadi ninety) (*mod. vai*, etc.); *paduru*, *padundru*, (*inscr.*) *padunru* ten persons. *Kol. (SR.) padi*, (*Kin.*) *padi* ten. *Go. (Tr. W. ChD.) pad*, (*Pat.*) *padi* id.; *pl. (ChD.) patk (Voc. 2105)*, *DED(S) 3236*.

3919 *Te. paddu* item, entry in an account. *Pa. poddu* thing, item. *DED 3237*.

3920 *Ta. pantam* torch, lamp. *Ma. pantam* torch. *Tu. pantye* small lamp. *DED 3238*.

3921 *Ta. pantayam* contest for prize, stake, wager, prize. *Ma. pantayam* a stake. *Ko. pandi-gm (obl. pandi-gt)* race, contest. *To. padym (obl. padyt, padym, pady-)* race. *Ka. panta*, *pandya* bet, wager. *Tu. panta* id. *Te. pantamu* id.; *pandemu* id.; race; *pantagincu* to bet. *Kuwi (F.) pandem* koiyu game-cock; *pandemi dössali* to cock-fight. /B. Ramachandra Rao (PBh., p. 423) derives these words from *Skt. papita* a wager. *DED (S) 3239*.

3922 *Ta. pantar*, *pantal* pandal, storehouse, arbour. *Ma. pantal* temporary shed of leaves or wickerwork erected esp. for marriages or feasts; *pantalikka* to spread like an arbour, be shady. *Ka. pandar*, *pandara*, *pandal* temporary shed of leaves, cloth, etc., erected for marriages, etc.; trellis for vines or creepers. *Kođ. panda* temporary structure built for wedding or festival, pandal. *Te. pandiri*, *pandili* shed made of leaves or wickerwork, trellis for vines or creepers to run or spread over, a frame; *pādali* a shed. *Kol. pandri* pandal, bath-house. *Konđa pandri* pandal. *Kuwi (S.) pandiri* id.; (*Isr.*) *pandri* roof structure with thatch, small hut. *DED(S) 3240*.

3923 *Go. (Mu.) panti*, (*Ko.*) *pant* bow-string (*Voc. 2115*). *Konđa (BB) ponti* id. *Pe. panti* id. *Manđ. pante* id. *DEN 54*.

3924 *Tu. pandi* reserved, cautious. *Te. padilamu* care, caution. *DEDS 618*.

3925 *Ta. pantu* ball used in play, roll as of string or thread; *paintu* ball. *Ma. pantu* ball of wood or pith, clew of thread. *Te.*

*banti* ■ ball to play with, a ball in general. *DED(S) 3241*.

3926 *Ka. handu*, *hendu* to move, shake, draw back (*intr.*). *Tu. panduni* to shake, be loose, oscillate, vibrate. *DEDS 619*.

3927 *Ka. pande* a coward. *Te. panda* id.; cowardly, base. *DEDS 620*.

3928 *Ta. pappatam*, *appalam* wafer of flour of black gram with bicarbonate of soda. *Ma. pappatam* id. *Ka. pappadi*, *pappala*, *appada*, *appala* id. *Tu. pappada*, *pappala*, *appada*, *appala* a very thin cake made of pulse, salt, etc. *Te. appadamu*, *appalamu* a sort of thin cake. /Cf. *Skt. parpaṭa* thin cake made of rice or pease-meal and baked in grease; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7934. *DED 3243*.

3929 *Ka. happu* a piece of flesh. *Kođ. pappi* id- to share out game (or with 3936). *Tu. pappu* carcass, carrion. *DEDS 621*.

3930 *Ta. pamparam* top. *Ma. pamparam* top for play. /? < *Skt. bhramaraka* humming-top. *DED 3244*.

3931 *Ka. pambal* ardent desire, solicitous or grievous thought; *pambalisu* to desire ardently, be full of solicitous or painful thought. *Tu. hambalu* solicitous thought. *DEDS 622*.

3932 *Ta. pampu* (*pampi-*), *pammu* (*pammi-*) to sound; *pampal* sound; *kampai* a kind of drum or tabor. *Te. pamba* ■ kind of drum. *DED 3245*.

3933 *Ka. hambe* the core or interior stalk of the plantain tree, of which curries and other things are made, (*Ilav.*) skin of banana stem. *Tu. bambu* layers of the fibrous coverings of a plantain tree; *bambē* the core or inside stalk of a plantain tree; (*B-K.*) *pambe*, *bambu*, *bambe* layer of fibrous covering of a plantain tree.

3934 *Ta. pammu* (*pammi-*) to baste, pin a seam to be sewed; *pammal* basting. *Ka. hammu* to make ropes. *DEDS 623*.

3935 *Kol. pamme* breast. *Nk. pamme* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pomme* breast, teat. *Go. (Ma.) bomi (pl. bo'ku)*, (*M.*) *bomā*, (*Ko.*) *boma*, (*L.*) *bomo*, (*S.*) *bommu (pl. bomku)* breast; (*A.*) *bom (pl. bomk)* udder (*Voc. 2631*); (*LuS.*) *bommoo* breast. *DED(S) 3246*.

3936 *Ta. payal* half, share. *Ka. pañcu*, *pasu* (*pacc-*) to divide, separate, part, distribute, share; be divided, etc.; *pacci*, *paccu* part, portion; *pasuge* dividing, separation, division; *pampa* equal share or division. *Kođ. pappi* id- to share out game (or with 3929). *Tu. pasalu* the share of the fisherman; *hañcuni* to distribute, divide. *Te. pancu* to distribute, divide; *pampu* share; *pampakamu* distribution, division. *Kol. (Kin.) pay-*, (*SR.*) *payi-* to divide. *Nk. payk-* to distribute. *Pa. payp-* (*payt-*) to share. *Ga. (S.) pay-* to divide into shares; (*S.*) *payp-* (*payup-*) to distribute. *Pe. paspa* (*-t-*) to divide, distribute. *Kui pahpa*

(*paht-*) to share, apportion; *n.* apportionment; *pahañ* part, share, portion. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku* and 4089 *Tu. pāpañ*, *Te. pāyu*. *DED(S, N) 3247*.

3937 *Ta. paya* (*-pp-*, *-nt-*) to yield, produce, put forth fruit, be productive; *payappu* profit, advantage; *payam* id., fruit; *payantōr* parents. *Tu. paya*, *payi* an ear of rice, etc.; *payakelu*, *payac(c)elu* the time of shooting of the ears of corn; *payatāye* a thriving man; *payāvuni* to shoot, as an ear of corn; *pāya* gain, profit; coming into existence, being delivered of a child (as among pariahs); = *paya*. *DEDS 624*.

3938 *Ta. payam* tank; *payampu* depression, hollow, pit, pit to ensnare elephants, kheda, tank, pond. *Tu. bayambu* a hole, hollow; *adj. hollow*. *DEDS 625*.

3939 *Ta. payal*, *paiyal*, *paital*, *pacal* boy; *payāyan* boy, son; *paical* small boy, urchin; *pacalai* infancy, tenderness; (*PN*) *payalai* young one. *Ma. paital*, *paśakan* child; *paśuñal* children. *Ko. payl* young grain plant (not paddy), child. *Ka. paśula*, *paśule* child; *paśuletana* childhood; *haykalu* male or female children; *hayda* a boy; (*K.*) *peyya* calf. *Kođ. pajja* Holeya girl. *Tu. pasi* boy, child; *payiya* child; *payyē*, *payyeru*, *payyeru* child, boy; Pariah's child. *Kor. (T., LSB 9.4)* *payali* child. *Te. paida* boy, child; *paidali* woman; *peyya*, *peya* calf, female calf, heifer. *Nk. (Ch.) paya*, *piya* calf. *Pa. peyya* id. *Ga. (Oll.) pē-pap* young calf; (*S.*) *bedda-peyya* young cow (*bedda* female); (*S.*) *peyye* calf. *Go. (L.) pedi* girl; *pedā* id., child; *pedāl* child, children; (*Y.*) *pedāl* son, boy; (*Ma.*) *pedi* girl; (*S.*) *pedāl* boy, son, etc. (*Voc. 2360*); (many dialect forms, e.g.) *pēkur*, *pēkor*, *pēkal* boy; *pēkī*, *pikīr* girl (*Voc. 2357*); (*Tr.*) *payā*, (*A.*) *piya*, (*Pat.*) *peyya* calf of either sex, etc. (*Voc. 2338*). *Konđa peya* calf (of cow). Cf. 3821 *Ta. paca*. *DED (S, N) 3248*.

3940 *Ko. бага-1* conspicuous (of a view from a high place), wide-open (of a door). *Ka. bayal*, *bayil*, *baylu* conspicuousness, celebrity. *Tu. bayilu*, *baylu* *adj.* public. *Te. bayalu* outside, exterior, sky, publicity; clear, evident, public, known. *Go. (Ko.) bayul* open space of ground; (*M.*) *bail* plain (*Voc. 2502*). *Konđa baylu* open space. *Kuwi (Su.) baylu* maidan; (*Isr.*) *bayalu* field. Cf. 5258 *Ta. yayal*. *DED(S) 3249*.

3941 *Ta. payaru* green gram, *Phaseolus mungo*. *Ma. payar(u)* leguminous plants. *Ka. pesar* green gram. *Tu. padeñgi*, *padeñji* id. *Te. pesalu* id.; *pesara* the green gram plant; belonging to or made of green gram. *Kol. (SR.) pesāl*, (*Kin.*) *pesal* green gram. *Nk. pesal* id. *Pa. payari (pl. payarul)*, (*S.*) *payal* id. *Go. (A.) pesel*, (*Y. G. Ma. S.*) *pesel*, (*Mu.*) *pasel*, (*Ko.*) *pesli* id. (*Voc. 2354*). *Kuwi (Su.) pesra (pl. -ga)* id. Cf. 3821 *Ta. paca*. *DED(S) 3250*.

3942 *Ta. payil* (*payilv-*, *payinr-*) to become trained, accustomed, practise, learn by practice (as an art); *n.* practice, habit; *payirci* practice, training, learning, familiarity; *payirru* (*payirri-*) to train, habituate, teach. *Ma. payiluka* to learn; *payarukka* to exercise in arms, practise; *payarikka* to teach the use of arms, outwit; *payarru* fencing exercise, a trick. *DED 3251*.

3943 *Ta. payil* (*payilv-*, *payinr-*) to speak, utter, tell, talk, utter indistinct sound (as bird), call; *n.* word, secret language, cant; *payirru* (*payirri-*) to speak, utter, tell; *payir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to cry as beasts or birds, summon, call, sound as instruments; *n.* cry of animals, etc., sound, musical instrument, cant. *Ma. payiluka* to speak. *DEDS 626*, and from *DED(S) 3251*.

3944 *Ta. payini* a kind of tree peculiar to hilly tracts. *Ka. payne*, *bayne*, *bagini* the bastard sago palm, *Caryota urens*. *Tu. baina*, *baini* id. *DED 3252*.

3945 *Ta. payia* by degrees, slowly, gently; *paya-ppaya* slowly; (*PN*) *pai* gently; *paipaya* be gentle. *Ma. payya* gently, secretly. *Ko. pa-ym*, *paym* slowly, silently, doing nothing; *pa-ym ba-ym*, *pa-yma-ym* very slowly, very gradually. *Tu. peyyana* gently, softly, quietly. *Te. pai pai*, *paipafa*, *paipaina*, *paipaini* easily, lightly, superficially. *DED(S) 3252*.

3946 *Ma. payyatti* a fish. *Tu. payyē* a kind of fish. *DED 3253*.

3947 *Ma. payyāna*, *payyāni* *Bignonia longifolia*. *Tu. payyāne* id. *DED 3254*.

3948 *Ko. pay* house. *To. poy o-1* male affinal relatives (e.g. wife's father and brother, daughter's husband, sister's husband). ? Cf. 4112 *Ta. pañi*. *DEDS 628*.

3949 *Ta. para* (*-pp-*, *-nt-*) to spread, be diffused, be flattened (as by hammering), be broad (as a plane surface); *parakku* (*parakki-*) to roam about; *parañtai* spreading (as of shrubs); *parattu* (*paratti-*) to spread (*tr.*); *parappu* (*parappi-*) to spread (*tr.*; as grain), diffuse (as odour), disseminate (news), expand, establish, give lavishly; *n.* expanse, extension, space, diffused or extended state, diffusion, mass, sea, bed; *parampu* (*parampi-*) to spread (*intr.*), expand, pervade, be spread out or become flattened; *n.* roller for smoothing land newly ploughed; bamboo mat; *pampu* (*pampi-*) to be close, thick, crowded, be full, spread (as vegetation, water, darkness); *pampal* expanse, spaciousness, luxuriance, abundance, harvest; *pammu* (*pammi-*) to be close, thick, crowded; *paravu* (*paravi-*) to spread (*intr.*); lay open to view (as goods in a bazaar); *paravai* expanse, breadth, sea, that which is spread (as grain on floor); *pār* expanse, earth, rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock; *pāram*, *pāri* earth; *pārār* people of the earth. *Ma. parakka* to spread, be diffused, extended, become large, become public; *paranna* broad, extended; *parattuka* to

spread (*tr.*), flatten, level, divulge, proclaim; **parappu** spreading (of sound, disease, branches), extent, breadth, publicity, sea; **parampu** bamboo mat; **parava** sea; **paravuka** to spread; **pār** the earth, world. *Ko.* **pard-** (**pardy-**) (small objects) spread over large space, (news) spreads; **part-** (**party-**) to spread (grain, chillies) in sun to dry. *To.* **par-** (**parθ-**) to open wide (an entrance; in songs). *Ka.* **paraḍu** to spread (*intr.*, *tr.*), extend, be diffused; **paraḍu** trade, traffic; **parada** trader; **parepu** to spread (*tr.*); *n.* spreading, diffusion; **parapu** to spread about (*intr.*, *tr.*), be divulged; (*K.*<sup>2</sup>) *n.* spreading, expanse; (*PBh.*) **parakalisu** to spread; **pare** to spread (*intr.*), extend, be diffused, spread out (as creepers or roots), disperse, be dishevelled (as hair); *n.* extension; **parayisu** to spread (*tr.*), disperse; (*Gowda*) **parṇḍi** to spread; **parvu**, **parbu**, **habbu** to spread (*intr.*), be extended, be diffused, spread out or run (as creepers, etc.). *Koḍ.* **para-** (**parap-**, **parand-**) to crawl; **parat-** (**parati-**) to spread (grain); **pabb-** (**pabbi-**) (creeping plant) twines; ? **palambī** mat. *Tu.* **parapuni** to creep, crawl on hands and legs, spread (as a creeper); **paraḍuni** to spread (*intr.*, *tr.*); **parataruni**, **paraturuni** to spread, extend, diffuse; creep (as an ant); **parēṭe** crawling on hands and feet; **parambuni**, **parbuni** to spread, multiply, diffuse, flow; **borambu** a small kind of mat. *Te.* **parapu**, **parapu** broad, extended, expanded; a bed or bedding, spreading, extent; **paravu** to spread (*intr.*); *n.* spreading; **parvu**, (*K.* also) **paruvu** to extend, spread (*intr.*); **parāgu**, (*K.* also) **parāgu**, **paragu** to spread (*intr.*); **paracu**, (*K.* also) **paracu**, **parapu** to spread (*tr.*), spread out, extend, scatter; **parucu**, (*K.* also) **parcu** to spread (*tr.*); **parupu** bed, bedding; **prāku**, **pākul-ḍu** to creep, crawl; **pāru** to spread (*intr.*), extend; (*K.*) **pāru** to creep, crawl. *Kol.* (*Pat.*, p. 159) **parakeng** to crawl (of babies). *Pa.* (*S.*) **parp-** (**part-**) to spread. *Ga.* (*S.*<sup>3</sup>) **pamp-** (**pamup-**) to crawl like a child. *Go.* (*M.*) **parhānā** to spread (*Voc.* 2146); ? (*Mu.*) **paring-** (flowers) to open petals; (*Ma.*) **pārg-** to open (*intr.*), (mouth) to be opened; **pār-** to loosen (shoes), open (mouth) (*Voc.* 2131). *Koṇḍa* **paR-** (-*t*) to spread (as a mat); **pāru** leaf plate for eating; ? **rēs-** (-*t*) to make plating (of metals). *Kui* **prahpa** (**prah-**) to spread out (*tr.*), scatter over a level surface; **brāḍa** (**brāḍi-**) to be sounded abroad, be spread (news); **brāṭpa** (**brāṭ-**) to sound abroad, proclaim, spread (news); *n.* proclamation (the last two communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam). *Kuwi* (*S.*) **parpu** cushion, mattress; (*F.*) **pressali** to spread out paddy to dry. DED(S, N) 3255.

3950 *Ko.* **park** poverty; **parkn** poor man; *fem.* **parky**, **parkc.** *Tu.* **paraki**, **parki**, **parkisy**, **parkely** destitute, wretched. DED 3256.

3951 *Tu.* **paracu** (**paraci-**) to praise, extol; **paravu** (**paravi-**) id., worship, reverence, adore, sing; **paraval** praising, worshipping. *Ma.* **parikka** a vow. *Ko.* **parc-** (**parc-**) to pray; **parkym** (*obl.* **parkyt-**) vow to a god, prayer.

*To.* **part-** (**party-**) to pray; *arkym* (*obl.* **arkyt-**) vow. *Ka.* **parasu** to utter a benediction, bless; **parake**, **harake**, **harike** benediction, vow. *Koḍ.* **parake** vow. *Tu.* **parasu** benediction; **parake** vow made in trouble, beseeching; **harasuni** to bless, wish well. DED(S) 3257.

3952 *Ta.* **paraṭu**, **paraṇṭai**, (Ramnad dial., Annamalai, p. 875) **paraṇṭe** ankle. *Ka.* **paraḍu** id.; **haraḍi** id., wrist. DED(S, N) 3258.

3953 *Ta.* **paraṇ**, **paraṇi** watch-tower, upper story, (also **paraṇai**) rack over a fireplace, loft under the roof of a house. *Ma.* **paraṇ**, **paraṇa** loft under the roof, rude ceiling, frame for drying something over the fireplace. *Tu.* **paraṇji**, **paraṇi** scaffold, temporary platform. DED 3259.

3954 *Ta.* **paraṇi** jewel casket, small box, a kind of jar. *Ma.* **paraṇi** vase, jar. *Ka.* **baraṇi** small box, casket, China jar or vase. *Koḍ.* **baraṇi** large clay pot with fairly narrow mouth, for storing ghee, pickle, etc. *Tu.* **baraṇi**, **baraṇe** china jar. *Te.* **bariṇe** small box, case or casket. / *Cf.* *Sgh.* **baraṇiya** pot (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9395). DED 3260.

3955 *Tu.* **paraṇṭu**, **paraṇṭu** bull-frog. *Kol.* **pande**, (*SR.* also) **pande** frog, toad; biceps. *Nk.* **pande** frog; muscle, biceps. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **pande** frog. *Pa.* **benda** id. *Ga.* (*OLL.*) **paṇḍake** id. *Go.* (*Tr.* *SR.* *W.* *Ph.*) **panṇē**, (*Mu.*) **panne**, (*Ph.*) **paṇḍā** (*n.* not *h*), (*Ma.* *Ko.*) **pande** id. (*Voc.* 2118); (*Ch.* *Ma.*) **panne**, (*A.* *Y.*) **penne** muscle (*Voc.* 2119); (*ASu.*) **penṇē** frog. *Pe.* **pāna** id. *Kui* **pāna** frog, toad. *Kuwi* (*S.* *Su.*) **panna**, (*Isr.*) **pana**, (*D.*) **beṭka** frog. *Kur.* **bharṇā** bull-frog. *Cf.* 1224 for 'frog; biceps'. DED(S) 3242, 3261.

3956 *Ma.* **paratuka** to seek groping, chiefly at night. *Ka.* **paraḍu** to scrape together with the hand or a hoe, (*PBh.*) to grope about, (*Hav.*) id. *Koḍ.* **baraj-** (**baraji-**) to feel for (something), grope. *Tu.* **paraḍuni** to grope; **paraṇṭuni** to grasp, seize, lay hold of; **araṇṭuni** to grope for, grasp, seek, look for; **araṇṭe** a greedy person, miser; **araṇṭuni** to scramble, fumble; **araṇṭuni** to feel, grope, grasp at; (? forms with initial *a-* from *Ka.* dial.). *Kor.* (*O.*) **baraṇi** to grope; (*M.*) **haji** to search. *Te.* (*K.*) **pākul-ḍu** to grope with hands, as in darkness. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **parkānā**, **parkānā**, **parkānā**, (*ChD.*) **parkānā**, (*Mu.* *Ma.*) **park-**, (*SR.*) **parrānā**, (*L.*) **parkānā**, **parahkānā**, (*Pat.*) **pāhākānā** to search (*Voc.* 2142). *Koṇḍa* **parbi-** (-*t*) to feel with hands, grope, search in darkness by groping. *Pe.* **prek-** (-*t*) to seek. *Kui* **pamba** (**pambi-**) to grope, search blindly; *n.* groping. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **parali**, (*S.*) **parinai**, (*Isr.*) **par-** (-*it*) to search; (*F.*) **prākali** to grope; (*Isr.*) **pār-** (-*it*) to feel one's way in the dark; **prek-** (-*h*) to search for lice in the hair. ? *Kur.* **paṇjānā** to trace, track. ? *Br.* **paṭṭing** to search for. DED(S, N) 3262.

3957 *Ta.* **paratar**, **paratavar**, **paravar** inhabitants of a maritime tract, fishing tribes. *Ma.* **paravan** dwellers on the seacoast, a caste

of fishermen; *fem.* **paratti**. *Tu.* **parave** a man belonging to a low class of devil-dancers. / ? *Cf.* *Skt.* **bharata-** barbarian, mountaineer (= *śabara*). DED(S) 3263.

3958 *Ta.* **param** armour for the body; a kind of shield; **paricai** shield, buckler. *Ma.* **param** shield; **parica** a round shield. *Ka.* **parige**, **harige** shield. / ? < *Skt.* **phara-**, **pharaka-**, **phalaka-** shield; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9054. DED 3264.

3959 *Ta.* **paral** pebble, seed, stone of fruit; **parukkai**, **parukkai-kkal** small pebbles; **paramal** grit, sandstone. *Ma.* **paral** grit, coarse grain, gravel, cowry shell. *Ko.* **parl** pebble, one grain (of any grain). *Ka.* **paral**, **paral** pebble, stone; **haraḷu** castor oil plant; **haraḷ-eppe**, (*Hal.*) **hallenne** castor oil. *Koḍ.* **para** pebble. *Tu.* **parely** grain of sand, grit, gravel; grain of corn, etc.; castor seed; **pareldeppē**, (*B-K.*) **parelleppe** castor oil; **par(a)pu** a sand-bed. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) **parca** gravel. For *Ka.* *Tu.* **eppe**, etc., see 854. *Cf.* 209 *Ta.* **aralai**. / *Cf.* *Sgh.* **boralu** gravel, pebbles. DED(S) 3265, DEN 55.

3960 *Ta.* (*Ag.*) **paravey** a kind of fish. *Ma.* **parava** id.

3961 *Ko.* **payrv** big storage pot for grain; **kopayrv**, **kopi-rv** id. (but bigger than **payrv**; does *ko-* belong with 2146 *Ta.* **koṇu**?). *To.* **parfy** large earthen pot for carrying or boiling water. *Ka.* **paravi** earthen water-vessel of the form of the *koḍa* but larger. DED 3266.

3962 (*a*) *Ta.* **pari** (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to separate, be sundered, break off, be destroyed, cut asunder, destroy; (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to cut asunder; **paruṅku** (**paruṅki-**) to pluck (as fruit), tear off. *Ma.* **parikku**, **parukku** scratch, wound, scar; **pariṇḥuka** to pluck grass; **pariṇḥal** scratched surface, hurt skin. *Ko.* **pari bay** (**bi-**) house with roof and walls broken from disuse; **pari gik** broken basket used for carrying rubbish. *Tu.* **paripuni** to tear, rend; **pariyuni** to rend; **partē**, **partely** rent, tear (as in clothes); torn, tattered, old; **partele** man in rags; **parluni** to cut sharply, as a knife. *Te.* (*K.* *B.*) **pariyu** to wear away, be spoiled, (plastering) falls away in shreds. *Kol.* **part-** (**paratt-**) to cut up. *Pa.* **parge-** to be split; **parkip-** (**parkit-**) to split, plough for the first time; **parka** piece, portion, split piece of wood. *Ga.* (*P.*) **pariip-** (**pariip-**) to split (firewood with axe). *Koṇḍa* (*BB* 1972) **para** crumb, fragment. *Kui* **paja** (**paji-**) to hew, cut down; **parpa** (**part-**) to cut through the bank of a wet field, irrigate; *n.* irrigation; **prāka** (< **prāk-p**; **prākt-**) to split open, cut open, tear open. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) **par-** (-*h*) to dig a ditch, (also **parl-** [-*it*-]) make channel for water, place for well; **par(a)ṭa** split (in wood, wall, etc.), gap, hole. *Kur.* **parāxā** to separate or force asunder the two parts of some object previously split, two limbs, etc.; (*Hahn*) **parxā** to split, cleave, rend; **paramnā** to bite, separate the two natural halves (of pulse seed) with the handmill (*Pfeiffer*). *Malt.* **parge** to

split, cleave, rend; **parge** to be split, rent; **pargo** cracked, rent, a crack, fissure. *Cf.* 4027 *Ta.* **pari**; there has been so much convergence of meaning and modern confusion of *r* and *ṛ* that it is difficult to make a separation.

(*b*) *Ta.* **pattai** thin piece, as of bamboo (< *Te.*). *Te.* **badda**, **bradda** a flat thin portion or part of anything, slice, chip, piece, strip; **braddara** a piece, a slit. *Koṇḍa* **bada** slit, chip. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **badda** slice. (Communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam.) DED(S) 3267, DEDS (N) 617.

3963 *Ta.* **pari** (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to run, go out, escape; (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to run, proceed; *n.* motion, speed, rapidity, pace of a horse, a horse; **parippu** motion; **pariyal** going fast. *Ma.* **pari** horse. *To.* **pariy-** (**parc-**) (horse) gallops; ride at a gallop. *Ka.* **pari**, **hari** to run, flow, proceed (as work), go away, disappear, be discharged (as a debt); *n.* moving, running, flowing; stream; **parike**, **pariya** running; **parivu** id., flowing, current. *Tu.* **pariyuni**, **hariyuni** to run, flow; **aryuni** to flow, run (as water); **paraṇuni** to flow (as water); **parapu** flowing, running; ? **pari** path, way; ? **payyeru** horse; **payyolu**, **payyoli** id., riding, galloping; **bayyely** running, riding; **bayyoli** a walk. *Te.* **parugu**, **paruvu**, **parvu** running, a run; **paruviḍu** to run; (*K.*) **parapu** to cause to flow; **pāru** to run, run away, have a motion of the bowels, purge, (*K.* also) fly (or with 4020 *Ta.* **para**, etc., in view of modern confusion of *r* and *ṛ*?). *Ga.* (*S.*<sup>3</sup>) **pārap-** to flow (< *Te.*). *Malt.* **parce**, **parctre** to run away. DED(N) 3218.

3964 *Ta.* **pari** (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to be affectionate; *n.* love, affection; **parivu** affection, love, devotion, piety, delight, pleasure. *Ma.* **parivu** love. *Ka.* **paraliga** paramour. *Te.* **perima** love, affection, DED(S) 3269.

3965 *Ta.* **pari** (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to be troubled, distressed, suffer; *n.* trouble, distress; **parippu** distress, sorrow; (*PN*) **paravaral** distress. *Ma.* **pariṇḥal** grief, distraction. DED 3270.

3966 *Ta.* **pari** delusion, deception. *Ma.* **pariṇḥuka** to be perplexed; **pariṇḥikka** to confound. DED 3271.

3967 *Kol.* **pari-** (**parit-**), (*SR.*) **parāy-** to grind (flour); (*Kin.*) **paray-** to pound. *Nk.* **paray-** to grind. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **paray-** id.; **padgare** a stone mill for grinding. DED(S) 3272.

3968 *Ta.* **paricu** quality, nature; manner, way, method. *Ma.* **paricu** nature, manner; proper manner; **pari** way, manner. *Ka.* **pariju**, (*K.*<sup>2</sup>) **parije** manner; form, shape; **pari** way, manner, kind; (*K.*<sup>2</sup>) **parice** quality, nature. *Te.* **parusu** way, manner; **pari** manner. / *Cf.* *Mar.* **pari** kind, type, manner, style, etc. DED 3273.

3969 *Ta.* **pariṇcu** hilt of a sword. *Ma.* **pariṇṇu** id. *Te.* **parḍu** id. DED 3274.

3970 *Ta. pariyam, paricam* brideprice, hire of a prostitute; *paricil* gift, donation, present; *paricilar* solicitors of gifts; *paricu* gift, donation, present, boon. *Ma. pariyam* token given by bridegroom to bride. / J. Filiozat, *Journal asiatique* 251.269, would derive these items from Skt. *sparsa-*, Pkt. *pharisa-* touch. DED 3275.

3971 *Ta. aruvānam* copper tray. *Ka. pariyāna, pariyala, parivāna, paryāna, hariyāna, harivāna, arivāna* a plate-like vessel of metal or wood. *Tu. hariyāna, harivāna, arivāna* metal dish. *Te. arivānamu* a kind of dish, bowl, or plate. / Cf. Mar. *pariel* plate. DED 3276.

3972 *Ta. paru* (-pp-, -tt-) to become large, bulky, plump, swell; *adj.* large, bulky (in: *parun-kuṭal* large intestine, etc.; cf. 1652); *parukk-ē-* to be thick, bulky; *parukkai* becoming bulky; *paruppu* thickness, largeness; *parumam* thickness, bulkiness, largeness; *parumai* thickness, bulkiness, corpulence, greatness; seriousness, importance, gravity; *paruvai* anything large or thick; *parārai* large trunk of a tree; *pari* greatness, height; *pariya* thick, large, big; *pariyaṇ* a great person, a being of great importance; *pār* bulk, size; *pāri* that which is heavy or big, that which is important; man of consequence, weight or importance; (-pp-, -tt-) to be bulky, huge; increase, expand. *Ma. paru* gross, big; *parukka* to grow bulky, stout; *paruma* grossness. *To. par me-p* tree with huge trunk. *Ka. hari, hariba* a mass, multitude; *bardu* increase, greatness; *barda* a great person, a virtuous person. *Tu. pariya* plenty, exceeding, much. *Te. pambu* to increase, grow; *pammu* to increase; *prabbu* to increase, extend, flourish, thrive. *Koṇḍa pabli-* (-t-) to hatch (chickens as a fowl); grow in numbers (as chickens hatched). *Kuwi paḍa ā-* (Su.) to grow up, become big, (Isr.) grow, increase; (Su. Isr.) *paḍi ki-* to make to grow; (F.) *paḍa-aiyali*, (S.) *padda ānai* to grow. *Kur. pardnā* to grow in number, increase in quantity, grow in size or age, prosper, succeed, thrive. *Malt. pathre* to grow. DED (S, N) 3277.

3973 *Ta. paru* coarse, rough; *parukkan, parumai* roughness, coarseness, grossness. *Ma. parukku* rough surface; (Tiyya) *parukuva* to make rough; *parupara* roughly, harshly; *paruparukka* to be rough, harsh; *paruparuppu* roughness, harshness. *Ka. parige, parparike, papparike* roughness (of surface), harshness, rough manners. *Te. baraka* rough; *barasu* rough, coarse, rude, brutal; roughness, rudeness; *parusamu, parusana* harshness, cruelty; *parusapu* hard, harsh; *barasu* cruel, rough, not fine. *Kol. (Pat., p. 115) bargate* rough. *Koṇḍa baRka* roughness; rough. / ? Cf. Skt. *paraṣa-* rough, hard, harsh. DED (S, N) 3278.

3974 *Ta. paru* pimple, pustule, boil; *parukk-ē-* to blister. *Ma. paru* boil, ulcer. *To. pop*

boil. *Kui parngoli* sore on lip or tongue. *Kuwi* (Isr.) bāresi pimple. DEDS 629, from DED 3277.

3975 *Ta. paruku* (paruki-) to drink, eat, devour, enjoy; *parukal* drinking, liquid food; *parukku* (parukki-) to cause to drink. *Ma. parukuka* to drink, sip, nibble; kiss, enjoy. *Tu. parpini* to drink, sip; take food (as a Pariah); *parpāvuni* to cause to drink; *par-pāta* drinking; *parpele* drunkard; *paruvēly* food, meal (as of a Pariah). / ? Cf. Mar. *pargupē* a meal, feast. DED(S) 3279.

3976 *Ta. parutti* Indian cotton plant, *Gossypium herbaceum*; cotton; *pāram* cotton plant. *Ma. parutti* cotton. *To. paṣṭy* wick. *Ka. parti, paṭti, paṭti* cotton in the pod, cotton in general. *Koḍ. parati* cotton cloth. *Tu. parti* cotton. *Te. p(r)atti* id. *Go. (Ko.) part* id. (Voc. 2138). *Kui parti* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pratti*, (Isr.) *parti*, (F.) *paṭti* id. DED (S, N) 3280.

3977 *Ta. paruntu* common kite; (Tinn.) *perāntu*, (CTD) *perāndu* vulture. *Ma. paruntu*, *parantu* kite, *Accipiter nisus*. *Ko. pad* kite. *To. paḍ* bird of prey (including kite, eagle, vulture). *Ka. pardu, paddu* kite, hawk, falcon, vulture. *Koḍ. paddi* eagle, vulture, kite. *Te. panta-gadda* vulture, eagle; (B.) *bandu* vulture; *rā-bandu* eagle, (K.) vulture (? *rā* < *rājā* king, i.e. big). *Go. (SR.) rāyal* vulture (Voc. 3025; ? borrowing from *Te. rā-bandu*). DED(S, N) 3281.

3978 *Ta. paruppu* soft or inner kernel of beans, almonds, etc., kernel of *Cajanus indicus* (dal). *Ma. parippu* peas, pulse skinned in water, halved and dried; kernel of corn. *Ka. pappu* split pulse of any kind, split almonds, etc. *Te. pappu* split pulse, dal, kernels of any kind freed from the shell. / *Go. purpur*, *pulpul* pulse called urad. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pappu*, (Isr.) *papu* dal. DED(S) 3282.

3979 *Ta. parumal* yardarm. *Ma. parimaram* yard of a ship. DED 3283.

3980 *Ko. par par in-* (id-) (country, na-r) becomes a little light before dawn. *Ka. pare* to dawn. *Te. parāgu* to shine. *Kui pari inba* to dawn, break (dawn); *n.* early dawn. *Malt. parce* to shine brightly, be seen clearly. DED 3284.

3981 *Ka. pare* coat of an onion, film on the eye, slough of a snake, web of a spider, lamina, dry scab, dandruff; *pari* spider's web. *Tu. parē* cataract or web on the eye. *Go. (Ko.) barka* membrane (Voc. 2505). Cf. 4295 *Ta. purai*. DED(S) 3285.

3982 *Ta. parukkai, porukku* single grain of boiled rice; *peṅgkai* rice; *poruku* boiled rice. *Te. pālu* rice. *Nk. (Ch.) perku* (pl.) husked rice. *Pa. peruk* (pl. *perkul*) id. *Go. (Tr.) paṇek* husked rice, kutki, etc.; (Ch.) *paṇek* husked (of rice); (Ph.) *paraik*, (W.) *paraik*, (A. Y.) *perek* husked rice; (SR.) *pere*, (S.) *pariku* rice; (Mu.) *paṇem* (pl. *paṇek*) grain

(of rice, etc.) (Voc. 2135). *Koṇḍa per(u)* (pl. *perku*) husked rice. *Pe. preyi* id. *Maṇḍ. preyi* id. *Kui pāru* rice, husked paddy; *pāma* a grain of boiled rice; *kōruvrau, kōruvau* flaked rice (-p- > -v- in cpd.). DED(S) 3286.

3983 *Kur. barāxnā* to snore. *Malt. barge* id. DED 3287.

3984 *To. par par* side by side; *par pair* (in songs; e.g. *par a-ṣ fo-ṣ* a pair of house entrances). *Koḍ. para* side (e.g. *appara* that side, *kē-kiē para* eastern side). / Cf. 4541 *Ta. poru*. DEDS 630.

3985 *Kui paṇṇi* hornet. *Kuwi* (F.) *prāri* (i.e. *prāri*) wasp; (Isr.) *parri* a wild bee. DEDS 631.

3986 (a) *Ta. pal* tooth; *pallaṇ* man with long or large teeth; *palli* woman with long or large teeth; a kind of harrow; *palaki* a kind of harrow; *paluku* harrowing. *Ma. pal, pallu* tooth; *pallaṇ* one who has large or peculiar teeth. *Ko. pal* tooth. *To. paṣ* id. *Ka. pal* id.; *palla* elephant; *halive, halaku, halike, halube, haluve* a toothed harrow. *Koḍ. palli* tooth. *Tu. paru* animal's tooth. *Te. palu, pallu* (pl. *pallu*), *pannu* (back-formation from *pl.*) tooth; (VPK) *palugu* blade of pickaxe, crowbar, etc.; (Saṅk.) *palu-gorru* a kind of harrow (gorru harrow, drill-plough). *Kol. pal* tooth, esp. front tooth. *Nk. pal* tooth. *Nk. (Ch.) pal* (pl. *-ku/-gu*) id. *Pa. pel* id. *Go. (Oll.) pal* id., sharp edge (usually pl.); (S.) *pallu* (pl. *palkil*) tooth. *Go. (Tr. W. Mu. etc.) pal* id.; (Ph.) *pal, val* id. (Voc. 2159). *Koṇḍa pal* id. *Maṇḍ. pal* (pl. *-ke*) id. *Kui paḍu* (pl. *paṭka*), *palu* (pl. *palka*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *pallu* (pl. *palka*), (S.) *pallu*, (Su. P.) *pallu* (pl. *palka*), (Isr.) *palu* (pl. *palka*) id. *Kur. pall* id. *Malt. palu* the teeth. DED(S) 3288.

(b) *Tu. parkad* (dji) toothpick. *Te. (K.) palagarra* toothstick. *Pa. perkai, perkela* twig used as a toothbrush. *Go. (S.) palkara* toothbrush. *Go. (G. Mu. Ko.) parkal*, (Ph.) *palkār*, (Ma.) *pelkiar* toothtwig (Voc. 2137). *Koṇḍa palagaru* (pl. *palagaRku*) toothstick. *Kuwi* (F.) *pallakara* tooth-cleaner. For *-kar/-kar-*, see 1389 *Ta. karal*. DED(S, N) 3288.

3987 *Ta. pala* many, several, diverse; *palar* many or several persons, assembly, society; *pallār* many persons; *pammai* plurality, multitude; *pal* many (OTa., only in cpds., e.g. *pal-kālum* many times, often, *paṇ-malai* many hills; Zvelebil 1977, p. 63). *Ma. pala* many, several, various. *To. peṣ* a large number, many. *Ka. pala, palavu* much, many, several, various; *palar, palambar, palavar* several persons; *palarme* several times. *Te. palu* many, several, various, different; *paluvuru, paluvundru* many persons. *Malt. palware* to be multiplied, be bred; *palwatre* to breed, rear. DED 3289.

3988 *Ta. palavu, pala, pilā* jack-tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*. *Ma. pilāvu, plāvu* id.; *plā-kkāyi* jack-fruit. *Ko. pala-v* jack-fruit. *To. paṣof* id. *Ka. panasa, palasa, palasu* id. *Koḍ. palaci* id. *Tu. pila, pela* *A. integri-*

*folia*; ? *peja A. pubescens*, wild jack. *Kor. (T.) halta mara* jackfruit tree. *Te. panasa* jack-fruit. *Pa. penac* id. *Ga. (Oll.) panis* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *parha, (S) panha, (Isr.) pānhā* id. / Cf. Skt. *panasa-, palasa-, phanasa-, phalasa-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7781. DED 3290.

3989 *Ka. (Hal.) haḷu* thinned. *Te. paluca* thin, not thick (applied to a solid or a liquid), rare, not dense, not close, sparse; light, slight, contemptible; *palucana* thinness, etc. *Koṇḍa palsa* thin (of liquid); *palsan* thinly, sparsely. *Kur. pelpeḷē* very thin, transparent. DEDS (N) 634.

3990 *Te. palupu* halter for cattle. *Koṇḍa (BB) palpu* rope attaching bullock to plough. *Kuwi* (F.) *palpu* straw rope. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *palāpa-* halter, rope. DEDS 635.

3991 *Kur. palknā* to cut lengthwise, split, crack (the earth, a wall), chap (the hands, etc.). *Malt. palke* to cut up (as fruit or vegetable). / *Pa. palva* split piece of wood. DED 3291.

3992 *Kur. palkarjā*, (Hahn also) *parxanjā* cucumber. *Malt. palange* id. DED 3292.

3993 *Ko. palc Hypericum mysorense*. *To. paṛc* id. DED 3293.

3994 *Ta. palli* wall-lizard, *Lacerta gecko*. *Ma. palli* house-lizard, *L. gecko*. *Ko. e-paj* small wall-lizard. *To. paṣy* lizard. *Ka. palli* small house-lizard, *L. gecko*. *Koḍ. palli* lizard. *Tu. palli* house-lizard. *Te. palli, balli* lizard. *Go. (Y.) pal* lizard; (Ko.) *bal dok* (k)e house lizard (Voc. 2160). *Koṇḍa balli* fōṇḍo house-lizard (fōṇḍo chameleon). / Cf. Skt. *palli-, pallikā-* lizard, Mar. *palli, pāl* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7973. DED(S) 3294.

3995 *Tu. pallē* spleen. *Te. balla* enlargement of the spleen. *Pa. bella* spleen. *Kuwi* (P.) *balla*, (F.) *bella*, (T.) *bela* id. DEDS 636.

3996 *Pa. palla, pāla* seedlings. *Ga. (S.) palle* rice seedling. *Koṇḍa pala* (pl. *paleṅ*) seedlings for transplantation. *Pe. pāra* seedling. *Kui plaha* id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *pāla*, (T.) *pala* rice seedling. / Cf. Halbi *pāla* seedling, and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7969, *pallava-*. DEDS (N) 640.

3997 *Ka. bavara* battle, war. *Te. bavaramu* id.

3998 *Ta. pavaram, pavalam, palakam* red coral. *Ma. pavaram, paviam* coral. *Ka. pavalā* id. *Koḍ. paluva, pavva* id. *Tu. pakala, pakala, pavalā, pavalā* id. *Te. pagadamu, pavadamu* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *pagnelu* id. / Cf. Skt. *pravāla-, pravāda-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8794. DED 3295.

3999 *Ta. para* old; *paraḥu* that which is old or damaged by time; *param* very aged person; *paramai, paraṁmai* oldness, antiquity, that which is ancient, that which is old-fashioned, what is obsolete, old saying, long-established intimacy, decay from age, ancient

history, long-established custom; *paraitu*, *paraiyatu* that which is old; *paraiya* old; *paraiyar* the ancients; *paraku* (*paraki*-) to be old; *parutu* anything rotten, state of being a corpse; *pan̄tu*, *pan̄tai* antiquity, former time. *Ma. para* old; *parama* oldness, old age, old times, acquaintance with customs, history; *paraya* ancient, stale; *paravan* old man, ancestor; *parakuka* to grow old, be worn out, delay; *parakkam* oldness, delay; *pan̄tu* antiquity. *Ko. pay-* (before vowel), *pa-* (before consonant) old; *payd* that which is old, which is of old, that was here always up to now. *To. pa-w*, *pa-* (before consonants) old; *pa-fn* old (of things); *pory* stink of a corpse (or with 4312 *Ta. pugu*). *Ka. para*, *pare* old, worn-out, ancient; *paratu* that is old, worn out, faded or decayed; *parasu* to become old or worn out, decay, go to ruin, be spoiled; *pareyam* old man. *Koḍ. pale* old, old-fashioned (of a person); *pale-di* an old thing; *palañ-jolli* old saying; *pandi* antiquity, years past, former time; (*Shanmugam*) *palayē* an old man. *Tu. para*, *paraty* old, worn out; *parku*, *parkaṭṭu*, *parkatē*, *parkaṭṭē* id., ragged; *parañguni* to become stale, musty, decay; *parañgely*, *parañgu* staleness, decay; stale, decayed, decrepit; *parañtē* an old buffalo; *padeñgi* old; (*B-K.*) *parab(b)ē* old man; *parab(b)u* old woman; *?parē*, *parayē*, *palayē*, *palayē* elder brother; *paḷi*, *pardi* elder sister; *alasu* old, worn out. *Kor. (T.) harngi* stale; *hariye* elder brother; *hareddi* elder sister; (*O.*) *pareḍi* elder sister. *Te. prā-* (in cpds.) old; *p(r)āta*, *pāta* old, decayed, worn out; an old cloth, a cloth; *prātagil(lu)*, *prātaṇḍu*, *prābaḍu* to grow old, decay, become customary. *Go. (FH. G. Mu.) parana*, (*SR.*) *paḍana*, (*Ma.*) *parṇa* old (*Voc.* 2148); (*LuS.*) *padna* id. *Koṇḍa paray* id.; *pāta* cloth (< *Te.*). *Pe. prān* old (of things, not persons). *Mand. prān(ca)* old. *Kui prādi* id.; (*K.*) *prak-* (food) to become stale. *Kuwi (F.) prā'i* old; *prā'si* an old-timer; (*Mah.*) *ppā'i*, (*Isr.*) *ppa'ayi* old. *Kur. paccā* old; former, past (of things just gone); *pacbā* old, stricken in years; the dead; *pacgi* old, advanced in years, ancient of olden times; *paccnā* to grow old. *Malt. pace* old (of things); *vb.* to become old; *pacge* aged; *paco* old (with reference to animals). Cf. 4057 *Ka. hasuku* and 4110 *Ta. pāg*. DED(S, N) 3296.

4000 *Ta. paraku* (*paraki*-) to practise, become initiated; become acquainted, be familiar; become fitted, tempered, wholesome (as a utensil or tool), become broken or trained (as an animal); *parakku* (*parakki*-) to train, domesticate; *parakkam* training, exercise, use, habit, practice, custom; tame-ness, domesticity; *puṇaṅku* (*puṇaṅki*-) to practise, exercise, put to use; be conversant or acquainted, associate with; *puṇakkam* familiarity, practice, use. *Ma. parakuka* to be accustomed, acquainted; *parakkam* long habit, acquaintance, experience; *parakkuka* to practise anything, inure oneself to. *Ko. palg-* (*palgy-*) to become tame, become

used to a person's ways, become amenable to suggestion for sexual intercourse; *palk-* (*palky-*) to tame; *palkm* (*obl. palkt-*) being on intimate terms; *polg-* (*pology-*) to be on intimate terms with, have intermingling intercourse with. *To. pa-g-* (*pa-gy-*) to use (things, path); *pa-k* path, track. *Ka. paraka* use, practice, habit, custom; *paragu* to become used to, be trained; be in use; *parakisū*, *paragisū* to accustom, make familiar by use, train; practise; use. From DED(N) 3296.

4001 *Ko. paṭpaṭ* (tears are shed) in abundance. *?Ka. para*, *parapara* sound in imitation of the rattling or patterning of the fall of loose or single things, as of hail-stones; *parapara* with the repeated sound *para*; *pala*, *palapala* sound of rain or tears falling in big drops, of fruits falling in numbers when shaking a tree, of leaves agitated by wind; *palapalane* with the repeated sound *pala*. DEN 56.

4002 *Ta. paṇi* (*pp-*, *-tt-*) to blame, censure, ridicule, revile, slander; *n.* blame, ridicule, slander, fault, sin, revenge; *paṇicai* scorn; *paṇippu* scorn, blame, guilt, defect; *paṇutu* defect, fault. *Ma. paṇi* fault, false accusation, deadly vengeance; *paṇikka* to scold, blame, abuse. *Ko. palc-* (*palc-*) to abuse; *paly* retribution; *ap̄/lyk ip̄/lyk* onom. of scolding (as in; *ap̄ryke*, *ip̄ryke*. (*id̄r* *maṇcuko* = he scolded vigorously); *?paya-c* woman who has casual sexual intercourse. *To. pa-k-* (*pa-ky-*) to abuse. *Ka. paṇi* to revile, scold, rebuke, scorn, upbraid, deride; *n.* (also *paṇivu*) blame, rebuke, fault, guilt. *Koḍ. paḷi* (*paliv-*, *palinj-*), *pale-* (*palev-*, *paland-*) to speak ill of; *?palame* talk, gossip. *Te. prayi* blame; (*K.*) *prabbu* to abuse, blame, censure; *n.* blame. *Kur. paṇāgnā* (*paṇyas*) to talk against one, detract, slander, run one down. *?Cf.* 4060 *Go. pāsk-*. DED(S, N) 3297.

4003 *Ta. paṇiccu* (*paṇicci-*) to praise, worship, bless, announce, tell; *n.* praise, adoration. *?Ko. paṇd-* (*payd-/paṇdy-*), *aṇd-* (*ayd-/aṇdy-*) to tell; *paykm* (*obl. paykt-*) a story; *pa-c-* (*pa-c-*) (pair word with *pare-* to pray; see 3951). *?To. ḍōt-* (*ḍōty-*) to say, tell (story, lament) (or with 4430 *Ta. pēcu*); *pa-ym* (*obl. pa-yt-*) story of actual event. DED(S) 3298.

4004 *Ta. paṇu* (*pp-*, *-tt-*) to ripen (as fruits, grain), grow mature, arrive at perfection (as in knowledge, piety), become old, come to a head (as a boil), change colour by age, become pale or yellowish (as the body by disease), become flexible, pliant; *n.* (also *paṇuppu*) ripeness, yellowness (of fruits), leaf turned yellow with age; *paṇunu* (*paṇuni-*), *paṇunu* (*paṇuni-*) to grow ripe, become mellow, mature, be full or perfect; *paṇam* ripe fruit; *paṇṭam* fruit. *Ma. paṇukka* to grow ripe, become well-tempered, suppurate, decay; *n.* fruit put to ripen; *paṇuppu* ripening of fruit; *paṇuppikka* to ripen artificially; *paṇam* ripe fruit, ripe plantains. *Ir. pammū*, *pa-mu*

ripe fruit. *Ko. paṇv-* (*paṇd-*) (fruits) become ripe, (boil, sore) opens; *paṇ* fruit. *To. poṣṭ-* (*pošt-*) to ripen; *pum*, (in song) *paṇ* fruit; *po-sṭ-* (*po-st-*) to yield fruit, (fruit) ripens. *Ka. paṇ* to be produced (ripe fruit); *n.* (also *paṇnu*) ripe fruit, ripeness. *Koḍ. paṇni* fruit. *Tu. paṇkuni*, *paṇkuni* to be very soft (as an overripe fruit), be pliant, flexible; *paṇduni* to be ripe, mature, (hair) turns grey; *paṇdā-vuni* to ripen (*tr.*); *paṇdy* ripeness, ripe fruit, ripe plantains; ripe, grey; *paḷu* ripening (as of fruit), half-ripe; *paṇḍē* fructification, productiveness of a tree. *Te. paṇdu* to ripen, mature, yield, produce, win (in a game); *n.* fruit, berry; *adj.* ripe, mature; *paṇḍincu* to ripen (*tr.*); *paṇṭa* produce, crop, fruit, ripening; *?palāku* to yield fruit, ripen. *Koḍ. paṇd-* (*paṇdt-*) to become ripe; *paṇḍip-* (*paṇḍipt-*) to put to become ripe; *paṇḍud* ripe fruit; (*Kin.*) *paṇ* (*pl. paṇḍi*) fruit. *Nk. paṇd-* to become ripe; *paṇḍē* ripe fruit. *Nk. (Ch.) paṇd-* (*paṇt-*) to be ripe; *paṇṭa* ripe. *Pa. paṇd-* (plant) matures; *paṇṭ-* to ripen; *paḷ* ripe fruit, pus. *Ga. (Oll.) paṇ(g-)*, (*S.*) *paṇḍi-* (*paṇt-*) to become ripe; (*P.*) *paṇṭ-* (hair) to become grey. *Go. (Tr.) paṇḍānā*, (*W.*) *paṇḍinā* to become ripe; (*Y. Ch. Mu. S. Ko.*) *paṇd-* id., (hair) to become grey, (Mu. also) (leaf) to become yellow; (*W.*) *paṇṭal*, (*M.*) *paṇḍta* ripe (*Voc.* 2094); (*A. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.*) *paṇḍ(i)* ripe fruit; (*Tr.*) *paṇḍing* sweet, ripe achar berries (*Voc.* 2095); (*Ma.*) *band-* (leaves) to turn yellow; (*Tr.*) *bhaṇḍānā*, (*SR.*) *bhaṇḍānā* to wither (leaf) (*Voc.* 2483). *Koṇḍa paṇd-* to ripen; (hair) to become grey; *paṇḍis-* to cause a crop to grow; *paṇṭa* a crop; year; *paṇḍu* (*pl. paṇku*), (*BB*) *paṇu* fruit. *Pe. paṇ* (*pl. -ku*) id. *Mand. paṇ* (*pl. -ke*) id. *Kuwi (S.) paṇdu* ripe fruit; (*Su.*) *pāṇey* (*pl. -ku*), (*Isr.*) *pāṇeyi*, (*Kasipur*) *pāṇesi* fruit. *Kur. paṇnā* (*paṇjā*) to ripen, (boil) fester, have a yellowish appearance (as after a prolonged illness); *paṇjā* fruits. *Malt. pāne* to ripen; *pāntre* to ripen (*tr.*), teach manners; *paṇjek*, *paṇjeke* ripe. /Cf. *Skt. phala-* fruit; *phalati* to bear or produce fruit, ripen; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 9051, 9057. DED(S, N) 3299.

4005 *Ta. paṇu* rib, side of the body. *Ka. (DCV) paṇke* rib. *Te. prakka* side, part, quarter, direction. *Koṇḍa paṇka* side; *paṇka* *dumu* rib (*dumu* bone). *Pe. paṇka* side (as of river). *Kuwi (Su. F.) paṇka*, (*Isr.*) *paṇka/pṛaka* armpit. /There has been convergence with loans from *MIA pakkha-* (*DBIA* 233a); cf. esp. *Te. DEDS* 637.

4006 *Ta. paṇuvam* forest. *Ma. paṇuvam* id. *Ka. paṇu*, *paṇuva* forest, jungle. *Te. (DCV) paḍuva* forest. DED(S) 3300.

4007 *Ko. pak* act of lying down, act of lying down and chewing cud; *pak vaṛ-* to lie down and chew cud (*par-* to lie); *pak me-ki-* to rise up from chewing cud. *To. oky* sleeping-place, bedding (< *Badaga*). *Ka. paṇke*, *pakke* lying down, reposing; place for reposing, dormitory; cow-pen or herd of kine; *hakke* place for reposing, bed. *Tu. parkē* bedding;

sleep, rest. *Te. pakka* bed, bedding. Cf. 3852 *Ta. paṇu*. DED(S) 3301.

4008 *Pe. prak-* (*-t-*) to cover. *Mand. prak-* id., close (eyes). *Kui planga* (*plangi-*) to be covered; *plapka* (< *plak-p-*; *plakt-*) to cover with something. DEDS 638.

4009 *Pa. baṇḍa* bamboo door. *Kuwi (S.) burda balla* doorpost. DEDS 639.

4010 *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *para* ki- to peel; *paṇi* bark of tree. *Pe. pala* id., rind. *Mand. pele* id., skin. *Kui pala* id., peel; (*K.*) *pada* skin of fruit. *Kuwi (Su.) paṇi* peel; (*F.*) *palla*, (*Ṭ. Isr.*) *pala* bark. DEDS 633.

4011 *Ka. paḷaṅku*, *paḷuṅku*, *paḷaṅcu* to touch with force, strike or dash against, push. *Tu. paḷeṅkuni* to upset, overturn. DED 3302.

4012 *Ta. palapala* (*pp-*, *-tt-*) to glitter, shine (as hair well-oiled, a surface well-polished); *palapalappu* glittering, lustre; *paḷa-paḷav-ēnal* expr. signifying glittering; *palicce-ēnal* expr. signifying flashing, shining; *paḷir-ēnal* expr. signifying gleaming, flashing. *Ma. palapala* gleaming (with *minnuka* to shine); *paḷuṅnuka* to glitter. *Ka. paḷakane*, *paḷacane*, *paḷaccane*, *paḷaṅce* with a glitter, with pure brightness, with a flash; brightness, pureness, etc.; *halacige* flash, glitter, shine; (*Gowda*) *pallaṅce* completely dawning. *Tu. pallēna* light, shine; (*B-K.*) *palapala* term to indicate glittering. *Te. palapala* glitteringly; *?paluka*, *palukana* paleness, whiteness. DED(S) 3303.

4013 *Ta. paḷa-paḷav-ēnal* expr. signifying bursting sound; *paḷir-ēnal* expr. signifying cracking, crashing, clanging. *Ma. palapala* cracking, popping. *Ka. paḷak* sound produced when an earthen vessel with water breaks. *Te. palapala* cracklingly. DED 3304.

4014 *Ta. palappam*, *valappam* a kind of soft stone used to write on wooden boards. *Ma. valappam* a sort of chalk. *Ka. baḷāpa*, *baḷaja* a whitish pot-stone, *Lapis allaris*, frequently used (as a substitute for slate pencil, etc.) in writing. *Tu. baḷapu*, *baḷavu* potstone, glimmer, slate. *Te. baḷapamu* slate; *baḷapapu* pulla slate pencil. DED 3305.

4015 *Ta. paḷku* (*paḷki-*), *paṇku* (*paṇki-*) to cower, crouch. *Ma. paḷuṅnuka* to cower. *stoop. Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *paṇg-* (*-it-*) (tiger) to crouch. *Kui paḷga* (*paḷgi-*) to bend forwards, stoop down. DED(S) 3306.

4016 *Ta. pallam* lowness, low land, valley, ditch, dimple. *Ma. pallam* pit, hole, low ground, low shore; *palla* cavity, pit, hole. *Ir. palla* river. *Ko. paḷ* im buffalo from the plains. *To. paḷ* valley. *Ka. palla* depth, pit, low ground, stream. *Tu. palla*, *palla*, *pallā* shallow stream, pond, ditch, hollow, low spot, hole, pit; *paḷikē* valley, declivity, pond, ditch; (*B-K.*) *paḷli*, *baḷli*, *pali* a long ricefield. *Te. pallamu* pit, low ground, dale, (*B.* also) wet land, wet crop. *Koḷ. (Haig) pallām* east (cf. *Koḷ. in* 4567; *Kamaleśwaran*). *Ga. (S.)* *palam* downslope. *Go. (Ma.) palla* plain.



maidan, (L.) meadow, plain (Voc. 2164). / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) pallavāya- field. DED(N) 3307, and from DEN 58.

4017 *Ta. pallayam, pallaiyam* dish. *Ma. pallayam* basin, dish. *Tu. pallayi* earthen dish. *Te. pallemu, palyamu, palleramu* plate. / Cf. Mar. *pālē* wooden bowl. DED 3308.

4018 *Ta. palli* hamlet, herdsman's village, hermitage, temple (esp. of Buddhists and Jains), palace, workshop, sleeping place, school, room. *Ma. palli* hut, small settlement of jungle tribes, public building, place of worship for Buddhists or foreigners, mosque, royal couch. *To. poty* sacred dairy, matrilineal sib, Badaga house; -*oty* in: *wišoty* dairy of a particular grade, whose dairyman is *wiš o-ŭ*. *Ka. palli, halli* settlement, abode, hamlet, village; (K.<sup>2</sup>) *palliru* to rest, inhabit. *Koḍ. palli* hut of a Foley or Me-dē (both low castes). *Tu. palli* mosque; *halli* hamlet, small village. *Te. palli* village, hut; *palliya, palie* small village; (inscr.) *palli* = *palli*. *Pa. palli* village (only in place names). *Kur. palli*, in: *erpa-palli* household, family establishment (erpa house). / Cf. Skt. *pallī*, *pallika* small village, esp. a settlement of wild tribes, hut, house; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7972. DED(S, N) 3309.

4019 *Ta. pallai* that which is short and stocky (person, animal). ? *Ko. paḍ* very short (child, man). DED 3310.

4020 *Ta. para* (parapp-, parant-) to fly, hover, flutter, move with celerity, hasten, be in a hurry, be greatly agitated, be scattered, dispersed, disappear; *parapara* (-pp-, -tt-) to hasten, hurry; *parati* over-hastiness, over-anxiety; *parappan* hasty person; *parappu* flying, haste, anxiety; *parappai, parai* bird; *paravai* bird, wing, feather, bee; *pari* (-v-, -nt-) to run away (as a horse), flow out quickly, be displaced suddenly, give way, fly off (as steam), be discharged (as an arrow); *parai* flying, wing, feather, bird; *pāru* (pāri-) to run, flee, be scattered, give way, be in disorder, cross over; *n. hawk, kite, falcon, eagle; ruin; pāral* heavy shower; bull (cf. meaning of *Ka. vb. pāru*). *Ma. parakka* to fly, flee; *para, parava* bird; *parappu, pāru* flight; *pāruka* to fly, flutter, drizzle, spread, unfold (as wings); *pāral* flight, drizzling rain; *pāruka* to let fly, scatter about. *Ko. parn-* (parnd-) to fly, run fast without stopping; become helpless because of sudden fright; *parap* birds (pair-word in: *paky parap*). *To. po-ŕ-* (po-ŕy-) to fly; *po-ŕ-* (po-ŕy-) to teach (young) to fly; *o-ŕc-* (o-ŕc-) to throw in air and catch (jackstraws, coins). *Ka. pari, paru* flying, running swiftly; *parisu* to cause oneself to run; *parame* the large black bee; *pār* (pārd-), *pāru* (pāri-) to leap up, run, jump, fly, palpitate, cross by jumping (as a stream), copulate (as a bull); *pārisu, hārisu, ārisu* to cause to jump, etc.; *pāru* running, flying; *pārum-bani* flying drop, drizzling rain. *Koḍ. pa-r-* (pa-ri-) to fly, leap, (flag) waves;

*pa-ram-bekki* flying squirrel; *pa-t-* (pa-ti-) to winnow (to remove light grains, dust, straw, etc.). *Tu. pāruni* to run, fly, escape; *pārele* runner, fugitive; *pārāŕa* running, a race; *pārāvuni* to cause to run, drive; *pārūpani* drizzling rain; ? *pāruni, rāvuni* to fly (with aphaeresis). *Te. paracu* to run away, flee, (K. also) flow; cause to flee; *parapu* to send away, cause to flee; shoot, discharge; *parata, parati, parada, parava* a flood; *parika* a kind of bird; *pāru* to run, flow; (K. also) fly (cf. s.v. 3963 *Ta. pari*); *pārādōlu* to drive away, chase away. *Go. (Tr.) paritānā, (W.) poritānā, (M.) pharhānā, (A. Y. G. S. Ko.) pari-*, (M.) *pari-* to fly (of birds); (Mu.) *parri-* id.; *caus. parrih-* (Voc. 2130); (Tr.) *parēndli, parēndli, pharāngul* flying squirrel (Voc. 2134); ? (Tr.) *park jīnā* to overflow banks (of a river) (Voc. 2136). *Kui* (Mah. p. 250) *pāsk-* to fly. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *prād-* (-it-) to run away. DED(S, N) 3311.

4021 *Go. (Tr. W.) parās* gourd; (Ch. Mu.) *paras, (Ph.) parās, porrās, (Ma.) paṣas* gourd vessel (Voc. 2128); (LuS.) *pugashee* a bitter gourd. *Koṇḍa pāru*, (BB) *parasu* water-vessel made out of a gourd shell. *Pe. jācka* gourd spoon. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jācu* id.; sp. gourd; (F.) *jācu* (pl. *jācka*) gourd spoon; (Isr.) *jācu* (pl. *jācka*) spoon; gourd, gourd spoon. (Pe. and Kuwi with aphaeresis.) DEDS 642.

4022 *Ta. paraṭṭai* tangled locks, shaggy bushy hair; *paraṭṭai-talai* head with shaggy, untidy hair; *paraṭṭaiyan* person with shaggy hair; *fem. paraṭṭaici*; *paraṭṭai-kkiri* wild colewort. *Ma. paru* rough, harsh; *paru-tala, paran-tala* curly hair; *paraṭṭa-cira* wild cole, *Justicia madurensis*. *Ka. paraṭe* state of being rough, harsh, bristled, bushy, or curly. [*Calophanes littoralis* T. Anders. = *J. m. Burm.* (nail dye).] DED(S) 3312.

4023 *Ta. paraṇṭu* (paraṇṭi-), *paraṇṭu* (paraṇṭi-), *paraṇṭu* (paraṇṭi-), *paraṇṭu* (paraṇṭi-) to scratch as with nails. *Ma. paraṇṭuka* to scratch, scrape. *Ka. paraṇṭu, paracu* to scratch with the finger or nails, claw; (Hav.) *hargku* to scratch with nails. *Tu. paraṇṭuni, parṇkuni, parkuni* id. *Kol. pars-* (parast-) to scratch (part of body). *Nk. (Ch.) pars-* to scratch. *Pa. par-* to scratch; *partid* the itch; *paytil* urticaria. *Go. (S.) pār-*, (P.) *pars-* to scratch (body, etc.); (S.<sup>2</sup>) *pārs-* (pāris-) to scratch with fingernails or claws; *parru* prickly heat. *Koṇḍa pas-* (-t-) to scratch with the nails; *pasay ā-* to get scratched. *Pe. pac-* (pacc-) to scratch. *Manḍ. pac-* id., comb hair; *pecer* a comb. *Kuwi* (F.) *pacali, (S.) paccinai, (Su. Isr.) pac-* (-it-) to scratch; (S.) *pahinai* to scrawl. Cf. 5322 *Ta. varaṇṭu*. DED(S) 3313.

4024 *Ta. para-par-enal* onom. expr. of sound made in tearing cloth, scratching. *Ma. paruparē* rough sound as of cloth tearing, bad cough. *Ka. para, parapara* sound imitating that of rending or tearing cloth; *parane* with the sound of *para*. *Tu. parapara* noise of rending cloth. *Te. parapara* noise made in

tearing anything; *paraṁ* noise produced in tearing a cloth or the like. DED 3314.

4025 *Ta. paraṁpi* deceitful, cunning woman. *Tu. parame* clever man, cunning, tricky fellow; *pamma* fraud, trick. DED(S) 3315.

4026 *Ta. paraṁpu* hill, mountain; *paraṁtalai* desert, village in a desert tract. *Ma. paraṁpu* higher or dry ground laid out in terraces, all fields too high for rice cultivation, orchard, garden. *To. pem* small hill (or with 4411 *Ta. peru*). *Ka. (Hav.) padavu* a hilltop. *Koḍ. parambi* large flat pasture land without trees. *Tu. padavu* plateau, tableland. DED(S) 3316.

4027 *Ta. pari* (-pp-, -tt-) to pluck, crop, pick off with twist, weed, eradicate, pull out (as an arrow), take by force, rob, destroy; (-v-, -nt-) to be loosened (as bonds), be cut off, torn apart (as roots); *n. plucking, picking off, seizure, plunder*; *pāru* (pāri-) to be torn in pieces; (inscr.) *parippu* hollow dug out (in bank of tank). *Ma. pari* pulling, tearing off; *pariyuka* to get loose, come off, tear, be scratched; *parikka* to pluck off, gather plants or fruits, pull out, rob; *parippu* plucking, gathering fruits, robbery. *Ko. payr-* (parc-) to break by pulling both ends (*intr., tr.*; as rope, flower-stem), pull out (as hair); *artm, artym* sharpness; *payr* rag. *To. pary-* (parc-) to pluck forcibly, (string) breaks; *pary* rag. *Ka. pari* to break off (as fruits, etc. from a tree), tear asunder, tear, rend, cut asunder, cut off, sever, cut; be torn asunder, be torn, etc.; *n. tearing, etc.*; *parivu* tearing, rending, etc.; *harita, harata, harta* cutting, sharpness; *paraku, paruku* rag; (Hav.) *hambu* to pluck leaves; *hari* to be sharp; *haritta* sharpness. *Koḍ. pari-* (parip- paric-) to pluck. *Tu. paraṇṭuni, parṇkuni, parkuni* to pluck out; *parpuni* to pluck, pull out (as roots, grass, etc.); *parpāvuni* to have pulled out, cause to pluck or pull out; *pari* opening, gap, (B-K.) sharpness; *partē* sharpness, edge; sharp; (also *partely*) a rent, tear, as in clothes; torn, tattered. *Kor. (T.) hajji* to be torn. *Te. pariya* piece, bit, fragment, slice; *pariga* gleanings of corn. *Go. (Oll.) pay-* to weed; *payk-* to pull out, pluck; (S.) *pay-* to pick up. Cf. 3962(a) *Ta. pari*; there has been so much convergence of meaning and modern confusion of *r* and *p* that it is difficult to make a separation. DED(S) 3317.

4028 *To. pary-* (parc-) to beautify (bamboo pot with black dots, teeth by polishing). *Ka. pari* to adorn, decorate; *n. ornament, decoration, embellishment*. DEDS 640A.

4029 *Ta. parivai* *n.* of various plants. *Ka. harive, harve* a common potherb, *Amarantus oleraceus*. *Tu. (B-K.) padipe, padpe* the common herb used as a vegetable dish.

4030 *Pa. par* (pl. -kul) garden. *Koṇḍa paru* a cultivated plot. DEDS 632.

4031 *Ta. parai* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to speak, say; *n. word, saying, statement; parai-* cal talk, speech; *paraivu* speaking, talking, chattering, proclaiming. *Ma. parayuka* to say, speak, tell; *paraccal* speech. *To. parg* *ary-* to know how to talk (or with 5204). *Ka. pare* abuse, censure; *parcu, paccu* to whisper; *parisu* to speak, chat; *haratu* to talk idly, prate; *harate* idle talk, prate, jabber; (Hav.) *parañcu* to mutter. *Koḍ. pare-* (parev-, parand-) to utter. *Tu. pareñcuni* to prate, prattle, find fault with; *parañcena, parañcelu* prattling, grumbling, murmuring; *parañcele* prattler, babbler, grumbler; *parañcele* prattler, grumbler; *paranda* murmuring, grumbling; *haratuni* to prate, blabber; (h) *harate* blabbing, prate, jabber. *Go. (S.) park-* to say, speak; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *park-* (parik-) to speak, talk. *Kui bargi* order, command. DED(S) 3318.

4032 *Ta. parai* drum, a measure of capacity, *Paraiya* caste; *paraiyan* member of the *Paraiya* caste; *fem. paraicci*. *Ma. para* drum, a rice measure, disk, circle; *parayan* a Pariah; *fem. parayi, (Shanmugam) paracci*. *Ko. par* drum; *parn* Pariah; *fem. parcu*. *To. par* drum. *Ka. pare* id. *Koḍ. pare* drum (large, double-headed barrel drum beaten by Me-dē). *Te. parā* a certain measure of capacity. *Go. (A.) para, (G.) parra, (Mu.) par(r)ay* drum; (SR.) *pharā* small drum (Voc. 2125). DED 3319.

4033 *Ta. parai* (-v-, -nt-) to be wasted, worn out, impaired; (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, destroy. *Ka. parakalu, pare* leanness, thinness, weakness. DEDS 641.

4034 *Ta. paru* (pari-) to grasp, seize, catch, hold, receive, adhere to, touch, comprehend; hold (as colour), be kindled, have effect (as drugs), stick, become joined to or welded together (as metals soldered), be fitting, be sufficient; *n. grasp, seizure, acceptance, adherence, affection, friendship, affinity, solder, paste*; *parām* grasping; *pari* concerning, referring to; *parutal* love, attachment, devotion. *Ma. paru* adhesion, close relation, friendship; *parruka* to stick to, adhere, catch, suit, fit, take effect (as fire), get, seize; *parri* concerning; *parikka* to fix, join, paste, cause to take effect, fix in the heart or memory. *Ko. paṭ-* (pac-) to catch, seize, hold, hold out, be obstinate, resolve, (fire) catches; suit, please; *paṭ, paṭl* act of seizing; etc.; *aṭ-* (ac-) to seize firmly, persist (in doing); *pat-* (paty-) to become stuck fast; *at-* (aty-) to climb; fight; *paty* concerning. *To. paṭ-* (paty-) to seize, catch, touch, marry (woman), (bull) covers cow; *ōt-* (ōty-) to stick to; climb. *Ka. paṭṭu* to seize, catch, hold, take hold of; be held or contained; stick to; *n. hold, seizure, firm grasp, persistence, resolution, obstinacy, habit, coherence*; *paṭṭage* obtaining, catching; *partu*, *partu* to stick to, adhere, be united, join, take effect (as fire, dye); ascend, climb; *n. adhesion, hold, a fight, friendship, trust; pattisu* to cause to adhere or join, affix, etc.;

**pattige** joining, a hold; **pattuge** state of being joined, etc., connexion; **haccu** to apply, put to, affix, kindle. **Koḍ. patt-** (**patti-**) to be stuck, (bull) covers cow, (heat of fire) is felt; climb. **Tu. pattuni** to hold, catch; adhere, stick, be joined; **haccuni** to fix, attach, paste or glue on, smear, plaster. **Te. paṭṭu** to hold, catch, seize, take hold of, restrain, receive; be required (days, money), be contained; (K. also) suit, fit; *n.* hold, grasp, seizure, a wrestler's hold, perseverance, obstinacy, diligence; **paṭṭuḍu** holding; **paṭṭudala** perseverance, persistence, strictness; **paṭṭincu** to cause to adhere, apply, smear; **paṭṭimpu** attention, not overlooking or neglecting; **paṭṭi** for the sake of; **hattu**, **attu** to be attached or joined. **Pa. patt-** to take hold of, buy; **patip-** (**patit-**) to make catch, set fire. **Ga.** (Oll.) **pat-** to take hold of, catch, buy; (S.) **patt-** to take hold of, catch; (P.) **parj-** (lamp) to be lighted; **parip-** (**parit-**) to light (lamp); ? (S.) **pand-** (fire) to burn. **Go.** (Hislop, pt. III, p. 82) **patus-** to kindle; ? (W. Ph.) **pannānā** to acquire (*Voc.* 2117). ? **Kur. paṭṇā** to suit. **Malt. patye** to catch up liquid in a vessel. Cf. 4072 **Kui pāpba**. DED(S, N) 3320.

4035 **Ta. paṇi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be bedewed, flow out, be shed, rain incessantly, become cool, shiver with cold, tremble, fear, spring forth (as tears); cause to tremble; *n.* dew, chill, cold, tears, rain, mist, fog, haze, trembling, fever; **panittal** incessant rain; **panippu** agitation, trembling; **panirru** (**panirri-**) to shed; **panukku** (**panukki-**) to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; **pannir** rosewater or other fragrant extract. **Ma. pani** dew, fever; **panikka** to be feverish, shiver; **panekka** to ooze; **pani-nir** rosewater. **Kurub.** (*LSB* 1.11) **penpi** fever. **Ko. payp** dew, frost; ? **pany-** (**panc-**) only in phrase: **unya-d panya-d** (to act) without thought (cf. **Ta. paṇi** to fear). **To. pony** dew; **pony-** (**pons-**) (place) is full of fever; **onk-** (**onky-**) (rain) drizzles. **Ka. pani**, **hani** to drop; *n.* drop (of water, dew, etc.); **haniku** to fall in drops; **hanisu**, **hanisu** to pour (as water); **pannir** perfumed water, rosewater, etc. **Koḍ. pann-** (**panni-**) to drizzle; **panni-male** drizzle; **pani** fever; **panni-ri** perfume. **Tu. pani** drizzling-rain; **paṇi** dew, fog, mist, snow; **panipuni**, **panipuni** to drizzle, shower; **pannirru** rosewater. **Te. pannirru**, **panniramu** rosewater, perfumed water. **Kol.** (SR.) **pani** cold. **Nk. pani** coldness. **Nk. (Ch.)** **panni** winter, cold. **Pa. paṇil** cold. **Ga.** (Oll.) **paṇil** id.; (S.) **payṇil** chill. **Go.** (Tr. W. Ph.) **pini**, (SR. Y. Mu. S.) **pini**, (G.) **pin** cold (*Voc.* 2270). **Koṇḍa pini** id. **Pe. pini** id. **Manḍ. pini** id. **Kui pēni** cold weather, low temperature; cold, chilly. **Kuwi** (F.) **penni**, (S. Su. Isr.) **peni** cold. **Kur. pāṇā** *n.* cold. **Malt. panye** id.; **pany-panye** to feel cold; **pey-peyre** to feel chilly. DED(S, N) 3322.

4036 **Ta. paniccai**, **panicci-kkāy**, **panicci-kkāy** gaub [i.e. sp. *Diospyros*]. **Ma. panicci** *Diospyros embryopteris*, etc. DED 3323.

4037 **Ta. panai**, (in cpds.) **panam-** palmyra palm, *Borassus flabellifer*. **Ma. pana** a palm-tree, esp. palmyra, *B. flabelliformis*. **Ka. pane** the bastard sago tree, *Caryota urens* Lin., from which toddy is made. **Koḍ. pane-mara** toddy palm. **Tu. pane-kāyi** the fruit of palmyra; **panoli** a kind of palmyra. [*B. flabellifer* Linn. = *B. flabelliformis* Murr.] DED (S, N) 3324.

4038 **Ta. panaiyan**, **panai-viriyan** krait, *Bungarus caeruleus*. **Ma. panayan** a large snake. /Cf. Skt. (Suśr.) **panasa-** a species of serpent. DED 3325.

4039 **Ta. paṇri** hog, swine, pig; **vaṇri** id. **Ma. panni** hog, pig. **Ko. paj** id. **To. pody**, (once in a story) **pody** id. **Ka. pandi** id. **Koḍ. pandi** id. **Tu. paṇji** id. **Te. pandi** id. **Pa. pend**, (NE.) **pend** id. **Ga.** (Oll.) **pand**, (S.) **pandu** (*pl. pandkīl*) id. **Go.** (A. Y. Mu. S.) **paddi**, (Tr. W. Ph.) **paddi** id.; (Ma.) **paddal** swineherd (*Voc.* 2111). **Koṇḍa paṇri** pig. **Pe. paṇji** id. **Manḍ. paṇji** id. **Kui paji** id. **Kuwi** (F. S. Su.) **pajji**, (Isr.) **paji** id. DED (S, N) 3326.

4040 **Ta. pannakam**, **panṇāku** top of a palanquin or carriage. **Ma. pannakam** leaf-cover of a palanquin, awning, boat cover. **Ka. pannaka** canopy over an open palanquin. **Tu. panṇāgamu** id. DED 3327.

4041 **Ta. panṇātai** fibrous cloth-like web about the bottom of the leaf-stalk of a palmyra or coconut tree. **Ma. panṇāta** id. **Ka. panṇāde** id. DED 3328.

4042 **Ka. panni** bragging, self-conceit; **panne** pride, haughtiness. **Tu. panni**, **panna** bragging, self-conceit. DED 3329.

4043 **Ta. panṇai** camphor. **Ka. panne** id. DEDS 643.

4044 **Ka. pāy** to butt, gore, knock against. **Tu. hākuni** to beat, strike. **Nk. (Ch.) pāk-/pāg-** to beat, shoot. **Go.** (A. Ma.) **pāy-**, (SR.) **pāyānā**, (L.) **pānā**, **pānā** to beat, strike; (Y. G.) **pā-/pāy-** id., shoot (*Voc.* 2190); (Mu.) **pēnc-** to strike, play on a drum, clap (hands) (*Voc.* 2371). **Pe. pāg-** (**pākt-**) to strike, kill. **Manḍ. pāg-** to kill. **Kui pāga** (**pāgi-**) to attack, fight, etc. (or with 4087 **Ta. pāy**). **Kuwi** (F.) **pāy-** (**-it-**), (S.) **pānai** to strike, kill; (F.) **paiyali** to hit, kill; (Isr.) **pay-** (**-it-**) to beat, kill. DEDS 644.

4045 **Ta. pākal**, **pāval** balsam pear, *Momordica charantia*. **Ma. pāval** id. **Ka. hāgal**, **hāgala** id. DED 3330.

4046 **Ta. pākan** elephant driver, charioteer, horseman, rider; **pāku** id., art, ability. **Ma. pākan**, **pāvan** an elephant instructor; **pāvu** all that an elephant has to learn in training him. DED 3331.

4047 **Ta. pākkaṁ** seaside village, town, village. **Ma. pākkanār** *n.* of a famous low-caste sage. **Ka. pāka-nāḍu** jōgi a kind of Śūdra beggars. **Te. pāka** hut, hovel; (K.) **-pāka**

(village name suffix); **pāka-nāḍu** one of the Telugu districts under the Reddi kings. **Koṇḍa pāka** hut. /Cf. Skt. **pakkana-** hut of a Cāṇḍāla, village inhabited by barbarians; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7620. DED(S, N) 3332.

4048 **Ta. pākku** areca nut, areca palm; **pāku** areca nut; **pākku-veṭṭi** crackers for slicing areca nuts. **Ma. pākku** *n.* raw areca nut; **pākku-veṭṭi** betel-knife. **Tu. pākutṭi** knife for cutting betel nuts. **Te. pōka** *Areca catechu*, the areca tree; an areca nut. **Kol.** (Pat., p. 47) **pōke** betel. **Kuwi** (S.) **pōka** *mṛānu* areca tree. /Cf. Skt. **pūga-** *A. catechu*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8313. DED 3333.

4049 **Ta. paku** bag. **Ma. pākku** id. **Koḍ. pa-kki** id. (in songs). Cf. 4450 **Ta. pai**. DED (S) 3334.

4050 **Kur. pākṇā** (**pakkyas**) to take up into one's arms, on one's lap; *refl. pass.* **pakāṇā** (**pakkras**). **Malt. pāke** to take in the lap. DED 3335.

4051 **Kur. bākṇā** to throw in, put in (a basket, sack, vessel, any dry goods, corn, money, etc. with the hands). **Malt. bāke** to take up (as earth). ? **Ka. bākālu** gleaning. Cf. 5362 **Ta. vāru**. DED(S) 3336.

4052 **Te. pākūdu** moss, mossiness, scum or greenness on putrid water. **Koṇḍa pēkola** fungus, moss on water; (BB) **pēkoṭ** duckweed. ? **To. pa-p** moss. DEDS 646.

4053 **Ta. pāṅkar** side, neighbourhood, place, location; **pāṅku** side, neighbourhood, place, companionship, partisanship; equality, likeness, beauty, agreeableness, fashion, manners, politeness, means; **pāṅkaṇ** friend, companion, husband; **pāṅki**, female companion of a heroine, lady's maid; **pāṅkōr** friends. **Ma. pāṅku**, **pāṅṇu** side, party, propriety, means; **pāṅṇan** companion, friend. ? **To. wa-x o-x-** to side with, connive with. **Ka. pāṅgu** manner, form, shape, likeness. **Koṇḍa** (BB) **pāṅi**, in: **gitoṇi pāṅi** temple of head. DED(S) 3337.

4054 [see App. 46].

4055 **Ta. pācam** eye of a needle, sewing, thread. **Ko. pa-c** eye of a needle; vulva (as a riddling word). DED 3339.

4056 **Ta. pācanam** diarrhoea. **Ka. bāsu** to void excrement. **Te. pācanamu**, **pāsanamu** evacuation of the bowels. DED 3340.

4057 **Ka. hasuku** a disagreeable smell of certain leaves or unripe fruits, the smell of raw meat, etc. **Te. pāyu**, (K. also) **pācu**, **pāsu** to be rotten; **pāci** foulness, staleness, nastiness. **Kol.** (SR.) **pās-** to get addled, get sour (of food). **Nk. pās-** to become stale. **Ga.** (S.) **pāse** left-over food from the previous day, spoiled food. **Koṇḍa pās-** (**-t-**) to rot and smell offensively (of any food, rice, fruit, or a dead animal). ? **Ta. pāṭal** rancidity, mustiness, fetidness, mouldiness, staleness; **pāṭai** bad smell, as of rotten fish. Cf. 3999 **Ta. pāṭa** and 4110 **Ta. pāṭ**. DED(S, N) 3341.

4058 **Ta. pācci** milk, mother's milk (nursery word). **Ma. pācci** id. **Ka. pāci** id. DED 3342.

4059 **Ko. pa-c-** (**pa-c-**) to be suitable (dative of person). **To. po-c-** (**po-č-**) (dress, hairdressing) suits. DED 3343.

4060 **Go.** (A.) **pāsk-** to dislike; (Tr. LH.) **pāskānā** id., hate (*Voc.* 2214). **Kui pāska** (**pāski-**) to disparage, despise; *n.* disparagement. ? **Ta. payir** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to show aversion or disgust at, be sulky or ill-humoured about; **payirppu** disgust, abhorrence; disagreement, estrangement. ? Cf. 4002 **Ta. paṭi**. DED(S) 3344.

4061 **Ma. pāṭam** oil-dish. **Tu. pāḍa** an oil vessel. DED 3345.

4062 **Ta. pāṭam** garden. **Ma. pāṭam** range (esp. of ricefields), rice-land. **Ko. pa-ṭm** (*obl. pa-ṭt-*) level ground. **To. o-d** level ground (< **Badaga ha-ḍa** open, grassy ground in village). **Tu. paḍpu** a plain. **Te. pāḍuva** *n.* low ground. DED(S, N) 3346.

4063 **Ka. (Bark.) hāḍi** *n.* small grove. **Tu. pāḍi** an underwood, a small forest.

4064 **Ta. pāṭi** town, city, hamlet, pastoral village; **pāṭam** street, street of herdsmen. **Ma. pāṭi** (in *n. pr.* of villages) **Ka. pāḍi** settlement, hamlet, village. **Koḍ. pa-ḍi** hut of a Kurumba. **Te. pāḍu** village (at the end of names of places). /Cf. Skt. **pāṭaka-** a kind of village, half a village (from which are borrowed **Ta. pāṭakam** street, section of a village, **Ma. pāṭakam** part of a village); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8031, to which add **Mar. pāḍā** hamlet or cluster of houses of agriculturalists (also **Guj., Beng., etc.**); MBE 1974a, p. 132, n. 17. DED 3347.

4065 **Ta. pāṭu** (**pāṭi-**) to sing, chant, warble, hum; **pāṭal** versifying, song; **pāṭi** singer; tune; **pāṭṭu** singing, song, music; **pā** verse, stanza, poem; **pāvalar** poets. **Ma. pāṭuka** to sing; **pāṭi** tune; **pāṭṭu** singing, song, poem. **Ko. pa-ṭv-** (**pa-ṭd-**) to make noise (crow, bees, gun); **pa-ṭ** song. **To. po-ṭ-** (**po-ṭy-**) to sing (the song called **po-ṭ**); **po-ṭ** a particular type of song; **po-ṭ-** (**po-ṭy-**) to shout. **Ka. pāḍu** to sing; **pāḍu**, **pāṭa** singing, song. **Koḍ. pa-d-** (**pa-dī-**) to sing; **pa-ṭi** song. **Te. pāḍu** to sing, chant, warble; **pāṭa** singing, song. **Kol. pa-d-** (**pa-dt-**) to sing; **pa-ṭa** song. **Nk. (Ch.) pā-** (**pā-**) to sing; **pāṭa** song. **Pa. pād-** to sing; **pāṭa** song, story, word, language. **Ga.** (Oll.) **pār-** to sing; **pāṭe** song; (S.) **pār-** to sing; **pāṭe** word; (S.) **pāṭe** word, speech, pronunciation. **Go.** (M.) **pārānā**, (G. S. Ko.) **pār-**, (Ma.) **pār-**, (SR.) **pāṭānā** to sing (*Voc.* 2194); (many dialects) **vār-**, (Ma.) **vār-**, (Tr.) **vārānā** id. (*Voc.* 3226); (many dialects) **pāṭā** song (*Voc.* 2179). **Koṇḍa pār-** to sing; **pāṭa** song. **Kuwi** (F.) **pācali**, (T. Mah.) **pāc-** to sing; (F.) **pācu**. (T. Mah.) **pācu** song; (Isr.) **pāṭa** stanza, verse. **Kur. pāṭnā** to sing. **Malt. pāṭe** id., bewail. DED(S) 3348.

4066 *Ta. pāṭṭān* grandfather, ancestor; *pāṭṭi* grandmother, aged woman. *Ma. pāṭṭān* grandfather (among Pulayars); *pāṭṭi* wife of a tailor, midwife. DED 3349.

4067 *Ko. pa-ty* size, strength equal to what must be done. *Ka. pāṭi* extent, size. *Te. pāṭi* extent, size, magnitude. DED 3350.

4068 *Ta. pān* song, melody; *Pānar* caste; praise, flattery; *pānan* an ancient class of Tamil bards and minstrels; *pāni* song, melody, music; *pānu* song; *paṇ* music; *paṇṇu* (*paṇni*) to sing in an instrument (as a tune), tune musical instruments; *paṇṇal* tuning the lute strings according to the required melody; *paṇṇumai* quality of a melody; *paṇṇiyam* musical instrument; *paṇṇavaṇ* bard; *paṇṇar* bards. *Ma. pānan* a caste of musicians, actors and players. ? *To. pa-n* festival (any except funeral). *Ka. pāṇbe* (DCV, no. 1218) dancing girl. (Kitt.) whore, adultress; (K.?) *pāna* an expert in singing and dancing. *Tu. (pada)* *paṇṇini* to recite a verse, sing a song. *Go. (Ch. W. Ph. Mand.) pānāl* a Pārdhan man; *fem. pāne* (Voc. 2184). *Manḍ. peṇmi* song. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *paṇbu*, (Isr.) *pāṇbu* id. / Cf. BHS *pāna* a *cāṇḍāla*, untouchable; Pkt. *pāna* id.; Or. *pāno* name of the Domb caste in Ganjam. DED(S) 3351.

4069 *Ta. pāṇali, vāṇali, vāṇāy* frying pan (< *Te.*). *Ka. bāṇali, bāṇale, bāṇḍil, bāḷali, bāḷle* frying pan of stone or metal. *Tu. bāṇale, bāṇale* a kind of frying pan. *Te. bāṇali* frying pan. DED(S) 3352.

4070 *Ka. bāṇal* state of becoming or being dim or discoloured. *Tu. bāṇāḷy* darkness, blindness, dimness; *bāṇale* a dim-sighted man. DED 3353.

4071 *Ta. pāṇal* agricultural tract, rice-field. *Ka. (Coorg) bāṇi* a meadow. *Koḍ. ba-ne* open treeless meadow where cattle graze. *Tu. bāṇe, bāṇē* a hill or jungle near a rice-field. DED(N) 3354.

4072 *Kui pāṇba* (*pāṭ*; *future pā-*), (P.) *pāṇpa* (*pānt*-) to obtain, get, receive, find; *n.* obtaining, getting, finding, wealth. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pa-* (*paṭ*; *ppl. paṇbi*) to find, get; (P.?) *pa-* (*pāṭ*; *infinitive pāḍeli, neg. pā-*, *imper. 2sg. pāṇmu*) to obtain; (F.) *patali* (*future par-, imper. pamū*) to find; (S.) *parinai* id.; *pāṇai* to get, have; *pāṇpu* the receipt; (Isr.) *pāṇ-pṇa-* (*-h/-t*) to receive, get. Cf. 4034 *Ta. paṇṇu*. DEDS 648.

4073 *Ta. pāṇṭil* sirissa; Batavian orange; bamboo. *Tu. pāṇḍil, pāṇḍel* a kind of tree. DEDS 649.

4074 *Ta. pāti* half. *Ma. pāti* half, a share. *Ko. pa-dy* half. *To. po-ḍy* id. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku*. DED 3355.

4075 *Ta. pāṭiri* trumpet-flower tree, *Stereospermum chelonoides, suaveolens*, and *xylocarpum*. *Ma. pāṭiri* trumpet-flower, *Bignonia suaveolens*. *Ka. pādari* *S. chelonoides* DC. *Tu. pādari* *B. chelonoides*. *Te. pādiri* id. / Cf. Skt.

*pāṭalā-, pāṭāl-*. *B. suaveolens*. [*S. chelonoides* DC. = *B. chelonoides* Lin. *S. suaveolens* DC. = *B. suaveolens* Roxb.] DED 3356.

4076 *Ka. pādara, hādara* adultery; *pādari, hādaragitti, hādarigitti* adulteress; *pādariga, hādariga* adulterer. *Tu. hādara* adultery. *Te. (SAN)* *pādari* base, inferior man; *pādali* low man. DEDS 650.

4077 *Kur. pādā* root. *Malt. pāthe* root of a tree. DEDS 651.

4078 *Ta. pāṭti* small field. *Ma. pāṭti* garden bed. *Ka. pāṭi* id. *Tu. pāṭi* nursery for plants. *Te. pādu, pādi* garden bed or plot. DED 3357.

4079 *Ta. pāṭti* bathing tub, watering trough or basin, spout, drain; *pattal* wooden bucket; *pattar* id., wooden trough for feeding animals. *Ka. pāṭi* basin for water round the foot of a tree. *Tu. pāṭi* trough or bathing tub, spout, drain. *Te. pādi, pādu* basin for water round the foot of a tree. DED(S) 3358.

4080 *Ta. pāntu* cavity, hollow, deep hole; *pattar, pattal* ditch, depression. *Te. pāṭu* to bury, inhume, fix in the ground, plant; *n.* burial, that which is buried or concealed underground; *pāṭ-ara* grain-pit or cellar; *pāṭampi* a pitfall. *Kol. pa-tar* grain storage pit (< *Te.*). *Pa. pend-* to bury. *Ga. (P.) pendup-* (*pendut-*) id. *Koṇḍa pānter* grain-pit, cellar. DED(S, N) 3359.

4081 *Ma. pāntam* fibres of a coconut branch. *Tu. pāṇḍava, pāṇḍavu* a thin strip of coconut branch or of other fibrous trees, generally used as a band or tie. DEDS 652.

4082 *Ta. pāntal* snake, mountain snake. *Ma. (DCV) pāntal* snake. DEDS 653.

4083 (a) *Ta. pāppāṭti* butterfly. *Ma. pāppāṭti* id. *Koḍ. pa-pīli* id., moth. *Go. pāpe* (A. Y. Ch. Ph. S.) butterfly, (Ma.) grasshopper; (Tr.) *pāpē* butterfly; (W.) *phāpe* id., grasshopper; (Ph.) *phāphe* locust (Voc. 2189). *Kur. paplā* butterfly. Cf. 4084 *Pe. pāmi*.

(b) *Ma. pāra* moth. *Ka. (Bark.) hānte* id. *Tu. pāntē* butterfly; (B-K.) *pāte, pānte* id., moth.

(c) *Nk. (Ch.) pipuli* butterfly. *Pa. pipili* id. *Go. (SR.) pipri*, (Mu.) *pipli* id. (Voc. 2231). *Kui pipili* moth. / Cf. Halbi *pipili* butterfly.

(d) *Kuwi* (Su. S. Isr.) *pubuli*, (F.) *pūbūli* butterfly. DED(S, N) 3360.

4084 *Pe. pāmi* grasshopper. *Manḍ. pāme* id. Cf. 4083(a), esp. the meanings 'grasshopper' in *Go.* DEDS 654.

4085 *Ta. pāmpu* snake; *pāppu*, in: *pāppu-ppakai* Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents (cf. 3808); (*lex.*) *pā* snake. *Ma. pāmpu* id. *Ko. pa-b* id. *To. po-b* id.; *o-f* id. (in songs; < Badaga *ha-vu*). *Ka. pāvu* id. *Koḍ. pa-mbi* id. *Tu. hāvu* id. (< *Ka.*); *pāmboly* a kind of flat, long fish; *pāmboly-kēre* rat-snake (Cf. 2011). *Te. pāmu* snake. *Kol. pa-m* id. *Nk. pām* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pām* id. *Pa. bām* id. *Ga.*

(Oll.) *bām*, (S.) *bāmu*, (P.) *bāmb* id. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *pāva*-snake. DED(S) 3361.

4086 *Ta. pāmpu* bank of a river or tank; *pāmpuri* moat; a girdle-like structure edged round a fort wall; a flight of steps leading from a fort wall into the moat surrounding it. *Ma. pāmpuvāri, pāmpūri* steps or ledges inside a well; the projecting lower part of a wall; a low mud border round a house. DEDS 655.

4087 *Ta. pāy* (-v, -nt-) to spring, leap, gallop, flow or gush out (blood or stream), plunge, dive, attack, pounce on, run, fly, flit, hurry, flee; plunge into, penetrate, rush against; *pāyccal, pāccal* bounding, jump, torrent, butting, piercing; *pāyecu* (*pāycci-*), *pāyitu* (*pāyitti-*) to lead or conduct water, irrigate, push over, upset, plunge into, cause to enter; *n.* throw (as of dice), plunging, spring, leap; (Tinn.) *pācanam* irrigation; *pāyituḷ* spring, leap; *pāvu* (*pāvi-*) to leap or jump over. *Ma. pāyuka* to run against (as bulls), leap, rush out, flee; *pāykkuka* to cause to run, drive off; *pāccuka* to cause to flow, thrust in; *pāccal* running, leap, assault, flight. *Ko. a-da-ry* road, path (cf. 3170 *Ta. tāri*). *To. po-x-* (*po-xy-*) to swoop, (god) travels, walks; *pa-f* threshold. *Ka. pāy* to jump over, step over, cross, jump, leap, leap against, assault, step, advance, go; *n.* going, course, manner; *pādi, hādi* road. *Koḍ. pa-y-* (*pa-yuv-*, *pa-ñj-*) to dash into; (Shanmugam) *pa-yp, pa-yv* dashing. *Tu. hāyuni* to cross, ford. *Kui pānja* (*pāñji-*) to fly, leap; *n.* act of flying, flight; *pl. action pāska* (*pāski-*); *pāga* (*pāgi-*) to attack, pounce upon, swoop down on, spring at, wrestle with, fight; *n.* attack, fight (or with 4044 *Ka. pāy*). DED(S) 3362.

4088 *Ta. pāy* (-v, -nt-) to spread (as water, darkness, light), extend; *n.* spreading, extension, mat, sail; *pāyal* bedding; *pāvu* (*pāvi-*) to extend, be diffused, spread (as creepers); lay in order, pave, spread, seed closely for transplanting, transplant; *n.* warp; *pā* expanse, warp; *pāmam* extension, expanse; *pācaṇai* encampment. *Ma. pāy* mat, sail; *pākuka, pākkuka* to lay things regularly on the ground, fix in the ground regularly, sow thickly for transplantation; be fixed; *pākku* sowing thickly; *pākku, pāvu* ceiling; *pāvu, pā* weaver's warp. *Ko. pa-t-* (*pa-ty-*) to spread (cloth, mat; *intr., tr.*); *pa-y* mat used as seat; *pa-tveyy* sleeping mat; *pa-c* id.; level ground. *To. po-t-* (*po-ty-*) to spread (bedding, mat). *Kz. pāsu* to spread (as blanket, carpet, mat, leaves, etc.), lay; *n.* bed; *pāsage, pāsike, pāsuge* bed; (K.?) *pās-are* a flat and spacious stone; *hāsu* bed, warp; *āsu* warp; *hāy* a sail; *pase* layer, bed, beautiful seat. *Tu. pāyi* mat, sail; *pāsu, āsu* warp; *pājē* mat; *paseruni* to extend, diffuse, spread; *pāyuni* to be diffused as molten metal, etc. in a mould. *Te. āsu-grōvi* piece of hollow bamboo used by a weaver in preparing the warp; *āsu, āsu-mānu* a frame having a number of sticks in several rows, used by a weaver in preparing the warp (*āsu*

< *Ka.*). *Koṇḍa pāsuri* stones arranged on one another in the form of a wall. *Pe. pāh-* (*pāst-*) to spread out (mat, etc.). *Manḍ. pāh-* to spread (mat). *Kui pāspa* (*pāst-*) to spread out, lay a cloth; *n.* act of spreading out something. *Kuwi* (F.) *passali* to spread out (clothes); (Su. P. Isr.) *pāh-* (*pāst-*) to spread. DED(S, N) 3363.

4089 *Tu. pāpaṭē* parting of the hair on a female's forehead. *Te. pāyu* to separate (*intr.*), leave, quit, be disentangled; *pācu* to remove; (K. also) be disentangled (as hair); *pāpu* to separate (*tr.*), divide, part, remove, efface; *pāya* branch, division, clove or division of garlic, etc.; *pāpaṭa* the parting of the hair. *Kol. pa-p-* (*pa-pt-*) to comb. *Nk. pāp-* id. *Go. (Grigson) pāyā* parting of the hair (Voc. 2191). *Koṇḍa pāy-* (*-t-*) to leave, be gone. ? *Kui* (K.) *pāp-* to comb. *Kuwi* (F.) *papetti* parting of the hair. ? *To. pa-p* hoof. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku* and 3936 *Ta. payal*. DED(S) 3364.

4090 *Kur. bāynā* (*bāyca*) to respect, keep on a footing of reserve with (elder brothers with younger brothers' wives, elder sisters with younger sisters' husbands, man with wife's elder sisters, woman with husband's elder brothers); (Hahn) *bāenā xoēnā* to shun. *Malt. bāc-naqe* to employ the plural form when relatives by law address one another; *bāc-naqpo* a relative by law. DED 3365.

4091 (a) *Ta. pār* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to see, look at, examine, inspect, know, look for, desire, search, look after; *pārval* looking; *pārval* id., eye, appearance, etc. *Ma. pārkka* to regard, behold, wait for; *pārppu* considering, expectation. *Ka. pār* to look for, wait for, look after, consider, regard, desire; *pār(u)* looking to or after; *pāraysu* to desire; *hārayisu, hārayisu* to look for, get a longing after, desire; *hārayke* desire. *Tu. pāra* guard, custody, keeping. *Te. pārūva* sight, glance.

(b) *Ta. pār, pārppān, pārppān* brahman; *fem. pārppāni, pārppīni, pārppāṭti, pārppāṇṭti, pārppi, pārppu* the brahman caste. *Ma. pārppavar* the seers, brahmins; *pārppān* brahman; *fem. pārppāṭti, pārppīni* a caste of lower brahmins. *Ko. pa-rvn* brahman, Badaga of Harva subcaste; *fem. pa-rvty*. *To. o-rfn* brahman, Badaga of Harva subcaste (< Badaga *ha-ruva*). *Ka. pārva, pārba, pārūva, hāruva, hāra* brahman; *fem. pārviṭi, pārviṭe, pārbiṭe* brahmanism. *Kor. (O.) pārne*, (T.) *hārne* brahman. *Te. pārūdu, pārūvādu* id.; *fem. pārūta, pārūṭakka*; (some contamination with Skt. *brāhmaṇa*- and its derivatives in the following) *bāpūdu* brahman; *fem. bāpata; bāpana* the brahman caste. *Nk. (Ch.) pār* brahman; *fem. pārīya*. DED(S) 3366.

4092 *Ta. pārāṭṭu* (*pārāṭṭi*) to applaud, commend, eulogize. *Ma. pārāṭṭuka* to extol. DEDS 656.

4093 *Ta. pārai* crowbar, small hoe for cutting grass. *Ma. pāra* iron crowbar, lever,

bar used for digging. *Ko. pa-r* crowbar. *To. pa-r* id. *Ka. pāre* id., short hoe. *Tu. pārengi* iron crowbar, lever. *Te. pāra, pāra* spade. *Kol. (Kin.) gaḍḍa pāra* spade (gaḍḍa clod). *Nk. (Ch.) pahar* crowbar. *Ga. (S.) pāra* spade. *Go. (A.) pāra* id. (*Voc.* 2195). *Kuwi (S.) pāra* id. DED(S) 3367.

4094 *Ta. pārai, pārai* horse mackerel, *Caranx*. *Ma. pāra* a fish, sp. *Scomber*. *Tu. pāre* scomber. *Te. (B.) pāra-minu* a fish called 'old wife' (it looks like a pomfret). DED 3368.

4095 *Ta. pāruppu* fledgling, young of birds, young of tortoise, frog, toad, lizard, etc., young of quadrupeds; *pārval* fledgling, young of deer and other animals. *Ma. pāruppu* shoal of young fish, small fry. *Ka. pāpa* small child; (*Gul.*) *pāra* boy. *Te. pāpa* infant, babe, child; *pāpādu* boy. *Pa. pāp* (*pl. pāpkul; voc. pāpā*) child, baby, young of animals. *Ga. (Oll.) pāp* child, young one, small one (of articles); *pāponḍi* young, small, green (of fruit); *pē-pāp* young calf. DED(S, N) 3369.

4096 *Ta. pāl* milk, milky juice of plants, fruits, etc. *Ma. pāl* milk, vegetable milk. *Ko. pa-l* milk. *To. po-g* id.; *po-l fi-r* stomach full of milk (*pi-r* stomach); *po-l fi-r* middle finger (*pe-r* finger). *Ka. pāl* milk, white juice of some plants, juice of sugar-cane or of coconut. *Koḍ. pa-lī* milk; *pa-kutti* milking pot. *Tu. pēru* milk, coconut juice, milky juice of plants. *Te. pālu, pādi* milk. *Kol. pa-l* id. *Nk. pāl* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pāl* id. *Pa. pāl* id., breast. *Ga. (Oll. S.) pāl* milk. *Go. (many dialects) pāl*, (*Tr.*) *pāl* (*obl. pād-*) id.; (*Mu.*) *pāl* id., breast (*Voc.* 2206). *Koṇḍa pāl* id. *Pe. pāl* milk. *Kui pādu, pālu* id., sap. *Kuwi (F.) pālu*, (*S. Su. P. Isr.*) *pālu* milk. *Br. pāl* id., milky juice or sap of plants. /? Cf. *Skt. (lex.) pālana-* milk of cow newly calved (cf. Burrow, *BSOAS* 40.176). DED(S) 3370.

4097 *Ta. pāl* part, portion, share, section, dividing; *pānmai* portion, share; nature. *Ma. pāl* part. *Ko. pa-lm* (*obl. pa-lt-*) portion, division. *To. po-lm* (*obl. po-lt-*) share; subdivision of patrilineal sib. *Ka. pāl* division, part, portion, share. *Koḍ. pa-lī ma-d-* to divide, distribute. *Tu. pālu* share, portion, part, division. *Te. pālu* id., lot, fraction. *Pa. pēla* portion. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku*. DED(S) 3371.

4098 *Pa. (S.) bāla* spider. *Go. (Ko.) bālo* id. (*Voc.* 2537). DEDS 657.

4099 *Ta. pālam* bridge, jetty, dam; (*Tinn.* also) *pālam* bridge. *Ma. pālam* bridge over rivers or to connect the walls of compounds. *Ko. pa-lm* (*obl. pa-lt-*) bridge. *To. po-lm* (*obl. po-lt-*) id. *Ka. pāla* id. *Koḍ. pa-la* bridge made of tree, etc. DED 3372.

4100 *Ta. pālai* silvery-leaved ape-flower, *Mimusops kauki*; seven-leaved milk-plant, *Alstonia scholaris*. *Ma. pāla Echites scholaris*, and various trees, including *M. kauki*. *Ko. pa-lmarm* an unidentified tree, prob. identical

with *To. pa-s*. *To. pa-s* a timber tree (Rivers: ? *Sideroxylon*). *Ka. pāle M. kauki* Lin.; *A. scholaris* R. Br. *Tu. pālē, pālembu A. scholaris*. *Te. pālagaruḍa* id.; *pāla M. hexandra*. [*A. scholaris* Brown = *E. scholaris* Lin. Lush. gives *Ta. pālai*. *Ka. hāle* for *M. kauki*, *A. scholaris*, and *S. tomentosum*, and some other trees.] DED 3373.

4101 *Ta. pālai-kkuruvi* a species of bird. *Ka. pāle* the blue jay. *Te. pāla* a kind of small bird, (*B.*) the Indian roller, *Boracias indica*, erroneously called a blue jay. DED 3374.

4102 *Kur. bālkā* turmeric; yellow; (*Hahn*) *bālkō* yellow. *Malt. bālke* turmeric; *bālko* yellow. /? Cf. *Ta. vallikam, valliyan* turmeric. DEDS 658.

4103 *Ta. pāvattai* pavetta, *Pavetta indica*. *Ma. pāvatta* id. *To. po-wfet* *Pavetta* sp. *Ka. pāvaṭe, pāvaṭe-gida P. indica* Lin. *Tu. pāvaṭe* id. *Te. pāpaṭa* id. DED 3375.

4104 *Ta. pāviri* creeping purslane, *Portulaca quadrifida*. *Te. pāvila-kūra, pāvili-kūra P. meridiana*. [*P. quadrifida* Linn. = *P. meridiana* Linn.] DED 3376.

4105 *Ta. pāvili* a kind of ear ornament (< *Te.*) *Ka. bāvāli, bāvūli* a kind of ornament of gold, pearls, precious stones, etc., worn on the tip of the ear; *bālī* a kind of earring. *Tu. bāvāli, bāvūli* an ornament worn by women at the tip of the ear. *Te. bāvili* an ornament or jewel hanging from the ear, an ear-pendant; *bāvira* a kind of ear ornament. *Koṇḍa bāvēli* ear ornament. DED(S) 3377.

4106 *Ta. pākkan* cat; wild cat. *Ma. pōkkān* wild cat. *Ka. bāvuga* male cat. *Te. bāvurū-billi* (see 4180), *bāvuru-gāḍu* tomcat, wild cat; *bāvurumanu* to cry out, echo or resound (as an empty or desolate house). *Nk. (Ch.) bagale (pl. -l)* cat. *Pa. bāvki* wild cat. *Go. (Mu.) bakoval* male cat (*Voc.* 2469); (*Ko.*) *bayok* wild cat (*Voc.* 2503); (*Sc.*) *bhonga* cat (*Voc.* 2670). *Pe. boyka* wild cat. *Kui bāoḍi, bāoli* id. *Kuwi (Su.) bāvli, (Mah.) bāvli, (Isr.) bāvūli* id. DED(S) 3378, DEDS 591.

4107 *Ta. pāvai* puppet, doll, image, picture, portrait, pupil of the eye, woman, damsel. *Ma. pāva* doll, puppet. *Ka. pāpe, hāpe* figure, ornamental form, puppet, doll, badge, ensign, pupil of the eye. *Tu. pāpē* image, statue, puppet, doll. *Te. pāpa* pupil of the eye, (*K.* also) image. For meanings, cf. 4365 *Ta. pūvai*. DED 3379.

4108 *Kol. pa-v* way, path; *pa-v o-l* to wait for (*o-l* to see, look at). *Nk. pāv* way, road. *Nk. (Ch.) pāv* path. *Pa. pāv* road. *Ga. (Oll.) pāv, (S.) pāvu* id. *Kur. pāv* road, path, journey; *pāv ērnā* to wait for (*ērnā* to see). *Malt. pāvū* way, path, road. DED(S) 3380.

4109 *Ka. (Hav.) bāve* layer on boiling rice. *Tu. bāvē* the cream of milk, the pulpy kernel of a tender coconut, a film on the eye.

4110 *Ta. pār* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to go to ruin, be laid waste, become useless, be accursed (as a place or house); *n.* desolation, ruin, damage, loss, corruption, baseness, evil, emptiness, barrenness, barren or waste land; *pārī* desolation; *paṇutu* unprofitableness; damage, ruin. *Ma. pār* an empty place, void, desolation, waste, vain, useless; *pāran* one good for nothing, wicked, scamp; left uncultivated. *Ko. pa-y* (before vowel), *pa-* (before consonant) empty, abandoned (house, village-site, tortoise shell, hand, pot); *ha-l, a-l* ruin (< *Badaga*). *To. po-y* (before vowel), *po-* (before consonant) empty (house, village, place); *o- go-d, o- ci-my* deserted place (< *Badaga*); *pa-r* dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild (word used at ti- dairy; or with 5320 *Ta. vaṛa*). *Ka. pār* ruin, desolation, a waste; *pārtana* a ruined state. *Koḍ. pa-lī* bad, ruined, lost. *Tu. pālu, hālu* ruin, destruction, desolation, desolate, waste, ruined, destroyed; *paḍiḷu* waste, barren, unfruitful; waste land; *paḍpu* waste ground. *Te. pādu* ruin, destruction, dilapidated condition; ruined, dilapidated, desolate, waste, dreary, bad, wicked, evil. *Go. (M.) pār* desert (*Voc.* 2200); (*Elwin*) *pār* a deserted village site; (*Grigson*) *pāre, pāgh, pāghāi* a village site (*Voc.* 2198). *Koṇḍa pār* old, devastated. *Kuwi (Isr.) pāru* neglected, spoiled. /? *Kur. pāy* secret infirmity, hidden defect, (*Hahn*) bad luck. Cf. 3999 *Ta. paṛa* and 4057 *Ka. hasuku*. /? Cf. *Pkt. (DNM) pāla- = jīpa-*. DED(S, N) 3381.

4111 *Ka. bāraka, bārūka* vegetables (or fruits) that have been split, dried, and thus preserved. *Tu. bālaka, bālūka* thin slices of plantains fried in oil, called sovereigns. DED 3382.

4112 *Ta. pāri* temple; town, city, town of an agricultural tract, hermitage; *pāni* town, village, district; *paṇaman* paddy field, agricultural land, tank. *Ko. e-r iṭ va-y* fields near village which are ploughed in the sowing ceremony (*va-y* < *pa-y*; lit. field to which they put the team of plough bullocks); *va-yv* Toda ti- dairy; *karpō-y* pen and cowshed attached (i.e. milking place; see 1385; is the second member *po-y* or *o-y*?). *To. po-w* one variety of dairy (viz. all those belonging to the ti- grade, the conical dairies, and a few others of high sanctity); *po- o-ṭ* the priest of the ti- dairy (i.e. the man [o-ṭ] of the *po-w*); *āl* an element in many dairy names (e.g. *mo-sāl*, beside the pen *mo-twi* < *mo-s + twi*); *po-ṣ*, in: *po-ṣ tūny* garment of priest of ti- dairy, when worn around waist, and *po-ṣ tu-t* front lock of hair as tied up by priest of ti- dairy (MBE 1974b, pp. 13f.); *o-y* field nearest Badaga village, garden (< *Badaga hā-i*). *Ka. (Badaga) hā-i* field near village (Emeneau, *Language* 15.45). /? Cf. 3948 *Ko. pay*. DED(S, N) 3383.

4113 *Ka. pāri* row, line, regularity, regular order or way, method, rule. *Te. pāḍi* justice, propriety; nature, quality. /? Cf. *Skt. pāli-* row,

line, range; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8041. DED 3384.

4114 *Ta. pālam* metal cast in moulds. *Ma. pālam* ingot; *vālam* id., bar of gold or iron; a hammer for the chisel. *Ka. pāla* ingot of gold or silver. *Te. pālamu, pālā* ingot. DED 3385.

4115 *Ma. pāli* rag, shred. *Tu. pāli* id. DED 3386.

4116 *Ta. pālai* spathe of palms. *Ma. pāla* id., bark or film of an areca branch (used as vessel for gathering toddy, as hat); *pānu* spatha of a coconut bunch. *Ka. hāle, hālī* broad spathe at the bottom of an areca-palm branch, used as a vessel, etc.; (*K.*) *pāle* the outer covering of the areca nut flowers. *Tu. pālē, pālē, pālembu* spatha of palm blossoms or of an areca branch, cap made of areca spatha. *Kor. (M.) hāle* spathe of areca nut tree. *Te. pāla* husk of a coconut. DED 3387.

4117 *Ta. pālaiyam* army, war-camp, village surrounded by hillocks. *Ma. pālayam* camp, army. *Ka. pāleya, pālya, pālye* camp, settlement, hamlet. *Tu. pālya, pālye* army, halting place. *Te. pālemu* guard, camp, army. DED 3388.

4118 *Ko. pa-l* buffalo calf between one and two years old. *To. po-l* female buffalo calf between one and two years old. *Tu. pāroḷu* a young she-buffalo. DED(S) 3389.

4119 *Ka. pāru* to grow, become (in several cpds.) *Te. pāru* to grow, become (in cpds.), (*K.* also) occur, happen. DED 3390.

4120 *Ta. pāru* ship, sailing ship; *paḍri* coracle, boat, ship, vessel. *Ma. pāru* small boat, catamaran; *pāral* float, raft. *Ka. pāru* a kind of boat or ship. /? *Tu. pāti* small boat. DED(S) 3391.

4121 *Ta. pārai* rock, crag, stratum, hillock; *pār* rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock. *Ma. pāra* rock, large stone, firmness. *Koḍ. pa-re* flat stone, stone slab, place where bath is taken on paved floor in bath-house. *Tu. pādē* rock. *Kor. (T.) hāde* id. *Pa. pāra* slab of stone. *Go. (Ma.) pārum* (*pl. pāru* 'ku) rock, boulder (*Voc.* 2197). DED(S) 3392.

4122 *Ko. pa-r*, in: *kay pa-r* upper arm (*Kota Texts* 25.57). *To. po-r* (*obl. po-t*) id., (?) upper limb (shoulder to fingers). *Tu. pāre* hip, shoulder. *Pa. pēru* shoulder, side.

4123 *Ta. pāccai* cockroach, cricket. *Ma. pāra* cockroach. *To. pa-t* id. *Ka. hāte, āte, (Gowda) hāntē* id. *Koḍ. pa-te* id. DED(S) 3393.

4124 *Ta. pānai* large earthen pot; a measure of capacity; *pānā* large rounded pot. *Ma. pāna, pāni* water pot. *Ko. pa-ny* a measure (= eight oḷk). *To. po-ny* Badaga contribution to Toda (four oḷk a house). *Ka. pāne, hāne* a pot of metal or earth; *bāne, bāna, bāni* large earthen pot with a broad mouth. *Koḍ. pa-ni* a measure (= two se-ri). *Tu. pāni, pānē* a large pot; *pānē* a kind of brass vessel; *bāna,*



bāna water-vessel. *Te. bāna* a large earthen pot, boiler, kettle. Cf. 5327 *Ta. vānai*. DED (S) 3394.

4125 *Kui pio* golden oriole. *Kuwi* (Mah.) piofi id. *Kur. pio* oriole. DEDS 659.

4126 *Ka. pikalakki* Madras bulbul, *Pycnonotus haemorrhous*; *pikkulike* n. of a bird. *Te. pikili*, *pigili* bulbul. /? Cf. Skt. *pika*-Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*. DED 3395.

4127 *Go. (Tr. ChD.) puhtānā*, (Ph.) *pūhtānā*, (G.) *puh-* to be heavy (*Voc.* 2321); (LuS.) *pooho* light, not heavy. *Pe. pik-* (-t-) to be heavy. *Manḍ. pik-* id. *Kui pigu* heavy; *piga* (*pigi-*) to be heavy; *n. heaviness*; (K.) *pikk-* to be heavy. *Kuwi* (F.) *pikhalī* to be heavy; *pikhi* heavy; (S.) *pikni* id.; (Isr.) *pik-* (-h-) to be heavy. DED(S, N) 3396.

4128 *Te. pikka* calf of leg. *Kol. (Kin.) pikka* id. *Ga. (Oll.) pika* id.; (S.) *pika kāl foreleg*. *Go. (L.) piḥā* shin (*Voc.* 2278). *Koṇḍa pika* calf of leg. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pikka* muscle of calf of leg. DED(S) 3397.

4129 *Ma. pikkuka* (*picc-*) to break in pieces. *Te. pigulu*, (K. also) *pikulu*, *pivulu* to burst. *Kui pinja* (*pinji-*) id.; *cs. pispa* (*pist-*); *pl. action piska* (*piski-*). *Kuwi* (Su.) *pinj-* (-it-) (fire) to explode, spark out; *pl. action pisk-* (-it-). DED(S) 3398.

4130 *Ka. biṅku* crookedness, dishonesty, guile. *Tu. pik(l)āṭa* cheating. *Te. pikku* to cheat; *n. deceit*, trick. Cf. 4166 *Ta. pittalāṭam*. DED(S) 3399.

4131 *Ta. picaku* (*picaki-*) to fail, err, blunder, make a false step, trip, be dislocated (as a joint); *picaku*, *picakku* failure, mistake, blunder, deviation; *pici* falsehood. *Ma. (Tiyya)* *peṣaku* error. *Ko. peck* mistake, mishap, wrong-doing. *Tu. bisaruni* to slip, tumble. *Te. besuku* to miss the mark, glance aside, slip through the fingers. *Go. (SR.) bhisurkānā*, (Tr.) *bhisurkānā* to slip, slide; (Driberg) *bisurkta* slippery (*Voc.* 2551). Cf. 4187 *Ta. piṭai*. / Cf. H. *phisalānā* to slip; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9080, \**phis-*. DED (S, N) 3400.

4132 *Ta. picir* (-v-, -nt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; *n. rain drop*, spray; *picupicu* (-pp-, -tt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; *picu-pic-enal* expr. signifying drizzling slightly; *pitiṭ* drop of water; (-v-, -nt-) to be separated into small particles, fall to powder, become scattered; (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter, spread. *Ma. pitar* rain. *To. pisk* urine; *pisk in-* (-id-) to urinate. ? *Tu. picipici* oozing, trickling; *bijuni* to ooze. *Te. pisaru* a bit, particle, small quantity. *Pa. pitur* (*pl. -kul*) crumbs, scattering of food. Cf. 4199 *Go. piri* and 4407 *Ta. pey*. DED(S, N) 3401.

4133 *Ta. picir* fibre. *Te. pīcu* the fibrous parts of plants, etc. *Ga. (S.) pīsu* fibrous matter of fruits (< *Te.*). Cf. 4216 *Ma. pīli*. DED 3402.

4134 *Ta. picupicu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be moist, sticky, be viscous, adhesive or oily; *picu-pic-enal* expr. signifying (a) moistness (as of a cloth), (b) stickiness; *picin* gum, stickiness, viscousness; *picukku* sticky substance; *picukkenal* expr. signifying stickiness or viscosity. *Ka. (Hav.) hisku* oyster. *Tu. picipici* miry, muddy; *bijibiji* greasy, gummy, sticky. *Te. pisapisal-ādu* to be clammy or viscous; *pisaka* greasiness or dirt in the hair; *pisunu* gum, resin. / Cf. Skt. *picchā-* gum, slimy saliva; *picchala-*, *picchila-* slimy, smeary (Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8154, 8156); Skt. *vijjala-*, *vijjana-*, *vijina-*, *vij(j)ila-* slimy, smeary (Mayrhofer 3, pp. 205, 794). DED(S, N) 3403.

4135 *Ta. picai* (-v-, -nt-) to work with the thumb and fingers in mixing, knead, squeeze or mash between the palms, crush and separate as kernels of grain from the ear, rub or apply on the skin, strike against one another as branches in the wind; *picakku* (*picakki-*) to press between the fingers, squeeze, crush; *picaru* (*picari-*) to mingle, mix with the hand. *Ma. piṣū* husks of fruits, oilcake; *piṣukku* the remains of expressed coconuts. *Ko. picg-* (*piegy-*) to be soft so that it can be squeezed; *pick-* (*picky-*) to squeeze, pinch; *picpicin* beaten to a pulp, cooked to a pulp (of grain). *Ka. pisuku* to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead, shampoo; *hisi* to squeeze (a ripe fruit) so as nearly to separate it into two pieces; (Hav.) *hiṅcu* to squeeze out pus from a boil. *Tu. piskuni*, *piṣuni* to squeeze, press; *poje(n)kuni* to knead, rub, squeeze, strangle; (B-K.) *pījak-ku*, *pījaṅku*, *pejaṅku* to squeeze, strangle. *Kor. (O.) pījaṅki* to crush. *Te. pisuku* to squeeze, press, knead, shampoo, handle. *Nk. piḡ-* to knead. *Pa. pik-* to crush; ? *pīc-* to grind. *Ga. (Oll.) piskolp-* (*piskolt-*) to squeeze; (S.) *pīc-* to milk. *Go. (Tr.) piskānā* to knead flour; (many other dialects) *pisk-* to squeeze, press, knead; (SR.) *puskānā* to knead (*Voc.* 2258). *Pe. pīc-* (*picc-*) to squeeze, milk. *Manḍ. pīc-* to milk. *Kui* (K.) *pīc-* to press, squeeze, milk. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pīc-* to press out, wring, milk; (Isr.) *pīc-* (-it-) to milk, squeeze; (F.) *pīcali* to milk, wring, press out (oil); (S.) *pīcinai* to quash, wring. *Kur. picak'ānā* to press and bruise, flatten by crushing; *refl. and pass. picak'ānā*. Cf. 4165 *Ta. pituṅku* and 4183(a) *Ta. piḡi*. / Cf. Skt. *picc-*, *picch-* to press, squeeze, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8149. DED(S, N) 3404, and from DED 3440, 3458.

4136 *Ka. pisaru* infatuation, foolish pride, arrogance, refractoriness. *Tu. piṣuru* displeasure, anger; self-conceit, arrogance; *piṣanṭu* fretfulness, peevishness, anger, displeasure. *Te. (B.) piṣāṇi* infatuated person. Cf. 4142 *Ta. piccu*. / Kitt. < *IA*; cf. Mar. *piṣāṇe* to run mad, lose one's wits. DED(S, N) 661.

4137 *Tu. piṇju* ant. *Bel. (LSB 2.3) hijini* id. DEN 59.

4138 *Pe. pih-* (*pist-*) to leave, abandon. *Manḍ. piḥ-* (-t-) id. *Kui piḥpa* (*piḥt-*) to

release, relinquish, let loose, set free, absolve, forgive, excuse, cast off; *n. release*, relinquishment, absolution. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *pih-* (*pist-*) to leave, abandon; (Isr.) *pih-* (*pist-*) to leave, forsake; (F.) *piṣali* to forsake; (S.) *pih'nai* to release, relinquish; *piṣpi* kinai to rescue, ransom; *piṣpinai* to release. ? *Te. puccu* to send, (K. also) abandon, give up, let go, release (as a sigh); *puttencu* to send, dispatch, forward; *puppincu* to send. DED(S) 3405.

4139 *Ta. picci*, *pitti*, *pittikam*, *pittikai* large-flowered jasmine. *Ma. picci*, *piccakam* *Jasminum grandiflorum*. *To. ka-pic* *Jasminum bignoniaceum* (dark stems and leaves; for *ka-* see 1278). [*J. humilis* Linn. = *J. bignoniaceum* Wall.] DED(S) 3406.

4140 *Tu. picci* the testicles of animals. *Te. picca* testicle. Cf. 4151 *Ta. piṭukku*. DEDS 662.

4141 *Tu. picci* a nut, esp. the cashew nut. *Te. pikka* a nut. DEDS 663.

4142 *Ta. piccu* bile, madness; *piccaṇ* madman; *fem. picci*. *Ma. piccu* madness; *piccan* madman. *Ko. puc* madness. *To. piṭc* anger. *Ka. peccu*, *paccu*, *puccu* madness; *pecca* madman. *Te. picci*, *picca* madness, silliness, folly; mad, silly, foolish; *pisa* ignorance, foolishness. *Nk. (Ch.) piṣak* mad. *Ga. (S.) picete* mad woman. *Go. (SR. Hislop)* *pisal*, (L.) *pisa*, (SR.) *pisol* id. (*Voc.* 2256). Cf. 4136 *Ka. piṣaru*. /? Cf. Skt. *pitta-* bile (whence *Ta. pittu*, *pittam*, *pitti* bile, madness; *Ka. pitta* id.; *Koḍ. pitta* giddiness; *Tu. pittu* bile, fickleness; *pittā* bilious, choleric; etc.). DED(S) 3407.

4143 (a) *Ta. picaṅku* (*picaṅki-*) to become dirty, be soiled. *Ka. piccu* slimy impurities of the eyes, rheum; *piṣaru*, *piṣuru* filth of the body, rheum of the eye, etc.; (Hav.) *hikku* rheum. *Tu. ? peṇci* filth, dirt; ? *purku*, (B-K. also) *puḷku* rheum of the eye. *Te. pusi* id. *Kur. bejje* blearedness, watery rheum of the eyes; *bejgā* bleared-eyed. *Br. pic* rheum of the eye. / Cf. Skt. *piṇjaṭa-*, *piṇjūṣa-*, *paṇjūṣa-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8150.

(b) *Ta. piḷai* rheum, secretion from the eye. *Ma. piḷa* rheum of the eyes. DED(S, N) 3408.

4144 *Ta. picināri*, *picinēri* miser; *picini* niggard; miserliness, niggardliness; *picuku* (*picuki-*) to be niggardly; *picukku* miserliness, niggardliness; *picukkar* mean-minded persons; *picupicuttavan* niggard. *Ma. piṣukku* niggardliness; *piṣukkan* niggard, miser. *Tu. picci* Mammon; *piṇci* parsimony, stinginess; stingy, miserly. *Te. piccapaṭṭu* stinginess, miserliness; *piṣidi*, *piṣināri*, *piṣini* miserly, stingy; *piṣinigoṭṭu* miser; (K.) *pikku* to be miserly; (K.; modern) *piṇāsi* stingy person. *Pa. pitey* miser. DED(S, N) 3409.

4145 *Ta. piṇcu* young tender fruit. *Ma. piṇcu* young fruit just set. *Ka. piṇju*, *hīcu*, *īcu* fruit newly come forth from the blossom. *Te. pindiya*, *pinde* young berry, fruit just

formed after the blossom. *Ga. (S.) pinje* small young berry. *Koṇḍa pinza* (*pl. pinzen*) tender fruit, young berry. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *pijari* fruit (*irpi p.* mahua fruit). DED(S, N) 3410.

4145A *Kui pinja* (*pinji-*) to rebound, leap; *n. a leap*; *pl. action piska* (*piski-*); *pispa* (*pist-*) to cause to rebound. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pinj-* (-it-) to spring, jump; *pl. action pisk-* (-it-); (S.) *pinj-* to spring. DEDS 666.

4146 *Ta. piṭar*, *piṭari*, *piṭar-ttali*, *puṭali* nape of the neck; *piṭaṅku* back of a blade or weapon, bottom (as of a basket); (Tinn.) *poraṣi* nape. *Ma. piṭari*, *piṭari*, *piṭali* nape of the neck. *Ko. pētal* id. *Ka. peḍa* state of being behind or after, the back, backwards; *peḍadale*, *peḍandale* back of the head; *heḍaku* back or nape of the neck; the hind part of a fort. *Koḍ. paḍa* *maṇḍe* back of the head; *paḍaneṭṭi* nape of the neck. *Tu. peḍaṅgu* behind the back. *Te. peḍa* hinder, back; *peḍatala* back of the head; *peḍamu* the face turned back; *peḍalu* backyard of a house. *Pa. piḍtel* behind, after. DED(S) 3411.

4147 *Ta. piṭavam*, *piṭavu*, *piṭā* Bedaly emetic nut, *Randia malabarica*. *Te. bedali* *Griffithia fragrans*. [R. m. Lamk. = G. f. W. & A.] DEDS 667.

4148 *Ta. piṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to catch, grasp, seize, clutch, capture, cling to, contain, carry, keep back, understand, make a handful; cling (*intr.*), adhere, be pleasing, suitable; *n. hold*, clutch, pinch, seizure by the hand, comprehension, fist, closed hand, handle, handful, small quantity; *piṭittam* withholding a part of payment, frugality; *piṭittu* handful; *piṭippu* grasping, holding, seizure, catching, sticking, money amassed, handle. *Ma. piṭi* grasp, hold, closed hand, handful, handle, hilt, memory; *piṭikka* to seize, catch, hold (as a vessel), stick to, understand, take effect; *piṭiccu* beginning from; *piṭittam* grasp, handle, knowledge, obstinacy; *piṭippikka* to cause to seize or grasp; *piṭippu* sticking, cleaving, capacity. *Ko. piṭc-* (*piṭc-*) to clench (hand); *piṭy* handful of anything but cooked rice; *pic* handful of boiled rice. *To. iḍy-* (*iḍt-*) to seize, cling to (< *Badaga*). *Ka. piḍi* to seize, catch, grasp, deduct from wages, hold, begin (as rain), comprise, be able to receive (as sack, cart), be so spacious as to let (a thing) pass through; *n. seizing*, hold, grasping, clenching the fist, handful, fist, handle, hilt; *piḍite* seizure; *piḍipu* state of seizing or being seized; *piḍiyisu*, *piḍisu* to cause to seize; *piḍiha* seizing, etc. *Koḍ. puḍi* (*puḍip-*, *puḍic-*) to catch, hold, be small enough to go into or through; *puḍi* handful, morsel; (Shanmugam) *puḍip* holding. *Tu. piḍita*, *piḍitta*, *piḍta* discrimination, judgement; *hiḍi* a hold, grasp, handful, handle, hilt; *puḍi* handle, haft, hilt; *puḍa*, *puḍu* holding, grasping, handling; *puḍṇi* the fist, a handful; (B-K.) *puḍipu* a rope handle used for holding the buffaloes in a buffalo race; *puḍkai* handle of plough. *Te.*

pidi handle, hilt, handful; **pidikili** fist, hold, grasp, handful; **pidikilinta** to close the fist, hold in the fist; **pidikilinta** closing the fist; **pidikēdu** handful; **piduca**, **pidica** handful or a small lump of any semi-solid thing. *Kol.* **pidia** bunch, small bundle. *Pa.* **pidk-** to embrace. *Go.* (L.) **pidānā** to snatch, catch (*Voc.* 2268); (ASu.) **piṭk** handful. *Kuwi* (Su.) **piṭi** handle (< *Te.*). DED(S, N) 3412.

4149 *Ta.* **piṭi** female of elephant. *Ma.* **piṭi** id., the female of camels and pigs. *Ko.* **piṭy** *ma-y* female deer. *Ka.* **pidi** female elephant; (PBh.) **pidi-vandi** female hog. *Te.* **pidi** the female of an animal. DED 3413.

4150 *Ta.* **piṭuku** thunderbolt. *Ma.* **piṇar** id. *Ka.* **pidugu** id. *Te.* **pidugu** id., lightning. *Koṇḍa* **piṭu** thunderbolt. DED 3414.

4151 *Ta.* **piṭukku** testicle. *Ma.* **piṭukku** id. *To.* **piṭid** testicles. *Ka.* **hidiku**, **hidigu** testicle. Cf. 4140 *Tu.* **picci**. DED(S) 3415.

4152 *Ta.* **piṭuṅku** (**piṭuṅki**) to pull out or off, pluck up, extort, break through an obstruction, vex, give trouble; **piṭuṅkal** pulling out, extortion, annoyance. *Ma.* **piṭuṅhuka** to pull out, extort, vex; **piṭaruka** to be plucked up; **piṭartuka** to root up, open a boil. *To.* **piṭy-** (**piṭy-**) (boil) opens; **piṭe-** (**piṭe-**) to open (a boil). *Ka.* **pidaga**, **pidagu**, **pidugu** trouble, affliction, disease. *Te.* (K.) **puḍuku** to pluck off, nip off, squeeze, press. *Kui* **prunga** (**prungi-**) to be snapped, broken off, plucked; **prupka** (< **pruk-p;** **prukt-**) to snap, break off, pluck; **pruku inba** to be snapped, broken off; **pruku ispa** to snap, break off; **brunga** (**brungi-**) to be plucked out; **brupka** (< **bruk-p;** **brukt-**) to pluck, pluck out, pull out; **piṭi piṭi kōva** (**kōt-**) to reap by stripping off ears of corn. DED(S) 3416.

4153 *Pa.* **pidka** (*pl.* **pidkel**) seed, single grain. *Go.* (SR.) **peḍe** seed; (S.) **peye** (*pl.* **-ku**) seed (of orange, etc.), grain (of rice, etc.); (Mu.) **pare** (*pl.* **-k**), (Ko.) **perem** (*pl.* **perek**), (Ma.) **penem(i)** (*pl.* **pene?ku**) seed of fruit; (Tr.) **panne** small seed of any plant; (Ch.) **pane** (*pl.* **-k**) seed (of orange) (*Voc.* 2351); (Koya Su.) **pendu** seed. Cf. 4418 *Go.* **pereka**. DED(S, N) 3417.

4154 *Te.* **piṭṭa** bird. *Kol.* (Kin.) **piṭṭe** young bird, chick; (P.) **piṭṭa** bird. *Nk.* **piṭṭa** id. *Ga.* (S.) **piṭode** sp. nightingale. *Go.* (many dialects) **piṭṭe**, (D. Mu. M. Ko.) **piṭe**, (Tr.) **pitte** bird (*Voc.* 2218). DED(S, N) 3418.

4155 *Ka.* **biṭṭala** hugeness. *Te.* **biṭṭu** greatly, much; excess. DED 3419.

4156 *Ka.* (Hav.) **piṭṭu** yellow on the teeth. *Tu.* **piṭṭu**, **piṭṭa** tartar on the teeth.

4157 *Ta.* **piṇam**, **piṇar** corpse, carcass, disembodied soul, devil, spirit; **piṇi** (*v-*, *-nt-*) to die. *Ma.* **piṇam** corpse, dead body of animals. *Ko.* **peṇm** (*obl.* **peṇt-**) corpse. *To.* **ip** the dead (*ipo-ṛ* the world of the dead

[*no-ṛ* place]; **ip** *tōw* the god of the dead [= *ō-n*]). *Ka.* **peṇa**, **heṇa** corpse, carcass. *Tu.* **pupa** corpse, dead body; dead, inactive; **epa** corpse. *Kor.* (T.) **hina** id. *Te.* **pinūgu**, **pingu** corpse, dead body, carcass. *Ga.* (S.) **pinige** corpse. *Koṇḍa* **pingu** (n. not g) id. *Kuwi* (F.) **piṇiṇu**, (S.) **pinugu**, (Isr.) **pinugu** id. DED(S) 3420.

4158 *Ta.* **piṇar** roughness, unevenness, coarseness. *Ma.* **piṇar** grossness, what is thick or stiff; a bruise; **piṇarkka** to grow thick, coagulated, swell (as a bruise); **piṇarppu** coagulation, tumour; **piṇupine** thickly, stiffly. *Ka.* **piṇil** hump. DED(S) 3421.

4159 *Ta.* **piṇi** disease, sickness, suffering; **piṇittōr** diseased persons; **piṇiyan** diseased man. *Ma.* **piṇi** ailment, affliction (esp. by demons). DED 3422.

4160 (a) *Ta.* **piṇai** (*v-*, *-nt-*) to entwine (*intr.*), unite, copulate; tie, fasten, clasp each other's hands as in dancing; (*pp-*, *-tt-*) to link, unite, tie, fasten, clasp hands; *n.* being knit together, joint in planks, tie, flower garland; bail, security, pledge, consent; **piṇaicu** copulation; **piṇaiyal** joining together, flower garland, hinge, copulation; **piṇi** (*pp-*, *-tt-*) to tie, fetter, link, win over; *n.* fastening, bond, attachment, plait; **piṇippu** binding, tie, attachment; **piṇaṅku** (**piṇaṅki**) to be linked together, intertwined, be at variance; **piṇakku** (**piṇakki**) to fasten, intertwine; **piṇakkam**, **piṇakku** twisting, interlacing, disagreement. *Ma.* **piṇa** tying, yoke, being involved, bail, surety, coupling; **piṇayuka** to be entangled, sufferings to alight on one; **piṇaccal** yoking, entanglement; **piṇekka** to tie together, yoke, ensnare; **piṇaṅhuka** to be entangled, quarrel, fight; **piṇakkuka** to entangle, set at variance; **piṇakkam**, **piṇakku** confusion, quarrel, fight. *Ko.* **pi-ṇ-** (**pi-ṇd-**) to become entangled (of ropes, wrestlers' legs); **pi-ṇd-** (**pi-ṇdy-**) to entwine (ropes), tangle up (someone's legs); *? pep ga-l ov-* (child) waves arms and legs. *To.* **piṇ** surety. *Ka.* **peṇe** to unite or tie different things together, intertwine, twist, plait, braid; be joined, unite, be intertwined, get entangled; *n.* an entwined state, union, company; **peṇagu**, **peṇasu** to wrangle, quarrel, fight; **peṇasu** union, embrace; **piṇil** braid of hair; **peṇaku** quarrel, wrangle, fight. *Te.* **peṇa** a twist of ropes, tie, bond; **peṇāgu** to be twisted, struggle, fight, wrangle, dispute; **peṇayu** id., join, unite; **peṇāgu**, **peṇakuva** a struggle, fight, wrangle, dispute; **peṇāgonu** to be twisted, be mingled, join, unite; **peṇācu** to twist, twist together; **peṇapu** to join, unite, twist; *n.* dispute; **peṇapari** a disputatious person; **peḍu**, **peḍu** to twist, twine, entwine; (K. B.) **peṇu** to twist, entwine (*intr.*, *tr.*), (K. also) twist two or three single threads into a thick thread. *Nk.* **peṇd-** to twist, twine (rope). *Pa.* **pinna** bund of field. *Kuwi* (S.) **penkegatti** quarrelsome. *Br.* **pinning** to be twisted (or with 4207 *Ta.* **pinṇu**); **peṇing** to wrap round, roll round, twine round.

(b) *Ta.* **pupai** (*pp-*, *-tt-*) to unite, tie; *n.*

fetters, pledge, security, surety; **pupaical**, **pupaiyal** joining together; **pupar** (*v-*, *-nt-*) to join, unite, copulate, associate with; suit, fit, be understood, be possible; (*pp-*, *-tt-*) to combine (*tr.*), connect, unite, make, do, bring about, fasten; *n.* mating, uniting; **puparkkai**, **puparvu** mating, uniting, connexion; **puparttu** (**pupartti-**) to combine (*tr.*), connect; **puparppu** connexion, union, coition, friendship, contrivance, plan, action; **pupari** sea, ocean [= Skt. samudra-]; **pupai** (*v-*, *-nt-*) to bind; *n.* fetters; (Tinn.) **poneyalu** bull pair. *Ma.* **puparuka** to embrace, be joined; **pupar**, **puparcca**, **puparvu** joining, coition; **pupari** sea; **punayuka** to copulate; **punaccal** copulation; (Kauṭ.) **pupa** bail, security. *Ka.* **ponar** to be joined or united, couple, grapple with (an enemy), fight; *n.* union, coupling, fight; **ponarke** a fight; **ponarcu** to join, be joined, united or mixed; join (*tr.*); **poṇe** bond, bail; bondsman, surety. *Tu.* **pupē** security, bail; **panakē** pairing together with a rope, as cattle; (B-K.) **ponake** a pair, couple; a long rope entwined around the necks of a pair of oxen or buffaloes so as to make them move together. *Tu.* **ponaru** to happen, occur, take place, (K. also) unite (*intr.*); *n.* suitability, agreeableness; **ponar(u)cu** to do, accomplish, bring about. DED(S, N) 3423.

4161 *Koṇḍa* **piṇḍ-** (*-it-*) to carry on shoulder (with kavri). *Pe.* **piṇḍ-** (*-t-*) id. DEDS 669.

4162 *Ta.* **piṇṭi** flour, meal, powder. *Te.* **piṇḍi** flour, powder. *Kol.* (SR.) **piṇḍi** flour. *Ga.* (S.) **piṇḍi** id. *Go.* (A. Y. Ch. D. Ma. M.) **piṇḍi**, (G. Ko.) **piṇḍ**, (Tr. W.) **piṇḍi** id.; (Mu.) **piṇḍi** id., powder (*Voc.* 2220). *Koṇḍa* (BB) **piṇḍi** flour. DED(S) 3424.

4163 *Ta.* **pitir** (*v-*, *-nt-*) to be bewildered; *n.* conundrum, puzzle; **putir** riddle; **pici** enigma, riddle. *Ka.* **padir**, **puḍuru** speech that admits of a double meaning. *Tu.* **padary** ambiguity, vagueness; ambiguous, vague. *? Go.* (SR.) **pendu** riddle (*Voc.* 2336). *? Cf.* 4364 *Kol.* **pu-nd-**. DED(S) 3425.

4164 *Kui* **pitila** temple (of the head). *Kuwi* (Su.) **pitela**, (S.) **pittela** id. DEDS 670.

4165 *Ta.* **piṭuṅku** (**piṭuṅki**) to protrude, bulge, gush out, be expressed; **pitukku** (**pitukki-**) to press out, squeeze out as pus or pulp, express, blow up as a bladder, puff out; *n.* squeezing out, pressing out; **pitukkam** protruding, protuberance, hernia; **pitakku** (**pitakki-**) to be squeezed or crushed. *Ma.* **piṭuṅhuka** to be squeezed, pressed out; **pitukkuka**, **pitarkuka**, **putukkuka** to crush, press matter out of a boil. *To.* **piṭu-** (**piṭu-**) to be squeezed; **piṭk-** (**piṭky-**) to squeeze; **pit** *ir* milch buffalo (usage of *ti-* dairy; or with 4183(a) *Ta.* **piṇi**). *Ka.* **hiduku** to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead, shampoo, squeeze soaked pulse (savare) with the fingers and thus remove its skin; *n.* state of being freed from one's skin by squeezing. *Te.* **pitukku**, **piduku** to draw (as milk), milk (as a cow), express, squeeze, press out; (K. also)

(cows, etc.) give milk. *Kol.* (Kin.) **pidk-** to press. *Go.* (Tr.) **pidukānā** to strain at stool, exert oneself violently in vain (as in lifting a burden) (*Voc.* 2225). *Kuwi* (Isr.) **pid-** (*-it-*) to open up (e.g. boil, sore); burst open (*intr.*); **pit-** (*-h-*) to poke to release blood, cause to burst, open up. *Kur.* **peḍeṇā** (**peḍas**), **peḍa'ānā** to pinch, squeeze, strangle. *Malt.* **peṭhe** to break open (as a large fruit); **peṭhe** to burst or break (as a fruit). Cf. 4135 *Ta.* **picai**. DED(N) 3426.

4166 *Ta.* **pittalāṭṭam** deception, fraud. *Ma.* **pittalāṭṭam** lying, tricks. *Ko.* **pitla-ṭm** failure to keep promise. *Ka.* **pittalāṭṭa** trickery, lying, deceit, defrauding. *Tu.* (B-K.) **pitōri** intrigue, conspiracy. *Te.* **pitalāṭṭakamu** id. Cf. 4130 *Ka.* **biṅku**. DED 3427.

4167 *Te.* **pittu** to break wind; *n.* fart. *Go.* (Tr.) **pittānā**, (Ph.) **pittānā** to break wind; (Ph.) **pit** fart (*Voc.* 2223); (Mu.) **pihk-**, **pik-** to break wind (*Voc.* 2280); (Koya Su.) **pitt-** to fart; (ASu.) **pihk-** id.; **pihkā** fart. *Koṇḍa* **pit-** (*-t-*) to fart; **pitū** fart. *Pe.* **pit-** (*-t-*) to break wind. *Manḍ.* **pit-** id. *Kui* **pita** (**pit-**) id. *Kur* (Isr.) **pit-** (*-it-*); **pitū** fart. *Kur.* **pittānā** (**pittyas**) to break wind. *Malt.* **pīte** id. DED(S, N) 3428.

4168 *Ta.* **pittai** a tuft or bundle of hair. *Tu.* **puccē** braided or plaited hair. DED 3429.

4169 *Nk.* (Ch.) **pinda**/**pinde** (*pl.* **pindel**) ant. *Pa.* **pinda** fly. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pinde** insect, fly; (S. P.) **pinḍake** (*pl.* *-r*) fly; (S.) **timuk** **pinḍake** a kind of bee. *? Go.* (A. Y. Ma. Ko.) **pette**, (Tr. W. Ph. Ch. Mu.) **patte** ant (*Voc.* 2332). *? Malt.* **pinḍri** locust, grasshopper. DED(S) 3430.

4170 *Ka.* **hippi**, **hippe** the refuse or residue of what has been squeezed out. *Te.* **pippi** id. Cf. 4183(a) *Ta.* **piṇi**. DEDS 671.

4171 *Ta.* **piy** (*v-*, *-nt-*) to be tattered, torn off, torn into bits, be loosened, be carded (as cotton), be put to rout; (*pp-*, *-tt-*) to rip, tear, rend, card (cotton), tear into small bits. *Ma.* **piccuka**, **piccuka** to tug, tear in pieces, prepare wool for carding. *Ka.* **piṇju**, **hiṇcu**, **fcu** to card cotton. *Te.* **piṇju** to card cotton with the fingers; **penjāri** the cotton-cleaner caste (< *IA*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8163). / Cf. Skt. **piṇjana-** bow for carding cotton; **\*piṇjati** cards cotton; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8160, 8159. DED(S) 3431.

4172 *Ta.* **piyal** nape of the neck; **pical** id., shoulder, hump as of an ox. *Ko.* **peyl**, **peyl** shoulder; *? pekaṭi* nape of neck (*kaṭi* neck). *Ka.* **pegal** shoulder. *Tu.* **pegelu**, **peggulu** id. *Bel.* (*LSB* 2.3) **hugeli** id. *Kur.* **pikhiṛpā** the back of the body behind the shoulders. DED(N) 3432.

4173 *Tu.* **piyavu** small chicken. *Nk.* (Ch.) **piyoṭe** chick. *Go.* (Ma. L.) **piṣe**, (Mu.) **pōnj** **piṣe**, (M.) **kor** **piṣe** chicken (*Voc.* 2257). DEDS 664.

4174 *Ta. pirañtai, pirāñtai, purañtai* square-stalked vine, *Vitis quadrangularis*. *Ma. pirāñtai, pirāñti, pirāñta* *Cissus quadrangularis*. *Ka. (DCV)* perande square-stalked vine. *Tu. (DCV)* perande id. [*V. quadrangularis* Wall. = *C. quadrangularis* Lin.] DED(S) 3433.

4175 *Ta. pirampu* (in cpds. *pirappam-*) rattan, *Calamus rotang*; switchy rattan, *C. riminalis*. *Ma. perampu, pirampu, punampu* rattan. *Ka. prabbali, habbe* id. *Te. p(r)emu, prabba, prabbili* id., *C. rotang*. DED(S) 3434.

4176 *Ta. piri* (-v-, -nt-; also *piñi*) to become disjoined or parted, unfastened, be untwisted, be ripped or loosened (as a seam or texture), disagree (as persons); part (*tr.*), separate, diverge, quit, depart; (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (*tr.*), disunite, sever, divide, untwist, untie, disentangle, solve (as a riddle), dismantle (as the thatch of a roof), distribute; *pirical* division, partition, threadbare or tattered condition; *pirippu* separation, division, estrangement; *piripu, pirivu* separation, severance, division, disunion, disagreement, loosening, secession, gap. *Ma. pirikka* to sever, dismiss, divorce; *piriccal* separation, dismissal; *piriyuka* to become disjoined, separate, part with. *Ko. piri-* (*pirc-*) to separate part from part (*intr.*, *tr.*), demolish (building); *pirc-* (*pirc-*) to separate (persons; *tr.*); *pirinj-* (*pirnj-*) to separate oneself from; *piryv* a place separate from another's place. *To. piri-* (*pirs-*) to be demolished; (*pirc-*) to demolish; ? *piry-* (*purs-*) to disappear from sight (man over hill, etc., god dying and body is not found, sun setting); ? *pirc-* (*pirc-*) to make (daytime, sun) to disappear (i.e. spend the day from morning until evening). *Ka. hiri* to separate into portions, break up, pull to pieces, demolish, pull out of, unsheathe, take (pearl) from (a string); be broken up or demolished, fall from (a bundle, a string); *higgu* to separate (*intr.*), be disconnected; *higgu* to separate, disjoin; *higgalisu* to separate or disjoin (as the legs), open wide (as an eye with the fingers, the mouth of a bag). *Ko. piri-* (*piriv-*, *pirinj-*) (assembly) disperses, (person) returns to own place; (*pirip-*, *piric-*) to turn (cattle) in a different direction, spread (leaves, blanket); *pirip-* (*piripi-*) to turn (cattle) in a different direction; send away, cause to disperse; (Shanmugam) *piriv* dispersing. *Tu. piripu*, (B-K.) also *biripu* abatement, cessation. *Kor. (O.) piri* to make the spirit leave a person. *Te. pridulu* to become loose, fall off, separate, leave each other, be dislocated. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) piri-* (*pirig-*) to open (like a flower); *pirukp-* to open (*tr.*, like a book, packet). *Kui priva* (*prit-*) to be cracked, cloven, opened out, be hatched; (K.) *pring-* to be torn. *Kuwi* (Su.) *prik-* (-h-) to break open (fruit); (T.) *prik-* to split (bamboo). *Malt. pirc-* to be smashed. *Br. pirghing* to break, rend, transgress, solve (a riddle). DED(S) 3435.

4177 *Ta. piri* twist, strand, wisp; *puri* (-v-, -nt-) to be twisted, curl, turn; *n.* cord,

twine, rope, strand, twist (as of straw), curl, spiral, conch. *Ma. piri* a twist, twining; *piriyuka* to be twisted, warped; *pirikka* to twist; *pirivu* contortion, twisting; *pirical* twisting; *piriyan* twisted; *puri* twisting, string; *piriyuka* to curl, twist. *Ko. piri-* (*pirc-*), *puri-* (*pirc-*) to make (rope) by twisting. *Ka. puri* twisting, twist, twine, string. *Ko. piri-* (*pirip-*, *piric-*), *biri-* (*birip-*, *biric-*) to make (rope) by twisting; (Shanmugam) *pirip* twisting a rope. *Tu. piri* twist, spiral thread (as of a screw); *piripuni* to twist (as a rope); *piripavuni* to turn, twist; *pirikē* twisting, winding, state of being shaped like the spiral thread of a screw; *puri* twining, twisting (as threads), coil yarn; *piripu* the twist as of a rope or cord; *piripuni* to twist (as a rope, yarn) (suggested by BRR). *Te. piri, piri* twist, strand, twisting; *pirigonu* to be twisted; twist (*tr.*). *Kui pripa* (*prit-*) to roll up (*tr.*), roll into a roll, cylinder, tube, coil, or cone; *n.* act of rolling up; *priu* (*pl. pringa*) roll of string or fibre. *Br. pirghing* to twist (esp. a rope). Cf. 5279 *Ta. valam-puri*. DED(S) 3436.

4178 *Konda piruñi* flute. *Kui piroñi* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *piruñi*, (S.) *piruñi*, (Isr.) *piruñi* id. *Kur. (Hahn)* *pēñi* id., pipe, whistle. Cf. 4197 *Ta. piññā-kugal*. / Cf. Pkt. *pirilli-* a kind of musical instrument. DEDS 672.

4179 *Te. pilaka* a tuft or knot of hair. *Konda pilka, pilika* pigtail, dangling ends of hair. *Kuwi* (F.) *pilka* love-lock (worn curled under the ear by males). DEDS 673.

4180 *Ta. pilli* cat. *Ka. pilli* id. *Te. pilli* id. *Kol. pilli* id. *Nk. pilli* id. *Pa. bilei* id. *Konda bilay* id. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) *bilei* id. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9237(2), \**billa-*. DED(S) 3438.

4181 *Ta. pilli* sorcery, magic. *Ma. (Kanikar dial.; Bhattacharya)* *pilatti, platti* sorcerer. *Ko. pily, puly* Toda witchcraft put on buffaloes; Kurumba witchcraft. *To. pily* sorcery practised by Todas; *pilyxo-in* Toda sorcerer. DED(N) 3439.

4182 *Konda* (BB) *pir-* (*pit-*) to peel. *Pe. pir-* (-t-) id. *Manq. pir-* (snake) to slough skin. DEDS 674.

4183 (a) *Ta. piri* (-v-, -nt-) to squeeze, express, press out with hands, drip, exude, shed or pour (as rain); *piñi* oilcake made of the residue of oil seeds. *Ma. piriya* to wring out, squeeze out; *piñi* what is squeezed, wrung out, dregs, residue, sediment. *Ko. iñd-* (*indy-*), *iñdc-* (*iñdc-*) to twist (something wet), oppress by uninterrupted action upon. *To. pit* *ir* milch buffalo (usage of *ti-* dairy; or with 4165 *Ta. pituñku*). *Ka. piri* to wring or squeeze out, press out juice, make sapless or dry, become sapless or dry; *piñdu, hiñdu* to squeeze out, wring, pinch, milk, give milk, harass. *Ko. puñd-* (*puñdi-*) to squeeze (wet cloth, fruit, anything with liquid in it); *punde* wetness (as of wet clothes). *Tu. piñkāvuni* to press out (as tamarind seeds

or the testicles of animals); *piñtuni* to twist, turn, wring; *puñdiyuni, puñtuni* to wring (as a wet garment), press or express (as juice from fruits, etc.); *puñcuni, pureñcuni, purecuni* to squeeze (as a lemon); *piñdi, puñdi* oilcake, refuse of expressed coconut, etc. *Kor. (T.) hircadi* to squeeze. *Te. piñucu* to squeeze, wring, press out; *piñdu* id., press, milk; (K.) *piñdi* oilcake. *Kol. pi-nd-* (*pi-ndt-*), (SR) *piñd-*, *piñd-* to squeeze, milk. *Nk. piñd-* to milk. *Konda piñs-* to squeeze, wring. *Kui prihpa* (*prih-*) to squeeze out, strip off. *Kur. piñnā* to press out (oil), squeeze, harass. *Malt. piñe* to wring or squeeze out, milk; *piñe* to squeeze; ? *perce* to be squashed, as an overripe fruit; *peretre* to squash. *Br. piñing, prining* to squeeze, squeeze out, massage, press hard (*fig.*). Cf. 4135 *Ta. picai* and 4170 *Ka. hippu*. / Cf. Skt. *piñyāka* oilcake.

(b) *Kui vñisa* (*vñisi-*) to squeeze, milk; *n.* act of squeezing, milking; *pl. action vñiska* (*vñiski-*); (K.) *bric-* to press. *Kuwi* (S.) *wiskinai* to squeeze; (P.<sup>2</sup>) *rišk-* (-it-) to knead. *Kur. binnā* to milk, clean guts (by pressing along), sponge, fleece. *Br. biring* to milk, draw off (milk). DED(S, N) 3440, DED(N) 3437, and from DED(S) 3458 (for NDr., Burrow 1968, pp. 63, 67, 69; MBE 1980a).

4184 *Konda piñka, piñka, (BB) piñka* green mango. *Pe. piñla* id. *Manq. piñla* id. *Kui prija* unripe mango. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 104) *piñla* id. DEDS 677.

4185 *Ta. piñukkai, puñukkai* dung of sheep, goats, rats, etc. *Ma. piñukka* excrements of rats, snakes. *Ka. piñke, pikke* dung of goats, sheep, deer, rats, etc.; ? (Hav.) *piñte* excrement of goat or sheep (or with 4394). *Te. piñaka, piñuka* cake of cowdung dried for fuel. DED(S) 3441.

4186 *Ta. piñai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be emancipated from sin and births, obtain salvation, escape from evil or danger, live, get on in life; *piñai* to escape, life, livelihood. *Ma. piñekka* to remain alive; *piñeppu, piñappu* livelihood; *piñeppikka* to restore, revive. *Pa. pi-* (*piñ-*) to live. *Ga. (Oll.) pi-*, (S.<sup>3</sup>) *piy-* (*piñ-*) id. *Go. pissānā* (Tr.) to be saved, live, earn one's living, (Ph. W.) live, escape; *pis-* (Mu.) to live, be saved, be left over, (A. Ma.) to live; *caus. (SR.) pīsūsānā* to save; (W.) *pīsētānā* to rescue; (Mu.) *pish-* to save (life, money, etc.); (W.) *pistal* alive (*Voc.* 2254). DED 3442.

4187 *Ta. piñai* (-pp-, -tt-) to do wrong, fail, die, be missing, lost; *n.* fault, crime, defect, mistake; *piñai* mistake, failure; *piñakku* wrong, injustice; *piñampu* wickedness. *Ma. piñā* fault, oversight, a fine; *piñekka* to err, fail, transgress; *piñeppu, piñappu* casualty; *piñeppikka* to cause to err; *piñukuka* to slip off, fall out of caste; *piñukuka* to excommunicate. *To. pe-f* penalty paid to one who has been injured in a minor way (cf. *Ma. piñā* a fine). *Tu. piñkūduni, piñkuni, piñgūluni* to escape, slip out; *piñkāduni, piñkāvuni* to cause to slip out, get on the sly; *puluku,*

(B-K.) *puñku* slipping out, anything soft or greasy. *Kol. pirs-* (*pirist-*) to slip, slide; *pirsip-* (*pirsipt-*) to slide (*tr.*). *Pa. birj-* to be slippery. *Go. (Mu. Ma.) birsk-*, (M.) *birskānā* to slip, slide; (Ko.) *birsk-* to be slippery (*Voc.* 2551). *Kuwi* (S.) *piñho* *ānai* to trip. Cf. 4131 *Ta. picaku*. / Cf. Pkt. *phillus-, phellus-* to slip. DED(S, N) 3443.

4188 *Konda piñgi-* (-t-) to be completely covered by a cloth or upper garment; *piñk-* (-t-) to cover or envelop completely (as a dead body with a cloth), cover, mask. *Kuwi* (Su.) *prik-* (-h-) to cover; (F.) *prigali* to cover oneself; *prikhali* to cover; (S.) *plikh'nai* to close, cover; (Isr.) *prik-* (-h-) id. DEDS 678.

4189 *Pa. piñca* squirrel. ? *Go. (Tr.) warcē* small striped squirrel; (A. Y.) *verce* squirrel (*Voc.* 3290). DED 3444.

4190 *Te. piccuka* sparrow. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) piske* id. *Go. (Koya Su.) piske* id. *Manq. priñ puñi* a small bird. *Kuwi* (T.) *piñska* sparrow; (Isr.) *piñska poñā* a kind of bird. DEDS(N) 675.

4191 *Pe. piñski* spark. *Manq. priñe, priñki* id. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *piñska*, (Isr.) *prisi* id. *Br. priñsk* id. DEDS(N) 679.

4192 *Kuwi priñpa* (*prih-*) to be tall, high, lofty, grow tall; *priñpa* (*prit-*) to be tall; *priñsa* tall, high, lofty. *Kuwi* (S.) *pili-* to be big; *plina* to grow. DEDS(N) 680.

4193 *Te. p(r)ēgu* entrail, gut, bowel. *Kol. pe-gul* (*pl.*) intestines; (SR.) *pegū* (*pl. pegul*) id. *Nk. pegul* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pig(gu)* intestine. *Pa. piñul, piñuvul* (*pl.*) smaller intestines. *Ga. (Oll.) purug* (*pl. purgul*) stomach, intestines; (S.) *puddug* (*pl. pudgul*) stomach; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *pudg* (*puḍug*) stomach; *puḍug* intestines. *Go. (Tr. SR. Y. W. Ph.) pir* belly, stomach; (Ch.) *pir* (*obl. pi-*) belly; (Ph.) *piñā āyānā* to be pregnant (*Voc.* 2774). ? *Br. piñ* belly, stomach. DED(S) 3445.

4194 *Ta. pā* (*piñv-*, *piñf-*; *piñp-*, *piñf-*) to burst open, be rent or cut, be broken to pieces, disagree; cleave asunder, divide, crush; *pā* (-v-, -nt-) to be split, cleaved, rent, cracked, be disunited, gape; split (*tr.*), cleave, rend, tear open, part asunder, pierce; *piñappu* crevice, cleft, splitting; *piñavu* cleft, crevice, gap, division, piece, disunion, splitting; *piñavai* piece; *piñaccu* lath; *piñal* pudendum mulieris. *Ma. piñaruka* to burst asunder (*intr.*), split; split (*tr.*), cleave; *piñarcca* splitting, a cleft; *piñarkka, piñakka* to split (*tr.*), cleave, rend (also *intr.*); *piñarppu, piñappu* cleft, rent, crack, bit of a nut; *piñukkuka* to open (the lips); *pelika* to burst (as boils); *pelikka* to burst (*tr.*), split, disembowel (fish); spirt forth; *peñi* a chip. ? *Ko. pi-t* (*pi-ty-*), *pi-nt-* (*pi-nty-*) to separate joints of carcass. *Ka. piñgu, hilgu, hili* to break, crack, burst; *peñavu* a flaw; ? *pedasu* brittleness. *Tu. pulevu* a crack. ? *Te. p(r)ēlu* to explode, detonate, break, crack, burst, be fried or parched, break out in prickly heat or any eruption, have pimples; *p(r)ēlucu, p(r)ēlucu*

to cause to break, burst or explode; *p(r)ēlālu* fried or parched grain. ? *Kol. pe-l (pe-lt-)* (grain) pops when parched over fire; *pe-lip (pe-lip-)* to make (grain) to pop. *Pa. pil-* to crack (*intr.*); *pid- (piṭṭ-)* (boil) bursts, (fire) splutters, explodes; *pidip- (piḍit-)* to make to burst, (hen) hatches eggs, pop rice; *pindp- (piṇḍ-)* to break, extract (tooth). *Ga. (S.) pili cen-* to be cracked, broken (as a wall); ? *(S.) pēlsap-* to explode (< *Te.*). *Go. (Tr.) piṛānā* to burst (of cotton bolls, an ant-eaten mudwall, a boil); (*Ph.*) *piṛānā, piṛkānā* to burst (of cotton bolls); (*G.*) *piṛ-* to split, crack; *caus. (F.H.) piṛus-, (Ma.) piṛi?* to parch grain; (*Mu.*) *piṛh-* to fry (lāja) (*Voc.* 2443); ? (*Ph.*) *piṛānā* to burst, parch rice; (*Mu. Ko.*) *piṛ-* (boil) to burst; (*Ma.*) *paṛ-* (fire) sparks (*Voc.* 2241). *Pe. pṛi- (-t-)* to be split open, (egg) to hatch; *pṛip- (-t-)* to hatch eggs. *Maṇḍ. piṛp-* to break (*tr.*), hatch out. *Kui plinga (plingi-)* to be split, burst, cracked; *piṛpka (< pṛik-p; pṛikt-)* to split (*tr.*), burst, crack; *piṛki inba* to be cracked; *piṛva (piṛt-)* to be hatched, created; *piṛpa (piṛt-)* to cause to open, hatch, create, form; *n. hatching. Kuwi (F.) briphali, (S.) piliḥ'nai* to hatch. DED (S, N) 3446.

4195 *Ta. piṛiṛu (piṛiṛi-)* to trumpet, roar (as an elephant); *n.* (also *piṛiṛa*) great noise; *piṛiṛu (piṛiṛi-)* to make a roaring noise. *Te. pilucu* to call, invite, (*K.* also) name, shout; *pilipincu* to send for, invite, call; *pilupu, pilupuḍu* calling, a call, invitation. *Ga. (P.) pilup- (pilut-)* to thunder (*subject* mogul cloud). *Kui pṛi* cry of agony, scream; *pṛi inba, pṛi pṛi inba* to cry aloud in agony, scream in terror or pain. ? *Malt. pinde* to sound (as an instrument, cries of animals or birds). Cf. 5433 *Ta. viḷ. DED(S)* 3447.

4196 *Pa. pilōṣ* shell of crab. *Koṇḍa (BB)* *piṛa* shell, e.g. of tortoise. DEDS 676.

4197 *Ta. piṛāṇ-kuṛal, piṛāṇ-kuṛal flūte. Ka. piṛā* sound in imitation of that of a pipe or flute; *piṛāṇ-gōvi* pipe or flute. *Te. piṛāṇ-gōvi, piṛā-grōvi, piṛā-grōlu, piṛāna-grōlu, piṛāna-grōvi* flute, flageolet. Cf. 4178 *Koṇḍa piṛuṛi. DED(S)* 3448.

4198 *Ta. piḷ* tender beauty of a child; *piḷai* child, son, youth, daughter, young of many animals; title of *Veḷḷāḷa* caste; *piḷ* embryo, tender ears of corn, tenderness. *Ma. piḷā* child, infant, young of animals, small fruit. *To. piḷō, in: mo-t fiḷō* son's wife (not being one's sister's daughter; for *mo-t*, see 4616); *peḷ xo-f (xo-t-)* to be married to a man (*ko-f* [woman] marries [man]; see 1416); *tōwfiḷy* the lower-ranking moiety of the *Todas* (who are priests of the sacred dairies, i.e. servants [*\*piḷi*] of the gods [*tōw, DBIA* no. 219]). *Ka. piḷle, piḷā, piḷā* child, young of any animal, that which is small or petty. *Koḍ. paḷle* female of various wild animals (also dog, horse). *Tu. piḷle* child, baby; *puḷli* grandchild. *Te. piḷā* child, baby, young of any animal, girl; small, little, young;

*piḷaka, piḷuka* a young one, young shoot; *piḷadi* girl, lass, young woman. *Kol. piḷā* baby, daughter, woman; *piḷā pedda* females and males. *Nk. piḷā* girl, daughter. *Go. (A.) piḷā, (Y.) piḷa, (Driberg) piḷal* young of animal; (*Mu.*) *piḷa* girl, young one of animals; (*Ma.*) *piḷa, (Ko.) piḷā* child; (*L.*) *piḷā* id., young of an animal (*Voc.* 2253). *Koṇḍa piḷa* child, a small one. *Pe. piḷka* young shoot of tree. *Kur. pellō* female child, female not arrived at puberty, bride or young woman (before she has had children), maidservant; *pell* maidservant. *Malt. peli* woman; *pelo* female (of plants). *Br. piḷōta* poor child, small child, orphan, miserable. / Cf. *Skt. piḷika-* chicken (*Mānasollāsa*); *Pali piḷaka, piḷika-* young of an animal, child; *Pkt. piḷha-* small bird; *pellā-, pellagā-* young one, child; *Mar. piḷ* young one (of dogs, cats, hares, etc., and of some birds); *piḷ(i)ḷ, piḷē, piḷvā* young of the smaller beasts, of birds, or of reptiles; *H. piḷā* puppy, cub; *Sgh. piḷavā* young of animal; etc., Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8214. DED (S, N) 3449.

4199 *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. Mu.) piṛr, (A. G. S.) piṛ, (SR.) piṛ, (Ma.) pēṛ, (L.) pēḡ* rain (*Voc.* 2239). *Koṇḍa piṛu (pl. piṛku)* id. *Maṇḍ. piṛ* id. *Kui piṛu* id. *Kuwi (F.) piṛu (pl. piṛka), (S.) piṛu, (Su. P.) piṛu, (Isr.) piṛu (pl. piṛka)* id. *Br. piṛ* id.; *piṛ* dassing to rain. Cf. 4132 *Ta. picir* and 4407 *Ta. pey*. From DED(S) 3610.

4200 (a) *Ta. piṛag (-v, -nt-)* to tremble; *piṛagci, piṛagvu* shivering, trembling; *piṛakam* awe, fear; *piṛappu* fear, alarm. *Ka. piṛiki* coward. *Te. piṛiki* id.; timid, cowardly.

(b) *Ka. pukkālu, pukku* fear, timidity; *pukkāla, pukka* timid man, coward. *Koḍ. pukkilē* coward. *Tu. pukka, pukka* fear, timidity; *pukke, pukkele* coward. *Pa. (S.) purki* timid. DED 3450.

4201 *Ta. piṛag (-v, -nt-)* to be irregular, misplaced, out of order, be dislodged, dislocated; *piṛagci* disarrangement, disorder. *Ko. perṇ- (perḍ-)* (joint) is dislocated; *perṭ- (perṭy-)* to dislocate (joint) by force; (from DED 3516).

4202 *Ka. piṛi, piṛu* flesh. *Te. perasu* id. DEDS 681.

4203 *Ma. piṛukku* gnat, mosquito. *Koḍ. puriki* mosquito. ? *Go. (Mos.) porki, (Ko.) pork (pl. -i), (A. Y. S.) purki, (D.) porḱi, (Ch. Tr. W. Ph.) parki* louse (*Voc.* 2419); (*Koya Su.*) *porki (pl.)* id. *Kur. putuṅgi, putuṅgi* midge. *Malt. putgi* sand-fly. / Cf. *Skt. puttikā-* gnat. DED(N) 3451.

4204 *Tu. pidukappu* blinking of the eyes. *Go. (Ph.) piṛānā* eyes to lose sight; (*Mu.*) *piṛ- (eyes)* to be blind; (*M.*) *koṇḍa piṛta* blind (*Voc.* 2232); (*Tr. Ph.*) *piṛtānā* to shut the eyes, wink; (*Ma.*) *piṛ-* to close the eyes (*Voc.* 2260). ? *To. piṛy- (piṛs-)* (eye) is blind. ? *Br. piṛring* to twitch involuntarily (of eye, lip, heart) regarded as foretelling future

events (Bray: < *IA*, e.g. *Lahnda, Panj. phur-*). DEDS(N) 682.

4205 *Ta. pin* back, rear part, end (as in place or time), that which is subsequent in time, younger brother; afterwards, subsequently; *pinpu* that which is posterior in place or time; afterwards; *pinṇam, pinṇar, pinṇe* afterwards; *pinṇar* those who come after, followers; successor, younger brother, the *Sūdras*; *pinṇavan* younger brother, youngest son; *sem. pinṇaval; pinṇan* younger brother; *pinṇi* younger sister, mother's younger sister; *pinṇum* moreover, again; *pinṇai* that which is subsequent in time, younger brother, younger sister; moreover, afterwards; *pinṇu (pinṇi-)* to retreat, fall behind, fall below (in rank or quality), turn back, go astray, change; *adv. afterwards*; *pinṇai, piṇṇai* next day, tomorrow; afterwards; *pinṇi* again, besides; *piṇṇaku* back, rear; *piṇṇaku* id.; afterwards, presently, backward; *piṇṇu* posteriority in space or time; *piṇṇal* retreating; *piṇṇi* that which goes behind; *pitti* back, hind part; *pintu (pinti-)* to go behind, be behind, happen subsequently, be subsequent (in time, birth, or origin), be inferior, be tardy, delay; *puṇam, puṇan* back; *puṇampu* back of a person. *Ma. pin* backside, behind, after; other; *pinṇe* behind, after, yet, then, consecutively; *pinpu* the backside, rear; back, behind, after; *piṇṇu* the backside; after; *piṇṇa* next day; *puṇam* the back. *Ko. pin* again, other; *pind- (pindy-)* to walk behind; *pibal* afterwards, behind; *piba-r (ohl. piba-t-)* behind, backwards; *pitl, pite-l* the back; *piga-r (ohl. piga-t, piga-t-)* place behind, time after; *pebi* following along with (*pi-going*); ? *pirk* a fart. *To. pin* afterwards, younger (son), second (wife); *pid-esp* heel (*esp* bone [839]); *piṇṇ bi-x-* (buffaloes) follow dead man to afterworld; *pūda-l* behind, later on; *pūgo-l* hind leg of animal (*ko-l* leg); *perṇe-r* day after tomorrow; ? *piṇṇ id-* to break wind noisily; ? *pem* waist, hip (or with 5488 *Ta. verin*); *idk* too late (< *Badaga hindega*). *Ka. pin, pīm, him* state of being behind, afterwards, later; *pintu, pindu, pinde* that which is back, behind, previous; that which is afterwards or hereafter; (also adverbial); *pinte* the rear, back part; behind, in a preceding place; formerly, previously; *pinne* formerly; *pittal, pitil, pitil, hitil, hitil(u), hitlu* a backyard; *pire* the posteriors, buttock; *piṇṇu* to go back, go away, keep at a distance, fail, be lacking; *piṇṇu* to be behind, be or come afterwards or later, be or come too late; *pera* hind part, backwards; *peragu* backside, that is behind, after, or backwards; afterwards. *Koḍ. pitiṇṇi* which is next; *pitiṇṇandi* next day. *Tu. pira* behind, after (situation or time); again, back; *pirapa* back, again; *piravu* behind, in the rear; *pedaṅgu* behind the back; *piccaṇḍa, piccaṇḍi, piccaṇḍi* the hind part; *hitlu, bittulu* garden, compound; *pini, pinni* little, small, slight; *piṇṇaṇṇu* small, little;

*panne* small. *Te. piṇṇ* behind, back; *piṇḍu, piṇṇa* buttock, the hinder part; *pidapa* subsequent time; following, subsequent, later; *piṇṇu* to draw back (*intr.*); (*K.*) *punūgu, pun(u)gu* to withdraw, retreat, hesitate; *piṇṇali* hind, hinder; *piṇṇaṭa(n)* afterwards, subsequently, next; *piṇṇi* following; *pina, pinna, punna* young, younger, small, tiny; *pinni, pinṇamma* mother's younger sister, father's younger brother's wife; *pinṇayya* father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband. *Kol. pena* in addition; *piṇṇa* buttock, anus. *Nk. piṇṇa* buttock. *Nk. (Ch.) pinne(n)* day after tomorrow; *pirtun* at the back, after. *Pa. pinṇe, (S.) pinṇe* day after tomorrow. *Ga. (Oll.) pinṇe* id.; (*S.*) *piṇṇal (pl. piṇṇal), (S.) piral* buttock. *Go. (Tr.) piṇṇa, pajā* after, behind (time or place) (*Voc.* 2078); *pinṇe* (*Tr.*) the day after the day after tomorrow, (*W.*) third day after tomorrow, (*Ph.*) id., third day before yesterday; (*Mu.*) *pinṇe, (Ma.) paṇṇe* two days after tomorrow (*Voc.* 2236); (*Ko.*) *paye* afterwards (*Voc.* 2078); (*SR.*) *pereka, peroka, (F.H.) perk, (Mu.) parreyk, parke, parēk* back; (*G.*) *perke* at the back of; (*Mu.*) *pare* backwards; *parrek, parreyek* behind, afterwards; (*Ma.*) *peḷke* behind; *perke* (*M.*) after, back, (*Ko.*) behind, later (*Voc.* 2341); (*LuS.*) *perēk* behind. *Koṇḍa pite* backwards; *piṇṇa, (BB) pita* mundi buttock; *pina* young, small. *Kui pṛāṇa* rump, posterior. *Kur. piṇṇa* afterwards; *piṇṇa* next year; *piṇṇa* subsequent, later, subordinate. *Malt. pisi* below; *pisti* the lower. Cf. 4209 *Kur. pinni* and 2825 *Pe. jēn. DED (S)* 3452.

4206 *Pa. pin-* to be broken; *pinip- (pinit-)* to break (*tr.*). *Ga. (Oll. S.) pun-* to be broken; (*Oll.*) *punup- (punut-), (S.) punk- (punt-)* to break (*tr.*). *Go. pinṇānā* (*Tr.*) to break up, of stiff things like hard bread or sweets, (*Ph.*) chew (*Voc.* 2230). *Br. pinning* to be broken. DED 3453.

4207 *Ta. pinṇu (pinṇi-)* to plait, braid, lace, knit, weave, entwine, bind, embrace; become united; *pinṇal* braiding, etc., web, entanglement, matted hair; *pinṇakam* braided hair; *pinṇai* hair; *panṇu (panṇi-)* to weave. *Ma. pinṇuka* to plait, twist, wreath; *pinṇal* embroilment. *To. pin- (piny-)* (hair) is matted; weave (basket), plait (hair). *Ga. (S.) pannap-* to weave. *Kur. pandnā* to roll and twist together filaments into threads. *Br. pinning* to be twisted (or with 4160(a) *Ta. pinai*). DED(S) 3454.

4208 *Kur. (Hahn) pinn* stick. *Malt. pinu* stick, staff. DEDS 683.

4209 *Kur. pinni* aunt (wife of father's younger brother), niece (elder brother's daughter). *Malt. peni* mother's elder sister. Cf. 4205 *Ta. pin* (*esp. Ta. pinṇavan, pinṇaval, etc.*). DEDS(N) 684.

4210 *Ta. pi* excrement, faeces; *ā-ppi* coudung; *piccu (picci-)* to purge, have loose



motions; piccal looseness of the bowels; pi-kkai, piccān-kai, piccāi-kai left hand. *Ma. pi* excrements of man, birds, etc.; wax of the ear, mucus. *Ko. pi-* excrement. *Ka. pi*, *pē* man's dung. *Tu. pi* ordure, excrements of human beings, dogs, pigs, etc., *ambi* cowdung; *picca*, *piccē* left (hand). *Te. piyi*, *piyyi* excrement. *Kol. (SR.) piya* dirt, night soil. *Nk. pi* excrement. *Pa. pi* id. *Ga. (Oll.) pi*, (*S.*<sup>3</sup>) *piyu* id. *Go. (Tr.) pin* human ordure (*Voc.* 2228); (*Ch.*) *piṅg*, (*W. Ph.*) *piṅg*, (*G. Ma.*) *piṅgu*, (*Mu. S. Ko.*) *piṅ* excrement (*Voc.* 2262); (*Koya T.*) *piyyu* id. *Koṇḍa piṅu* (*pl.*) id. *Pe. piṅ* id. *Maṇḍ. piṅ* id. *Kui piu* (*pl. piṅga*) id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *piṅa*, (*Su. P. Isr.*) *piṅga* id. *Kur. piṅ* excrements, earwax. *Malt. piku* excrements. *Br. pi* excreta, esp. of human beings and birds. Cf. 2402(b) *Pa. carpi*. DED(S) 3455.

4211 *Ta. pikam*, *vikam* padlock; ring. *Ma. vikam* padlock. *Ka. biga*, *biyyaga* id., lock. *Koḍ. bi-ga* lock. *Tu. biga* id. *Te. bigamu* id., key. DED 3456.

4212 *Ka. piku* to pull out, pluck up, tear, excommunicate. *Te. pīku* to pull out, root up, pluck out. *Kol. (Pat., p. 147) pīkeng* to uproot. *Nk. piṅ* to pull out. *Ga. (S.) pīkap* to pull, pluck. *Go. (Ma.) pīhk* to pluck (*Voc.* 2279). ? *Ta. piṅ* (-v, -nt-) to uproot. ? *Ma. piṅka* to root up, pluck off. DED(S) 3457.

4213 *Ko. pi-g*, (*pi-gy*) to part (*intr.*; hair, bushes); *pi-k*, (*pi-ky*) id. (*tr.*) *Ka. pikku* to separate, disentangle, comb; (*Hav.*) *piṅku* to be dislocated, slip off. *Kor. (O.) piṅki* to slip out. DED 3459.

4214 (a) *Ma. picca*, *piccan* what is small, dwarfish, immature. *Ka. picu* shortness, smallness; *picce* shortness or deficiency in measure or weight. *Tu. piṅcily* thin, slender. *Te. picca* low, base, mean; short, deficient, false.

(b) *Ta. piccā-kkatti*, *piccān-katti* combined pocket knife and iron style, long country knife. *Ma. piccān-katti* a common knife. *Koḍ. pi-ce-katti* dagger worn in sash. ? *Tu. bisatti* knife. DED(S) 3461.

4215 *Ta. piccu* (*picci*-), *piṅcu* (*piṅci*-) to squirt, milk (as a cow); *piccal*, *piṅcal* syringing; *piṅcān-kūḷal* syringe. *Ma. piccuka* to squirt, syringe. *Ka. picu* id.; *n.* squirting. DED 3462.

4216 *Ma. pili* straw. *Go. (M.) pici*, (*Ko.*) *pici*, *piṅil* paddy straw (*Voc.* 2217). *Pe. piyal* straw. *Kuwi* (*P. T.*) *picu*, (*F.*) *piṅci* id.; (*S.*) *picu* grass; (*Isr.*) *picu* grass, straw. Cf. 4133 *Ta. picir*. DEDS 665.

4217 *Ka. biḍu* mass, pile, heap, crowd; *biḍaya* a mass, great number. *Tu. biḍu* gathering, assembly. ? *To. peṛ*, in: *ir feṛ* id. (*if*) to drive buffaloes in a herd. DED(S) 3463.

4218 *Tu. biḍu* dross, alloy of iron. *Te. biḍu* iron filings or dust. DED 3464.

4219 *Ta. piṭu* waste, uncultivated land. *Ka. biḍu*, *biḷ(u)* id. *Te. biḍu* id.; waste, useless; (*Inscr.*) *beḍḍa-cēnu* a dry land, a waste uncultivated land. DED 3472.

4220 *Ko. pi-ṛ* penis. *Maṇḍ. piḍa* id. *Kuwi* (*Mah.*) *piṛā*, *piṛā* id. DEDS 685.

4221 *Te. biḍa* poor, destitute, indigent, penurious, wretched; *biḍagillu* to become poor or weak; *biḍatanamu*, *biḍarīkamu* poverty, indigence, destitution, penury. *Koṇḍa biḍuṛ* poor, wretched. DEDS 686.

4222 *Ta. pīr* abundant flow, milk flowing from a woman's breast; *piṛam* mother's milk; *piṛ-iṭu* to stream, flow (as milk), gush out (as blood); *piṛ-eṇal* onom. expr. of streaming. *Ma. piṛa* milk of grated coconuts. *Tu. piṛuni* to exude, percolate. DED(S) 3465.

4223 *Ka. pīr* to suck, suck in or up, drink. *Te. piṛ(u)cu*, *piḷ(u)cu* to suck, suck in or up, drink with a noise, inhale, take in with the breath. *Ga. (S.) piṛsap* to inhale (< *Te.*). *Go. (Koya Su.) piṛs* to breathe (< *Te.*). DED(N) 3466.

4224 *Ta. pīr*, *piṛam*, *piṛai* sponge gourd; *piṛku* id., strainer vine, *Luffa acutangula*. *Ma. piṛa*, *piṛam*, *piṛakam*, *piccakam*, *picci* sponge gourd. *Ka. hīre*, *hīri*, *īre* *L. acutangula* Roxb., *Cucumis acutangulus* Lin. *Tu. piṛē* *L. acutangula*. *Te. bīra*, *bīra* kāya snake gourd, *Trichosanthes anguina*; (*B.*) *cēti* *bīra* bitter cucumber. *Kol. (SR.) bīra* gourd. *Pa. bīra* *L. acutangula*. *Koṇḍa bīra*, *bīra-dolu* *Tricosanthes anguina*. [*L. acutangula* Roxb. = *C. acutangulus* Wall.] DED(S) 3467.

4225 *Te. pūri* straw, thatch. *Kol. (Kin.) pīri* straw. *Nk. (Ch.) pīri* id. *Pa. piṛ* grass, straw. *Ga. (S.) piṛ(u)*, (*P. S.*<sup>2</sup>) *piṛ* straw. *Go. (Ph.) piṛi*, (*Tr. W.*) *piṛi*, (*D. Ma. S.*) *piṛi* straw; (*Mu.*) *piṛ*, *piṛi* id., fodder (*Voc.* 2275); (*LuS.*) *peeree* rice-straw; ? (*Tr.*) *pūral-kāṭa* a kind of thin, poor grass (*Voc.* 2325). *Koṇḍa pīri* hay. *Pe. pīri* straw, thatching grass. *Maṇḍ. pīri* straw. *Kui pīri* id. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *pīri* reeds used to make rope fibre; *pīri dōri* rope from reed; (*F.*) *pīri dōri* rope (grass). DED(S) 3468.

4226 *Ta. pīli* peacock's feather. *Ma. pīli* id. *Ka. pīli* id., peacock's tail, eye in a peacock's tail. *Koḍ. pi-li* peacock's tail feather. *Tu. pīli* id.; *bīla* tail. *Te. pīli* rudder, (*K.* also) peacock's feather. *Nk. (Ch.) pika* feather, peacock's tail. *Ga. (S.) pince* tail of peacock. *Kui piseri*, *pīleri* tail feather of a peacock; *pieli* peacock. *Malt. pice* tail of a peacock; *picale* peacock in full plume. / Cf. *Skt. piccha* peacock's tail; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8151. DED(S) 3469.

4227 *Ta. pīli* toe-ring of a woman. *Ma. pīli* id. *Ka. pīli* silver ring worn on the second toe by married women. *Tu. pīli*, *pīllē* silver ring worn on the toes. *Te. pīllāni*, *pīllādi* sort of ring worn by women on the fourth toe. DED 3470.

4228 *Ko. pi-l* weakly; *pi-l(n)* a weakling; *fem. pi-ly*. *To. pu-ly* good-for-nothing fellow. *Tu. pīli* dry, thin, light. *Te. pīla* thin, lean, slender, stunted, dried, shrunken; *būli* worthless, pithless. *Kui* bili very tired, exhausted, emaciated. DED(S) 3471.

4229 *Ko. pi-v* various plant species: *am bi-v Indigofera pulchella*, *u-r vi-v*, *pi-du-r* *Cassia tomentosa*, *ka-ṛ vi-v Sophora glauca*, *ci-m bi-du-r Hypericum hookerianum*. *To. pif Indigofera pulchella*. DEDS 687.

4230 *Ta. pīru* (*pīri*-) to be torn; tear, rip, split, lacerate; *n.* rent, tear; *pīral*, *pīral* tearing, rending, slitting, rent, rip. *Ma. pīru* torn, bad, vile. *Ko. pi-r*, (*pi-ry*-) to cut (animal's belly), press way through obstruction. DED 3473.

4231 *Nk. (Ch.) pīd-* to squeeze, milk. *Pa. pīd-* id. *Ga. (Oll.) pī(y)*- to milk. *Go. (A. Ch. Ko.) pīr-*, (*W.*) *pīrānā* to milk; (*Tr. Ph.*) *pīrānā*, (*Mu. S.*) *pīr-*, (*Ma.*) *pīṛ-* to squeeze, wring, milk (*Voc.* 2273). *Koṇḍa pīr* (-it-) to draw (milk), draw out oil (by pressing the seeds under oil-press), squeeze. DED(S) 3474.

4232 *Ta. pukar* tawny colour, brown; brightness, light, colour; *pōr* tawny colour. *Ma. pukar* dun colour. *Ka. pōgar* shine, brightness, lustre, colour. DED(S) 3475.

4233 *Ta. pukal* (*pukalv*-, *pukaṇṇ-*) to say, state, sound; *n.* word, mode of singing. *Ma. pukaluka* to speak. ? *To. po-ḥ* (only 2nd stem, recorded in song; see TGT VII. 4.23) (barking deer) barks. *Ka. pugāl*, *pugil* the cuckoo's note. *Pa. pokk-* to speak, tell. *Ga. (Oll.) pok-* to say; (*S.*) *pokk-* to say, tell. *Kuwi* (*Mah.*) *pokh-* to cry (of sambar). Cf. 4235 *Ta. pukaṇṇ*. / Cf. *Pkt. pokkai* calls (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8246). DED(S, N) 3476.

4234 *Ta. pukalvu* pride, arrogance. *Ka. puggu*, *purgu* id. *Te. pogaru* id. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *pōkh'nal*, (*Isr.*) *pōk-* (-h-) to swagger. DED (S) 3477.

4235 *Ta. pukaṇṇ* (-v- -nt-) to praise, extol, applaud; *n.* praise, eulogy, fame, exploit; *pukaṇṇeci*, *pukaṇṇu* praise, adulation; *pukaṇṇai* adoration; *pukaṇṇmai* praiseworthiness, fame; *pukal* fame, renown. *Ma. pukaṇṇuka* to be praised; praise; *pukaṇṇ*, *pukaṇṇa* praise, renown; *pukaṇṇtuka* to praise. *Ka. pogaṛ* to praise; *n.* praise, renown; *pogaṛke*, *pogaṛte* praising, praise. *Tu. pugaruni*, *pugāluni*, *pogaruni*, *pogāluni* to praise, eulogize, flatter; *pugarigē*, *pogāluni* praise, flattery. *Te. pogaḍu*, *pogaḍu* to praise, applaud, eulogize, flatter; *pogaḍika*, *pogaḍ(i)ta* praise, fame, flattery. *Kui pōnga* (*pōngi*-) to be sounded abroad, be famed, praised, made known; *n.* fame; *pōpka* (< *pōk-p*; *pōkt*-) to make known, proclaim, preach; *n.* proclamation. *Malt. pogole* renown, praise; *pogolare* to be praised; *pogolare* to praise, extol. Cf. 4233 *Ta. pukal*. DED(S) 3478.

4236 *Ka. pukaḷi*, *pukuḷi*, *pukku*, *mukaḷi*, *mukuḷi*, *mukḷi* female organ of generation, anus; *pūku* female organ of generation. *Tu. pukuḷi* anus. *Te. (S/N) pūku* female organ of generation. *Koṇḍa pūku* id. DED(S) 3479.

4237 *Ta. pokaṇṇi*, *pukiṇṇi*, *pūṇi* ear ornament worn by women on the top of the helix. *Ka. bugaḍi*, *buguḍi* ear ornament of females worn in the upper part of the ear. *Tu. buguḍi* female's ornament worn in the tip of the ear. *Te. bugaḍa*, *bogaḍa* gold pin worn by women in the tip of the ear. / Cf. *Mar. bugḍi* ear ornament. DED 3480.

4238 *Ta. puku* (*pukuv*-, *pukk-*) to reach, attain, enter, commence, go, ride, happen; (-pp-, -tt-; also *pukuttu* (*pukutti*-)) to cause to enter, insert; *pukaṇṇu* (*pukaṇṇi*-) to insert, introduce, infuse, instil; *pukal* entering, residence, help, refuge; *pukali* newcomer, settler; *pukavu* entering, mounting (as a vehicle); *pukuṇṇi* doorway, estuary; *pukuti* front door, occurrence, way, income; *pukuti* (*pukuti*-) to enter, happen; *pukuru* (-v-, -nt-) to enter; *pukār* mouth of a river; *pukkil* abode, place of refuge; *pūr* (-v-, -nt-) to enter; *pūtu* (*pūti*-) id.; *pūvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to enter. *Ma. pukuka* (*pukk-*) to enter, begin; *pukukka* to put into; *pukkikka* to make to enter or receive; *pūku* to enter, reach a time; *pūkikka* to make to enter. *Ko. uk-* (*ug-* also in the negative; *uky-*) to enter. *To. pux-* (*puk-*) id. *Ka. pugu*, *pogu* (*pokk-*), *hugu*, *hogu* (*hokk-*), *ogu* id.; *pugil* entering, door, arrival. *Tu. pogguni* to enter, penetrate; *poggavuni*, *poggavuni* to cause to enter or penetrate, pierce. DED(S) 3481.

4239 *Ir. bugari*, *bugiriya* a large bamboo flute. *Pālku*, *bugiri* bamboo flute. *Āiku*, *buguri* id. *Ko. bugi-r* flute. *To. puxury* Toda flute. *Ka. (Badaga) buguri* id. ? Cf. 4368 *Ta. pūri*. DED(S) 3482.

4240 *Ta. pukai* smoke, mist, vapour, steam; (-v-, -nt-) to smoke, emit vapour or steam; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to smoke; *pukaiccal* smoke; *pukaippu* smoking, fumigation; *pukai-vu* smoking; *pukār* mist, fog, haze. *Ma. puka* smoke, vapour; *pukayuka* to reek, look dim, be darkened by smoke; *pukēkka* to fumigate, preserve or dry by smoke. *Ko. peg* smoke; *pog*, *po-* tobacco. *To. pax* smoke, tobacco. *Ka. poge* to smoke; *n.* smoke, steam, vapour. *Koḍ. poge* smoke. *Tu. pugē*, *pogē* smoke, vapour, fume; *pugeyuni* to smoke; *pugeyuni*, *pogeyuni* to fumigate. *Te. poga*, *pova* smoke, fume; *pogayu*, *povayu* to smoke; *pogucu*, *pogacu*, (*K.* also) *pogapu* to smoke, fumigate, fry, season with spices; *pogapu*, *pogupū* frying, seasoning with spices. *Kol. pog* smoke, tobacco. *Nk. pog* smoke. *Ga. (Oll.) pog*, (*S.*) *pōgu* id.; (*S.*<sup>2</sup>) *pogasur* soot (see 2686 *Te. cūru*); (*S.*<sup>3</sup>) *pōgu* smoke; *pōga* tobacco; *pogd-* (*pogud-*) to fill with smoke. *Go. (M.) pogo*, (*L.*) *pogā* tobacco (*Voc.* 2372b); (*A. SR. S.*) *poya*, (*G. Mu. Ma.*) *poyo*, (*M.*) *poi* smoke; (*Mu.*) *poy-* to smoke (*intr.*) (*Voc.*

2398); (ASu.) poyyūs- to season (curry). *Koṇḍa* pogo smoke. *Kuī* (K.) pōkari id. *Kuwi* (F.) bhoiyi, (S.) bōi, (Su.) bōyi, (Isr.) bōyī, (P.) bōy, (Mah., p. 75) pō'kari id. DED(S, N) 3483.

4241 *Tu. pukkaḷiyuni* to gargle, rinse the mouth. *Te. pukkiliṇu* id. *Pe. puskī* ki- to swirl out the mouth. *Kuwi* (F.) gūti prokhali to rinse out the mouth; (Isr.) prok- (h-) to wipe mouth. ? *Ta. piḷku* (piḷki-) to gargle, spit, flow, drip (as dew), exude (as honey from flowers); *piliṛru* (piliṛri-) to gargle (*tr.*), drizzle, drop, sprinkle, let out (as milk from the udder); *pilīr* (-pp-, -tt-) to gargle; *piliṛru* (piliṛri-) to spit out, vomit. DED(S) 3484.

4242 *Ka. buggi* cheek. *Te. pukkili* inside of the cheek; *pukkēdu* mouthful; *bukkēdu* a mouthful, as of any liquid; *bukka* inside or hollow of the mouth, mouthful; *bugga* cheek, inside of the cheek. *Kol. pukli* cheek. *Nk. pukli* id. *Pa. bukka* id. *Ga. (P.) buggal* (*pl. buggasil*) id. *Go. (M.) bukka*, (*L.*) *phukā*, *bhukā*, (*G. Mu. Ma. Ko.*) *bukka*, (*S.*) *bugga* id. (*Voc.* 2558). *Koṇḍa buku* mouthful; *bugli* cheek. *Kuī* pūkul round-faced, plump; *būkālī* fat-faced, with cheeks puffed out; ? *brūkera* swollen-faced man or boy; *fem. brūkēri*. *Kuwi* (F. Isr.) būga, (*S. Su.*) *bugga* cheek. *Kur. pok'o* chubby-cheeked. DED(S) 3485.

4243 *Te. buggi* ashes, dust. *Kol. (Kin.) buggi* ashes. *Ga. (S.) buggi* earth. DED 3486.

4244 *Ta. puṅkaṇ* fool. *Ma. puṅkaṇ* id. DED 3487.

4245 *Ka. pucakkane* suddenly and with a small noise, as when spittle is ejected with force, a mouse quickly enters its hole, a lancet is quickly inserted into a boil, a stick is moved up and down in mud, etc. *Tu. pucukku* the force, as of spitting. DED 3488.

4246 *Ka. bus, busu, bussu*, *bos* a sound to imitate the puffing or hissing of a serpent, of a pair of bellows, of the snorting of cattle, etc. *Koḍ. bus ku-t-* to hiss. *Tu. busu, busu-busu, bussu* gasping, panting, hissing. *Te. busa* hiss of a serpent, hissing, snorting, snoring, a deep breath, a sigh; *busabusu* noise of the boiling of water; *busabusu-ādu* to hiss; *bussu* hiss of a snake. *Kol. (Pat., p. 143) puskarileng* to hiss. DED 3489.

4247 *Koṇḍa puski* brain. *Kuwi* (Su. P. T. Isr.) biski, (S.) bhijki, bhiski id. DEDS 688.

4248 *Te. pucca* colocynth, bitter apple, *Cucumis colocynthis*. *Ga. (S.<sup>2</sup>) pucca kāya* id. DEDS 689.

4249 *Ka. buḍa, buḍu, boḍa* sound in imitation of that produced by a vessel, etc., when immersed into water, or by water issuing from the spout of a vessel, and of that produced by a small rattle-drum; *buḍakkane* with the sound of buḍa; *buḍabuḍike, buḍu-buḍike* a small rattle-drum. *Tu. buḍubuḍu* in drops. *Te. buḍabuḍa* with a bubbling noise;

*buḍukku, buḍukkuna* sound produced by anything suddenly sinking in water; *buḍu-buḍukka* a small rattling drum. / MBE 1969, pp. 294 f., no. 32, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9278, Skt. *budbuda-, budabuḍa*. DED 3490.

4250 *Ta. puṭal, puṭalai, puṭol* snake-gourd, *Trichosanthes anguina*. *Ma. puṭal, piṭṭal* id. *Ka. poṭla, paḍala, paṭala, paṭla* id.; *T. dioeca* Roxb. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) paḍala* kāyi snake-gourd. *Tu. paṭla T. anguina*. *Te. poṭla T. colubrina* (? *anguina*). *Ga. (S.) budrugi* kāya gourd; (*S.<sup>3</sup>*) *poṭla* snake-gourd (< *Te.*). *Go. (Ko.) poṭla* a kind of gourd (*Voc.* 2383). *Koṇḍa poṭla* snake-gourd. *Kuī* puḍra a kind of pumpkin. / Cf. Skt. *paṭala-, paṭu-, paṭuka-* *T. dioeca*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7698. DED(S) 3491.

4251 *Ka. puḍuku, puḍuḷku, huḍuku, huḍaku, hudiku* to search or feel for with the hands, grope in search of, seek. *Te. puḍuku, puṇuku* to pick up, handle, take with the five fingers, give in small quantities, pinch, feel; *puṇikiriṇu* to give in small quantities or insufficiently, handle, finger, feel; *puḍisili* handful; *puḍisiliṇu* to hold in the hollowed palm; (*K.*) *puḍikili* holding, taking, handful. *Kol. puḍk-* (*puḍukt-*) to touch; (*Pat., p. 131*) *puḍkeng* to feel by touch. *Nk. puṛk-* to touch. *Go. (Koya T.) pursk-* to feel for. *Kuwi* (F.) *brūcali* (*brūt-*) to snatch; (Isr.) *brū?* (-t-) id., grab; *brū-* (-t-) to touch. / Cf. Mar. *hudakṇē* to search (< mod. Ka.). DED(S, N) 3492.

4252 *Ta. puṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to winnow, thresh, beat, strike, beat (drum), flap (wings); *n.* blow; *puṭaiṇu* stroke, sifting. *Ko. por-* (*por-*) to winnow (rice) with long up-and-down strokes to remove the husks after pestling. *To. puṭf-* (*puṭf-*) to winnow, flap (a branch of leaves in cleaning house, in wiping off Kurumba witchcraft), (waterfall) dashes down, (fever) attacks; *puṭ* beating; *tomk/ tobk waḍ* (*waḍ-*) to beat drum, publish by drum (< Badaga; see 3082). *Ka. poḍe* to strike, beat, throw (as a stone), drive (cattle, cart), beat off, prevent, fell (a tree); *n.* beating, etc.; (*PBh.*) *poḍar* to tremble; *poḍarpu* trembling, quivering. *Koḍ. poḍa-* (*poḍap-*, *poḍat-*) to flutter quickly to and fro (hen with head cut off, persons struggling on ground, mouth in chewing). *Tu. puḍepuni, poḍepuni* to winnow, fan; *poḍyṇonuni* to struggle, strive, flutter, flap the wings, bustle, be in a hurry; *puḍipuni* quarrel, fight; *boṭṭuni* to beat (as a drum), hammer (as metal), knock (as a door); *caus. boṭṭavuni*. *Te. poḍucu* to fight; *poṭu* battle. *Ga. (S.) poḍu* fight. *Pe. poḍ-* (*poṭf-*/*port-*) to hit (not to miss), (rain) to fall. DED(N) 3493.

4253 *Ta. puṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, dilate, puff up (as from a blow); *n.* bulkiness, protuberance; *puṭaiṇu* swelling, protuberance from a blow; *puṭavi* (-pp-, -tt-), *puṭali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be swollen (as from a blow). *Koḍ.*

*puḍi-* (*puḍip-*, *puḍit-*) (leg, part of body) swells. *Tu. puḍḍē* plump, fat; *puḍke, boḍḍe* a stout man. *Go. (Tr.) poṛānā* to swell (of dough), grow big (of a man, physically and esp. socially); (*Ph.*) *poṛānā* to swell; (*Drüberg*) *porille* to swell (of grain) (*Voc.* 2453). DED 3494.

4254 *Ta. puṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to utter a loud noise, roar, rattle; *n.* sound, noise (as from a stroke). *Kol. poḍ-* (*poṭf-*) (dog) barks; *i-sa* poḍ- to whistle. *Nk. por-* to bark. *Ga. (P.) porp-* (*port-*) id. DED(S) 3495.

4255 *Ta. puṭai, puṭam* side, place. *Ma. puṭa* side. *Ka. (Hav.) hode* id. *Tu. puḍē* border, edge, brink, margin, brim, side, interval, space; *poḍatārē* the side-bone of the skull. ? *Te. peḍa* side, page. DED(S) 3496.

4256 *Ta. puṭavai, puṭavai* cloth, garment, sari; *puṭam, puṭakam* cloth. *Ma. puṭa, puṭava* woman's cloth of 8 to 10 cubits, an awning. *Ko. porv* sari. *Ka. huṭṭige, huṭṭuge* man's raiment, woman's cloth; (*PBh.*) *puṭṭige* a kind of dress. *Koḍ. poḍeḍa* sari. *Te. puṭṭamu* cloth. / Cf. Skt. *phuṭṭika-* a kind of cloth; *BHS phuṭṭaka-* id. DED(S) 3497.

4257 *Pe. puṭki* a kind of rat. *Maṇḍ. ṭepra* puṭki id. *Kuwi* (P.) *poṭ'i* orli a kind of rodent. DEN 60.

4258 *Te. puṭṭa* a collection, a number, lot, heap, crowd. *Koṇḍa puṭa* (K., texts, p. 43) heap, mound. *Kuī* puṭa heap, collection, pile, stack.

4259 *Ta. poṭi* that which is small, a little child; *poṭiyān* boy; insignificant person. *Ka. puṭṭa, puṭṭi, puṭa* smallness, shortness, littleness; small, etc.; a small, short man; *huḍuga* boy, child; *huḍugi giri*. *Tu. puṭṭa* small, little, diminutive; (*B-K.*) *puṭṭu* small, chubby. *Te. poṭṭi, poṭi* short, dwarfish; a dwarf; *buḍugu* short; *buḍuta* a little one, a child; short; *buḍutāḍu* a little boy; *boṭṭe* a little girl, a lass; *boṭṭēdu* a little boy, a lad; *boḍiga* a boy, a child. *Pa. piṭṭi* little. *Ga. (S.) puṭṭi* small. *Go. (SR.) puṭṭi* short (*Voc.* 2290). *Kuī* *boṭoli* short, thickest, stumpy. *Kuwi* (F.) *pōṭila*, (Isr.) *pōṭila* a short man, a dwarf; *fem. (F.) pōṭi* (*pl. pōṭisika*). *Kur. puḍḍa* short (not tall), too short; *puḍḍnā* to be too small or too short for. *Malt. puṭṭond* a very small quantity of fluid. ? *Br. paṭak* short, stunted. / Cf. Skt. *puṭṭ-* to be small (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8256); Pkt. (*DNM*) *phidda-* dwarf. DED(S) 3498.

4260 *Pe. puṭ-* (-t-) to set fire to, kindle. *Kuī* *puṭpa* (*puṭf-*), *puṭpa* (*puṭf-*) to roast. DEDS 690.

4261 *Ma. puṭṭa* fox, jackal. *Tu. puṭṭē* id. DEDS 691.

4262 *Ta. puṭṭi* measure of capacity (750 Madras paṭi), land measure (8 to 11½ acres), bazaar weight (20 mapu = 500 lb.). *Te. puṭṭi* measure of capacity (20 tūmu), weight of 500 lb. *Go. (Pat.) puṭṭi* a measure of corn

(*Voc.* 2291). *Pe. puṭi* a measure of capacity. DED(S, N) 3499.

4263 *Ta. puṭṭil* quiver, sheath, basket, winnow. *Ma. puṭṭil* thick mat serving as receptacle or covering of the body. *Ka. puṭṭi, buṭṭi, buṭṭe* basket; (*K.<sup>2</sup>*) *puḍike, puḍuke* id., a case. *Tu. puṭṭi* small round basket; *puḍayi, puḍāyi, buṭṭi* basket. *Te. puṭi* flower-basket; *puṭika, puṭṭika, puṭike, puṭṭike* small basket; *puṭṭi* circular basket-boat covered with leather; *buṭṭa, buṭṭi, buṭṭika* basket; *boṭṭa* large cylindrical basket for storing grain. *Ga. (S.) buṭṭu* basket. *Go. (Ko.) buṭul* basket with lid (*Voc.* 2564). *Koṇḍa buṭi* a small basket. *Kuī* *puṭi* large basket. *Kuwi* (F.) *pūṭka* basket (larger); (Isr.) *puṭka* small basket. / Cf. Mar. *buṭṭi* basket. DED(S, N) 3500.

4264 *Ko. uṭ-* (*uc-*) to be born, (plant, hair) sprouts (< Badaga); *uṭ-* (*uṭ-*) to create, bear, beget; *uṭ* beauty of body (esp. shining complexion), facts of a matter. *To. puṭ-* (*puṭy-*) to grow (*intr.*; grass, tree, hair); *uṭ-* (*uṭy-*) to be born (in songs; < Badaga); *uṭ* creation, birth, physique, beauty. *Ka. puṭṭu, huṭṭu, uṭṭu* to arise, originate, come into existence, be born; *n.* birth, origin, progeny, family; *puṭṭisu, huṭṭisu* to cause to be born, create. *Koḍ. puṭf-* (*puṭṭi-*) to be born, (seed) sprouts. *Tu. puṭṭuni* to be born, come into existence, originate, spring up, be produced; *puṭṭavuni* to produce, originate, cause to be born. *Te. puṭṭu* to be born, produced, arise, come into existence; *n.* birth; *puṭṭiṇu* to create, generate, produce; *puṭṭuka, puṭṭugu, puṭṭuvu* birth, creation, origin. *Kol. (SR.) puṭf-* to be born. *Nk. puṭf-* id. *Pa. puṭf-* id. *Ga. (S.) puṭf-er* id. *Go. (Tr.) puṭṭānā* id., occur, be found, be met with; (*Y. G. Mu. M. S. Ko.*) *puṭ-* to be born, be got, be found; *caus. (SR.) puṭṭasānā* to acquire; (*ChD.*) *puṭṭasānā* to earn; (*Ph.*) *puṭṭasānā* to get; (*W.*) *puṭṭasānā* to meet; (*Mu.*) *puṭṭi/ puṭh-* to give birth to (*Voc.* 2289). *Koṇḍa puṭ-* to be born, be produced, be got; *puṭu ṭu, puḍgu ṭu* birthplace, parents' house; *puḍgu masu* birth-mark, mole. DED(S) 3501.

4265 *Ta. (lex.) uṭu* oar, boatman's pole. *To. puṭ* stirring stick. *Ka. puṭṭu* wooden ladle or spoon, paddle; *huṭṭu, uṭṭu* paddle. DED 3502, 503.

4265A *Ta. puṭṭi* flask, bottle. *Ko. poṭy* bottle. *To. puṭy* id. *Ka. buḍḍi* glass bottle. *Te. buḍḍi, buḍḍiga* bottle, flask. *Go. (SR.) buḍḍi* earthen vessel (*Voc.* 2566). DED(S) 3503.

4266 *Ta. puṭṭā, puṭṭai* swelled testicle, elephantoid scrotum. *Ka. buḍḍe* rising or swelling, swollen testicle. *Te. buḍḍa* bubble, rupture, testicle; (*K.*) *maḍḍa, moḍḍa* penis. *Kol. buḍḍe* genitals (male or female, esp. penis), (*Kin.*) testicles. *Pa. buḍḍa* genitals. *Go. (M.) moda* penis (*Voc.* 2978). *Kuwi* (F.) *budda* testicle (animal); (Isr.) *buḍa* testicle, penis. DED(S) 3504.

4267 *Go.* (Tr.) **puŋki-pittē** small bird which makes its nest by sewing teak leaves together (*Voc.* 2287). *Malt.* **porke** a bird which makes its nest in a leaf sewn up. DED 3505.

4268 *Ta.* **pup** wound, ulcer, raw sore, scar. *Ma.* **pun** sore, ulcer, wound. *Ko.* **pun** sore, wound in process of healing. *Ka.* **pun** wound, ulcer, sore, boil. *Koḍ.* **punni** sore (not an open wound). *Tu.* **puḍi** sore, ulcer, abscess; **pūḍely** matter from a sore. *Te.* **punḍu** sore, abscess, ulcer, boil. *Kol.* **pun** (pl. **punḍi**) wound, pussy sore. *Nk.* **pun** (pl. **punku**) boil, wound. *Nk.* (Ch.) **pun** wound. *Go.* (A. S.) **pun** boil; (Ko.) **punḍu** wound (*Voc.* 2300). *Koṇḍa* **punḍu** (pl. **puŋku**) id. *Kui* **puḍu** (pl. **puŋka**) pimple, dry itch. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **puḍu** scar, mark; pimples, boil; **puŋka** & to have pimples or swelling. *Malt.* **punu** sore, wound. DED(S) 3506.

4269 *Ka.* (Hav.) **huni** borders of a rice-field. *Koḍ.* **kippuni** lower level in a field; **meppuni** upper level in a field (cf. 1619, 5086). *Tu.* **puni** the border of a field.

4270 *Ka.* **puniya** a kind of insect. *Te.* **piḍaju**, **piḍudu**, **piḍaju**, **piḍudu** a tick.

4271 *Ta.* **punai**, **papai** bamboo. *Ko.* **pen** bamboo milkpot. *To.* **pīn** id. *Koḍ.* **punḍa** bamboo. DED 3507.

4272 *Ka.* **punḍa** refractory, turbulent; a free-booter, rascal, lawless fellow, a licentious man; **punḍu**, **punḍutana** lawless proceedings, brigandage, depravity. *Koḍ.* **punḍi** quarrel; **punḍi** quarrelsome man. *Tu.* **punḍa** mischievous, quarrelsome, wicked. /Cf. *Mar.* **pūḍ** refractory, turbulent. DED 3508.

4273 *Ta.* **punṭai** pudendum muliebre. *Ko.* **piḍ** id. *To.* **piḍy** penis. *Kuwi* (F.) **puṭki** male organ. Cf. 4379 *Ta.* **puṭu**. DED 3509.

4274 *Ta.* **putavu**, **puta**, **putavam**, **putā** door, gate. *Ka.* **puḍi** the side of a door. DED 3510.

4275 *Ta.* **putu**, **putiya** new; **putitu** that which is new or wonderful; first sheaves of a rice crop (offered to Lakṣmi); **putiyar**, **putiya-var**, **putiyōr** newcomers, guests; **putir** first sheaves; **putiṇam** newness, novelty, wonderful thing; **putukku** (putukki-) to renovate, adorn; **putuppi** (-pp- -tt-) to renovate, repair, remodel, modernize; **putumai** newness, novelty, strangeness, a wonder, plenty, excess, intensity, brightness; **putuvatu** anything new; **putuval** land newly brought under cultivation; **putuvōr** strangers, inexperienced persons; **putai** novelty; **puttapputiya**, **puttamputiya** brand-new, very recent; **puttapputmai** brand-new or very recent thing; **puttan** new person or thing; **puttē** novelty; stranger, strange woman; god; **puṇar** newness; ? **puṇiru** recency of delivery (as of a woman), that which is recently born, newness. *Ma.* **putu** new, fresh; **putukuka** to be renewed; **putukkam** newness, a wonderful thing; **putukkuka** to renew, mend; **putuma** a novelty, wonderful sight, an

entertaining story; **puttan** a fresh, new thing; **puttari** new rice used in ceremonies. *Ko.* **puḍ** new; ock ritually new after purification. *To.* **puḍ**, **puḍi** new. *Ka.* **posa**, **posatu**, **hosa**, **hosatu**, **hosadu**, **hostu** that which is new; newness, freshness, beauty, novelty, wonderfulness; new, etc.; **posamba**, **hosaba** a new man. *Koḍ.* **pudume** wonder; **puttēri** rice harvest festival; (Shannugam) **pudiye** new (*masc.*). *Tu.* **posa** new, novel, fresh, recent, strange, wonderful; **posatu** that which is new, fresh; newly; **posatāye**, **posabe** a new man, novice; (Shannugam) *fem.* **posabetti**; **pudubāru** new paddy; **puḍḍāru** the harvest feast. *Nk.* (Ch.) **puni** new. *Pa.* **pun** id. *Go.* (Oll.) **pun**, (S) **punc** id. *Go.* (Tr.) **punō**, (W.) **pūnal**, (M.) **puṇā**, (L.) **punā** id. (*Voc.* 2301). *Koṇḍa* **pūni** id. *Pe.* **pūn** id. *Maṇḍ.* **pūn** id. *Kui* **pūni** new, fresh, newly arrived; newly; **pūnanju** a new man, man but recently arrived; *fem.* **pūnari**. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) **pūni**, (Isr. p. 127) **pu'ni** new; (S.) **pu'nani** kēpinai to renew. *Kur.* **punā** new, recently born, unaccustomed. *Malt.* **pune** new. *Br.* **pūskun** new, fresh, recently. DED(S) 3511.

4276 *Kur.* **puṭurnā** (puttras) to vomit. *Malt.* **putre** id. DED 3512.

4277 *Kol.* **put** (putt-) to cut in pieces, pluck (flower), break (rope). *Nk.* **put** to cut, pluck. *Nk.* (Ch.) **put** to be cut, break (*intr.*); **putuk** to cut to pieces. *Kur.* **pudugnā** (pudgas) to pluck out (hair, etc.), strip (fowl) by plucking. DEDS 692.

4278 *Go.* (Mu.) **putga** feather; (Ph.) **putgā** id., wing (*Voc.* 2297). *Pe.* **putehig**, **puteliḡ**, **butuhig** (pl.) eyebrows (kaṅku p.). DEDS 693.

4279 *Ka.* **buddaṇige**, **buddali**, **buddalike**, **budli** bottle made of skin to hold oil, ghee, etc. *Tu.* **budulē**, **buddali**, **buddoli** skin bottle. /Cf. *Mar.* **budlā** a bottle or vessel made of skin. DEDS 694.

4280 *Go.* (Ma.) **bomoli** foam; **bommul** (D.) id., (Mu.) bubble (*Voc.* 2632); (LuS.) **bomoolee** saliva, foam, froth. *Pe.* **pumel** foam. *Maṇḍ.* **pumbel** id. *Kui* **pumbeli** id., froth. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) **pomboli** foam; (F.) **pumbulli** froth. DEDS 696.

4281 *Ta.* **puy** (-v-, -nt-) to be pulled out, torn off, wrested, disappear; (-pp-, -tt-) to extract, pull out, uproot; **puya** (-pp-, -nt-) to extract, pull out, uproot, depart, separate; **puyakku** departing, separation; **pūy** (-pp-, -tt-) to extract, pull out, uproot; **poy** (-v-, -t-) to be pulled out, torn off. *Te.* (K.) **puccu** to pull out, remove (as a thorn or arrow). *Kol.* **pus** (-pust-) to pull, pull out, take off (clothes), (Kin.) bring out. *Nk.* **pūs** to pluck, take, remove. *Nk.* (Ch.) **puc(c)** (-pust-) to take out something, pull out. *Pa.* **pucc-** to extract, take off; **puyk-** to pull out, pluck. *Go.* (Oll.) **puskir-** to put off (clothes); (S.) **pucc-** to pull out, remove; (P.) **pusk-** to take out something, pull out; (S.<sup>3</sup>) **puc-** to take out. *Go.* (Tr.) **puckānā** to become loose (of

a shoe, ring, lid of a box, etc.) (*Voc.* 2284); (Ko.) **puc-** to pull off, remove (skin of fruit) (*Voc.* 2283). *Malt.* **puc-** to put off (as attire), undress; **pucgre** to become loose. DED(S) 3513.

4282 *Pa.* **puyil** ploughshare; **urum puyil** thunderbolt. *Go.* (Oll.) **puyul** ploughshare. *Go.* (Mu.) **puyil** id. (*Voc.* 2304). DED(S) 3514.

4283 *Ta.* **pura** (-pp-, -nt-) to keep, preserve, protect, govern, bestow, reverence; **purantār** kings; **purappu** keeping, protection; **puravu** care, protection, gift, boon, tax, land given free of rent by a king; **puravalan** protector, preserver, defender, king. *Ko.* **por** first offerings of food to god in palm ceremony. *Ka.* **pore** to nourish, cherish, support, preserve, invigorate; be nourished or fed; *n.* nourishing, invigoration, refreshment; **pokkuḷa**, **pokkuḷi** state of having oneself fed by others (e.g. a cuckoo); **horakuḷi** person who depends on others for his sustenance. *Te.* **prōcu** to nourish, protect, preserve, support; **prōdi** nourishment; **prōpu** protection, support; **prōpaḍu** to be nourished; **prāpu** support, protection, patronage, refuge. *Kol.* (SR.) **puray-** to tame, maintain. *Pa.* **porip-** (porit-) to rear, foster. *Go.* (L.) **porpanā** to nourish, cherish; (Ko.) **porp-** to bring up, foster (child) (*Voc.* 2411). DED(S) 3515.

4284 *Ta.* **puracai**, **purōcai** halter or head-stall of an elephant. *Ka.* **horaje** cord put round the neck of an elephant; **hor(a)ji** a stout and long rope used in drawing an idol-car. DEDS 697.

4285 *Ta.* **purai** (puray-, purant-), **piral** (piray-, pirant-) to roll over, tumble over, be upset, slip off, roll (as waves), overflow, be deranged or changed (as times, customs or laws), be overturned (as a state), go back on one's word, be refuted, die; **puraiḷ**, **piraiḷ** lying, deceit, insurrection; **puraiṭṭu** (puraiṭṭi-) to turn a thing over, roll, turn up (as the soil in ploughing), fry (as vegetable curry), nauseate, deceive, pervert, smear, foul with dirt; *n.* turning over, overturn, prevarication, deceit, treachery, nausea, colic; **puraiṭṭi** upsetting, disorder, anarchy; **puraiṭṭan**, **piraiṭṭan** deceiver, liar; **piraiṭṭu** deceit. *Ma.* **puraiḷuka** to roll; **puraiṭṭuka** to turn about; **puraiḷikka** to revolve in the mind; **piraiḷuka** to wallow, roll, turn, be smeared, overflow; **piraiṭṭuka** to roll about (*tr.*), distort words, deceive, rub as ointment, soil; **piraiṭṭu** deceit, lewdness; **piraiṭṭan** fraudulent; **piraiṭṭi** confusion, consternation; **piraiṭṭa** turning about, wallowing. *Ko.* **porp-** (porḍ-), **po-p-** (po-pḍ-) to roll backwards and forwards (*intr.*); **porṭ-** (porṭy-), **po-ṭ-** (po-yṭ-) id. (*tr.*); **porḍ**, **porṇḷ** act of rolling backwards and forwards; **perp-** (perḍ-) to turn upside down (*intr.*), (person) does opposite of what he promised; **perṭ-** (perṭy-) to turn upside down (*tr.*). *To.* **pi-ṭ-** (pi-ḍ-) to tumble over or down; **pi-ṭ-** (pi-ṭy-) to push over or down. *Ka.* **porai**, **purai** to roll,

welter, wallow; (Hal.) **hoḍḍu** to roll about. *Tu.* **pureluni**, **pureyuni**, **poreluni**, **poreduni** to roll (*intr.*), turn; **purepuni**, **porepuni**, **porelpuni** to roll (*tr.*), turn over, recant, impute, attribute; **poreḷy** reeling; **porṇkuni** to roll, run over; **pereduni** to roll, move, wallow. *Te.* **por(a)lu** to roll, roll on the ground, overflow; *n.* rolling, overflowing; **pora(u)cu**, **pora(u)lincu** to roll or roll over (*tr.*); **pora(a)lika** rolling, overflow; **porupu** to roll, as in a powder, mix up. DED(S, N) 3516.

4286 *Ka.* **puri** strength, courage, pride; (Hal.) **hurupu** energy; (Hav.) **huruppu** id., enthusiasm. *Te.* **puri-konu** to gain strength or spirits; **puri-kolupu** to incite, rouse, urge, goad, encourage. DED(N) 3517.

4287 *Ta.* **puri** (-v-, -nt-) to desire; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to desire; *n.* desire; **purivu** desire, love, attachment. *Te.* **pura-pural-aḍu** to be eager or desirous. DED 3518.

4288 *Kui* **buru**, **burku** fine rain. *Kuwi* (S.) **būri būri rainai**, **būri piyu rainai** to misle [i.e. mizzle, drizzle]; (T.) **būri piyu**, (Isr.) **buri buri piyu** drizzle. DEDS 699.

4289 *Kol.* (Kin.) **purug** (obl. **purg-**) basket. *Go.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) **burki** a small kind of basket. *Kui* **burka**, **burki** id. (Kamaleswaran). DEN 61.

4290 *Ta.* **puruṭu** ceremonial pollution on account of childbirth. *To.* **piṣ a-ṣ** hut to which woman goes after childbirth and stays until new moon; **piṣ u-ṭ-** to throw earth on corpse at funeral (u-ṭ- to roll [*tr.*; 664(a)]; **piṣ** here is 'death pollution'). *Ka.* **puruḍu** ceremonial uncleanness after childbirth. *Te.* **puruḍu** (in *cpds.* **purṭi**) id., childbirth, delivery. *Go.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) **puruḍu** delivery of a child. *Koṇḍa* **puruṭ** pollution during childbirth. DED(S) 3519.

4291 *Ka.* **burude** mud, mire. *Tu.* **burdē** id. *Te.* **burada** id. *Pa.* (S.) **burda** mud. *Go.* (P.) **burda** id. *Go.* (Ko.) **burda** id. (*Voc.* 2576). *Koṇḍa* **burda** slush, mud, dirt. DED (S) 3520.

4292 *To.* **pū-ṭ** *flex wightiana*. *Ka.* (Badaga) (Lush.) **huruḷu** id. DED 3521.

4293 *Ta.* **purai** (-pp-, -tt-) to be defective, slip into wrong note in singing; *n.* defect, blemish, falsehood; **puraiḷ** defect, weakness, discord, flaw; **puraiṭṭ** defective note in singing; **puraiṭṭu** fault, flaw, defect, doubt; **purivu** error; **puraiy-ṭu** to be suffocated by food passing into the windpipe. *Ka.* **pore**, **porake** error, mistake, fault; the wrong way in drinking or swallowing; **porey-ṭu** choking sensation to arise from a mouthful going the wrong way. *Te.* **pore** error, misunderstanding, duplicity, fraud; **pore-aḍu**, **pore-baḍu**, **pore-pōvu** anything to go the wrong way in swallowing. DED(S) 3522.

4294 *Ta.* **purai** house, dwelling, small room; **pirai** shed, factory; **puraiyan** house,

cottage, dwelling made of leaves; **puraiyul** house. **Ma. pura** house (esp. thatched house), hut, room. **Koḍ. pore** thatched roof. **Tu. porē, purē** roof, ceiling; **pura** house. DED(S) 3523.

4295 **Ta. purai** cataract (on the eye); **pori** (-v-, -nt-) to form as a thin stratum or layer of salt; **porukku** flake, skin, thin layer that peels off, scale, bark, rind; **pokku** flake, scale. **Ka. pore** a fold, layer, stratum; **horike, horige** the scale or coat of an onion, a thin layer or scale of a stone, lamina, stratum, layer. **Te. pora** layer, film, membrane, skin, stratum, fold, cataract, cast skin of snake; **poraṣa** page, (K. also) layer. **Konda poro** layer, space between two rocks. Cf. 3981 **Ka. pare**. DED(S) 3524.

4296 **Ta. purai** deep ulcer, fistula. **Ka. pure**, **pore** boil, ulcer. DED 3525.

4297 **Ta. purai** tubular hollow, tube, pipe, windpipe. **Tu. perevuni** to be bored, perforated; **perepini** to bore, perforate; **burma, burmu** a gimlet; **berpuri** a borer. DEDS 698.

4298 **Go. (A. Y. D. Mu.) burkal**, (Ph.) **burkā(l)**, (W.) **burkāl**, (G. S.) **burkal** tiger (Voc. 2574). **Pe. burka** id. **Mand. burka** id. DEDS 700.

4299 **Nk. purni** bone. **Ga. (Oll.) pūn** id.; (P.) **iṇḍum pūn** backbone. ? **Ka. huri** id., spine. ? Cf. 4339 **Te. punuka**. DED(S) 3526.

4300 **Ta. pul** grass, grass family (e.g. bamboo); **pillu** grass; **pul-vāy** deer. **Ma. pul** grass, hay, straw. **Ko. pul** grass, thatching grass. **To. pul** thatching grass; **ul** grass (in songs; < Badaga). **Ka. pul** grass, straw; **pulle** deer. **Koḍ. pilli** grass. **Tu. pullu** a rush, a kind of grass. **Te. pulu, pullu, pillu** grass. **Go. (SR.) pūlp** thatch (Voc. 2252); (Koya Su.) **pulla** hay. **Kuwi (Isr.) pilka** grass, bunch of grass. DED(S, N) 3528.

4301 **Ta. pul** smallness in quantity, number, or value; **pup** small; **punmai** smallness. **Ka. (PBh.) pul** mean, in: **pul-vage** a mean or low thought (see 5205). **Te. pullu** little, small. **Malt. pul-ond** a little; **pulo-qadi** a little only, very little, least. DEDS(N) 701.

4302 **Ta. pula** (-pp-, -nt-) to pout, sulk, be displeased, suffer pain, dislike; **pulaval** displeasure, dislike; **pulavi** sulks, displeasure, dislike; **pulavu** dislike. **Malt. pule** to be jealous; **pulware** jealous. DEDS 702.

4303 **Ta. pulam** arable land, rice field; place, region, quarter; **pulaṇ, pulavu** arable land; ? **pulampan** chief or lord of a maritime tract [prob. originally 'chief of a village in the maritime tract']. **Ma. pulam** cornfield; place. **Ka. pola** a plough-field; place, direction. **Tu. pula** pasture. **Te. polamu** field, place of cultivated land; **polamari** cultivator; (inscr.) **pulambu, pulombu** field. **Kol. (Br.) polam** field. **Pa. polub (pl. polbul)** village. **Ga. (Oll.) polub, (S.) pollub** id. DED(S) 3529.

4304 **Ta. pulampu (pulampi-)** to sound, speak foolishly or incoherently, wail, cry out, grieve, utter repeatedly; **n.** sound, foolish talk, lament, grief; **pulampal** sound, chattering, weeping, grieving; **pulappam** chattering, raving, lamentation; **pulāvu (pulāvi-)** to make noise. **Ma. pulampuka** to sound, bemoan, lament, speak hastily; **pulampal** lamentation. **Ka. palumbu, halubu** to lament. **Koḍ. poli** (-v-, -ñj-) to bark repeatedly (song-word). **Tu. palambuni** to lament; **pollē** slander, tale-bearing. **Te. panavu**, (K. also) **palumu, palavu** to lament; ? **palumu** to prattle; **n.** prattle; ? **palavu, palavincu, palavarincu, paluvarincu** to talk in sleep; **palavaramu, palavarinta, palavarimpu** talking in sleep (or with 3887 **Ta. papi**). **Pa. polla** noise, hissing of snake. **Go. polo** (SR.) story, (G.) word, advice, (S.) answer, matter; (Mu.) **pallo** word, speech; (Ma.) **pola** language, speech (Voc. 2422). DED(S, N) 3530.

4305 **Ta. pular** (-v-, -nt-) to dawn; **pularacci** dawning; **pularpu, pularvu, pulari** dawn; **pulāvu (pulāvi-)** to dawn; **puṭ-pull-enal** expr. indicating break of day; **punṇam-pulari** early dawn. **Ma. pularuka** to dawn, light to appear; **pular** dawn; **pularcca** daybreak; **pularttuka** to bring to the light. **Koḍ. pola-** (polav-, poland-) to dawn; **polat-** (polati-) to spend night until dawn; **polace**, (Mercara dialect) **polaca** dawn; **pola-ka** morning. **Tu. pullē, pulliya, pulliyakela, pullayakolē** morning, daybreak; early in the morning. **Malt. pulpulre** to shine through whiteness. Cf. 4551 **Ta. poli**. DED(S) 3531.

4306 **Ta. pulavai, pulavai-marutu, pūlati** flowering murchah, *Terminalia paniculata*. **Ma. pulla-marutu** a timber. **Ka. hulive** the timber tree *T. p. Te. (DCV) pula-maddi, puligi id. DEDS 703.*

4307 **Ta. puli, pul** tiger. **Ma. puli** id. **Ko. puj** id. **To. pūsy, ūly** (< Badaga huli) id. **Ka. puli** id. **Tu. pili** id. **Kor. (M. T.) hili** id. **Te. puli, pedda puli, bebbuli** id.; **ciruta puli** leopard, cheetah. **Kol. (Kin. P. Haig, Hislop)** **pul**, (Kin. SR.) **perpul** tiger. **Nk. pul** id. **Nk. (Ch.) pul(a)** id. **Ga. (Oll.) berpul, (S.) pullu (pl. pulkul), berbullu (pl. berbukul)**, (S.<sup>3</sup>) **pulu** id. **Go. (Tr.) puli (pl. pulk)**, (SR.) **puli**, (Ma.) **pul**, (W. Ph.) **puliyāl** id. (Voc. 2313). / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) **pulli-** tiger. DED(S) 3532.

4308 **Ta. pulku (pulki-), pullu (pulli-)** to embrace, copulate, be attached (to friends); **poli** (-v-, -nt-) to cover (bull or ram); **poli, poliecal, polippu, polivu** covering (among animals). **Ma. pulkuka, pulluka** to embrace, copulate. DED(S) 3533.

4309 **Ka. bulla, bulli** male generative organ. **Te. bulla, bulli** penis (used with reference to a child). / Cf. Mar. **buli, buli** a child's organ; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9292(1). DED(S) 3534.

4310 **Ta. pul** tawny colour; **pullai** dull, yellowish colour. **Ma. pulla** a yellowish colour of cattle. **Ko. bul** liver-coloured; **bul(n)** *n. pr.* dog or bullock; *fem.* **buly**. **Te. pula** yellowish; **pulla** brown, tawny. **Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) pula** light brown colour (< *Te.*). DED(S) 3535.

4311 **Ka. buvva** boiled rice (in children's language). **Te. buvva** food, rice. DED 3536.

4312 **Ta. puḡu** worm, maggot; (-pp-, -tt-) to breed worms, be worthless (as a worm-eaten thing); **puḡuppu** breeding of worms. **Ma. puḡu** worm, caterpillar, maggot, grub, moth, mite; **puḡukka** to be eaten or infected by worms, putrefy, rot. **Ko. pu-** worm, maggot. **To. puf** worm, intestinal worm; **u-** worm in skin, brain, or body (not intestinal) (< Badaga *hū-*; Emeneau, *Language*, 15. 45); **pory** stink of a corpse (or with 3999 **Ta. para**). **Ka. puḡu, puḡa** worm, insect in general, snake; **puḡi** to be eaten or infected by worms, get worm-eaten, putrefy; **puḡicil** rottenness, cariousness; **puḡuku** that is eaten by vermin, state of being worm-eaten or decayed, ulcer, sore; **purcu** ruin, wickedness. **Koḍ. pulu** worm; **pung-** (punggi-) (meat) becomes slightly decomposed, (sore) festers a little. **Tu. puri** worm, mite, moth, skin parasite; **pura, puru** snail; **purigaṇṭu** anything eaten or perforated by worms, worm-eaten; **purkuni** to rot, decay, become putrid; **purh-guni, puruḡuni** to ferment, decompose, decay; **purhḡely** fermented, decayed, mouldy; **purhḡaṭṭu** id.; fermentation, decay; **puppi, puppu** decay, rottenness. **Te. pur(u)gu, pur(u)vu**, **pruvvu** worm, any insect or reptile, snake; **p(r)uccu** to rot, be putrefied, decay; **p(r)uppi** rottenness, decay; (K.) **pruḡuḡu** leucoderma. **Kol. purre** worm. **Nk. purre** id. **Nk. (Ch.) pur(r)e** worm, insect. **Pa. puḡut (pl. puḡil)** worm. **Ga. (S.) puḡut** insect. **Go. (Tr.) puḡi (pl. purk)**, (W.) **puḡi** worm, insect; (A. Ch.) **puḡi (pl. purk)**; (Ph.) **puḡi, puri, (Mu.) puḡi, puḡuy (pl. purk)** worm (Voc. 2316); (Tr.) **puritānā**, (Mu.) **puḡ-** to breed worms; (Ch.) **puḡi-** to be worm-eaten (Voc. 2311). **Konda piriḡu (pl. pirkū)**, (BB) **piḡi (pl. pirkū)** snail; **piḡvu (pl. pirkū)**, (BB) **piḡu** worm. **Pe. pṛi (pl. pṛiku)** worm, insect. **Kui priu, pṛiu (pl. pṛika)**, **piḡu (pl. pṛika)** wingless insect, worm, maggot. **Kuwi (F.) priyūli (pl. pṛika)** caterpillar; (S.) **pliguli** insect; (Su. Isr.) **priyuli (pl. pṛika)** worm; (S.) **pliginai** to infest. **Kur. poeḡō** worm, caterpillar, fleshy larva esp. of beetle; **poecnā (pucyay)** to engender worms (as a wound, rotten cheese, etc.); rot, fester. **Kur. pocru** worm, caterpillar; **posgo** weevil. **Br. pū** worm, maggot, caterpillar; **pul-mak(ki)** tapeworm (maki intestinal worm < Pers.). ? Cf. 4353 **Ta. pūcci**. / Cf. Skt. **pilu-** worm, **H. pillū** id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8240); Skt. **pundra** id.; Skt. **pulaka-** a kind of insect or vermin, **Pali puḷava-** worm, maggot; Skt. **phullaka-** worm, **H. phūl** maggots hatched in meat. DED(S) 3537.

4313 **Ta. puḡuku, puḡuku** civet; civet cat. **Ma. puḡuku, puḡu** id. **Ka. puḡa, puḡu, puḡugu, puḡagu, puḡagu, puḡugu, puḷa** civet. **Koḍ. pu-** bekkī civet cat. **Tu. puḡuḡu, puḡugu, puḡugu** civet. **Te. puḡuḡu** id. DED 3538.

4314 **Ta. puḡuku** arrowhead; **puḡutu** feathered part of an arrow. **Ka. piḡuku, piḡku** id. / ? Cf. Skt. **punkha-** shaft or feathered part of an arrow; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8247. DED 3539.

4315 **Ta. puḡuḡu (puḡuḡi-)** to be steamed, parboiled, stew, be sultry, be hot with anger; **puḡuḡal** parboiling, anger, sultriness, perspiration; **puḡukku (puḡukki-)** to boil (paddy) before husking, scorch (as the sun); **n.** boiling grains, well-boiled food; **puḡukkal** anything slightly boiled, cooked rice; **puḡukkam** heat, sultriness, sweat, grief. **Ma. puḡuḡuḡu** to be boiling, stewed, steamed; parboil; **puḡukkuka** to boil (tr.); **puḡukkam** boiling, steaming heat; **puḡukku** fruits or vegetables boiled, a dish of curry; **puḡukuka** to be hot (by a close room). **To. puḡk-** (puḡky-) to boil (potatoes). **Ka. puḡgu** to burn; **puḡgi, puḡgi** rice boiled with pulse, salted or sweetened. **Koḍ. pukk-** (pukki-) to boil so as to loosen skin or husk. **Tu. purguni** to be well-boiled (as rice); **purkuni** to be half-baked; **purkāvuni** to bake in embers; (B-K.) **purkāvū** to half-bake. **Kor. (T.) purga** overboiled rice. **Te. pulagam** rice boiled with green dal (? < Skt.). ? **Go. (A.) piḡi-** to boil (intr.); (Tr.) **piḡitānā** to boil furiously, boil over; (Ph.) **piditānā** to boil over (Voc. 2244). **Kur. pūḡnā** to boil (tr.); *refl. and pass.* **pūḡnā**. **Malt. pūge** to boil; **pūge, pūge** boiled grain. ? **Br. palhing** to be boiling, on the boil, stewed; boil with rage; **palēfing** to make to boil, boil (meat). (For *Kur. Malt.*, Burrow 1968, p. 67; for *Br.*, MBE 1980a, p. 312, n. 1). / Cf. Skt. **pulaka-** a lump of boiled rice; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8295. DED(S, N) 3540.

4316 **Ta. puḡuḡi** dust, pulverised or fine powder, dry earth; **pūḡi** dust; **pūḡi** powder, dust, sacred ashes; **pūḡi** ashes, dust, powder]. **Ma. puḡuḡi, pūḡi** dust, earth put to the roots of trees, pollen, rust; (Tiyya) **pūḡi** sand; **[pūḡi, bhūḡi** ashes]. [*Ko. pu-dy* id.]. [*To. pu-ḡy* id.]. **Ka. [būda, būdi, būdu** ashes]; **hoyige, (Hav.) hoyge** sand. [*Koḍ. bu-di* ashes]. **Tu. poyyē-sand; [būdi** ashes; **būdiḡa, būdu** ash-coloured]. **Te. būdiḡa, [būdi]** ashes. **Kol. (Pat., p. 23) būḡi** ash. **Nk. būḡi** id. ? **Pa. pormil, pormil** rubbish. ? **Malt. pors** sweepings. / Cf. Skt. **bhūḡi** ashes. The forms in brackets are probably, but not all necessarily, borrowed from Skt. DED (S, N) 3541.

4317 **Ta. puḡai** hole, tube, entrance, gate, forest path, by-path, narrow path; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, riddle; **puḡal** tube, drain; **pūḡ** hole; **pūḡai** wicket gate, mountain pass, crevice, opening. **Ma. puḡa** gap in a wall. **Ko. puḷ** crevice, crack, lane between houses; **piḷ** way, road, entrance to path through thicket. **To.**



pū way through thicket; wa-l pū drainage hole in wall (cf. 999); pū hole in wall, esp. for leading off bath-water. *Ka. poṇe* path, road. *Tu. poraly*, (B-K. also) *purāly*, *pulaly* flute, flute. *Te. punta* path or road for cattle. DED(S, N) 3542.

4318 *Ma. puṇa* river. *Ko. pey* id.; *peyv-e-r* (obl. *peyv-e-t*) id. (e-r id., s.v. 5159 *Ta. yaru*). *To. pa-w* id.; *pa-* top the river's noise of waves beating (for top, see 3069). *Ka. poṇe* river. *Koḍ. poḷe* id. DED 3543.

4319 *Ta. puḷ* bird; stick used in the game of tipcat. *Ma. puḷ* any small bird. *Ko. puḷ*, *pū* small stick used in tipcat. *To. pū* bird. *Te. puḷḷu* id. DED 3544.

4320 *Ma. pulayuka* to twirl about, wriggle, snake to twine itself round the body of men or beasts; *pulayikka* to brandish, swing, switch; *pulekka* to roll oneself, loiter about, revel, swagger, strut; *pulappu* revelling, overbearing manner. *Ka. poḷe* to roll, roll about, move to and fro, wallow, move in a circle; *polapu* trembling, shaking, rolling, a swing, hammock; *polayisu* to cause to roll, cause to go round in a circle, brandish. *Te. polayu* to wander, move about. DED(S) 3545.

4321 *Ta. puṇai* raft, float, ship. *Tu. pulāvuni* to float; *pulapāvuni* to cause to float; *pulampuni* to set afloat; *punaly* floating; *punaluni*, *punaluni* to float. *Kor. (M.) boḷa* id. DEN 63, and from DED(S) 3559.

4322 *Ta. puḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to turn sour, ferment, be leavened; *n.* acidity, tartness, tamarind, curry containing tamarind, acid substance; *puliccal* anything acid, sour, or leavened; *pulippu* sourness, acidity, fermenting, acid. *Ma. pulikka* to be sour, ferment; *pūli* sourness, acidity, acid, tamarind; *pulippu* acidity; *puliyān*, *pūḷa* sour. *Ka. puly* sour; *puly-puḷe* (-puḷe-) to be sour, (mouth) tastes sour. *To. pūḷy* tamarind; *pūḷy* (-puḷe-) to be sour. *Ka. puḷi*, *pūḷa*, *pūḷu*, *pūḷa* acidity, sourness; *pupise*, *hupise*, *hupisi* tamarind; *hūli* (-t-) to be or turn sour. *Koḍ. puḷi* sour; orange, vinegar; (Shanmugam) *pulijṇe* tamarind. *Tu. puḷi*, *pūḷi* acidity, a sour fruit, tamarind, leaven; sour, acid; *pulipu* acidity; *pulipuni*, *puliyuni* to become sour, be leavened; *pulippena* sour; *punike*, *punike* tamarind; *bulē* fermenting; *bulekali* sour toddy. *Kor. (O.) pulcu* to feel sour in the mouth. *Te. puḷi* sour, acid; *puliyu* to become sour, ferment; *pulusu*, (K. also) *pulupu* acidity, sourness, juice of tamarinds; sour, acid; *pulupa* an acid dish made of various edible roots; *pūḷa*, *pūḷana* sourness, acidity; *pūḷani* sour, acid; (VPK; Telangana dial.) *pūḷḍi* (kūra), *pūḷṇi* (kūra) sorrel (a sour vegetable). *Koḷ. puḷle* sour; (SR.) *puliy-* (teeth) are on edge. *Pa. pul*, *pulḍi*, *pūḷa*, *pūḷaṭ* sour; *pulp-* (-pult-) to turn sour. *Ga. (S.) pūḷā* sour. *Go. (G.) pūḷa* sour preparation of vegetables; (Ma.) *pūḷa*, *pūḷa* id., sour; (M.) *pūḷā*, (S. Ko.) *pūḷa* sour (Voc. 2315).

*Koṇḍa pūḷa* sour soup, boiled tamarind water. *Kuwi* (Su. S.) *pūḷa* sour; (Su.) *pūḷa mānu* tamarind tree. DED(S, N) 3546.

4323 *Ta. puḷiṇan*, *puḷiṇan* hunter, mountaineer; *pūḷuvan* dweller in a desert tract. *Ma. puḷiyan* a caste of jungle dwellers; *fem. puḷicci*. *Ka. (K.) puṇaje* a hunter woman. /? Cf. Skt. *pulinda-* name of a barbarous tribe. DED 3547.

4324 *Ta. puḷuku* (puluki-) to tell barefaced lies; *n.* obvious lie, barefaced falsehood; *pūḷukan* liar; (Shanmugam) *fem. puḷuki*; *pūḷukuni*, *pūḷukuni* liar (comm. by N. Kumaraswami Raja). *Ko. puḷg* boasting; *pūḷgn* a boasting man; *fem. puḷgy*. DED(N) 3548.

4325 *Koḷ. pulu-* (pulust-) (hair) becomes grey. *Nk. pulu-* id. *Pa. pulu-* id. *Go. (A. Ch. G.) piṇ-*, (SR.) *piḍcānā*, (Tr.) *piḍcānā*, (Ph.) *piḍcānā*, (Ma.) *piṇ-* (piṇ?) id. (Voc. 2249); (Koya Su.) *piṇsk-* id. *Kur. (Hahn) pūḍnā* to become hoary, grey in hair; (Grignard) *ponḍnā* (pundyas/pondos) id., get mouldy or musty. *Malt. ponde* id. (Or Kur. Malt. < IA, Turner, CDIAL, no. 8259; Pfeiffer 1972, p. 170.) DED(S, N) 3549.

4326 *Ko. pulc* various *Oxalis* species. *To. pūḷe Oxalis corniculata*. DEN 62.

4327 *Ta. pulḷi* mark, dot, speck. *Ma. pulḷi* dot, spot, point. *Ko. puly* dot. *Tu. kar-bulē*, *kar-bolḷe* = fowl having white plumage with black spots. *Te. bolli* spotted white; white leprosy, leucoderma (or with 5496(a) *Ta. veḷ*). DED(S) 3550.

4328 *Ka. pūḷe*, (K.) also *pūḷi* a small bit of very dry wood. *Koḍ. puḷḷi* fuel. *Tu. pūḷḷe* a split, splint. *Te. pūḷa* a small stick or twig. DED 3551.

4329 *Ko. burn*, *brn*, *burakn*, *burburn*, *brbrn* suddenly, quickly; *pr...*, *pur...*, *purpurn*, *br...*, *bur...*, *burk*, *burkn* noise of bird flying up suddenly from ground. *Ka. buṇa*, *buṇa*, *buṇu* sound in imitation of that of a rash movement; *buṇa*, *buṇa*, *buṇu*, *buṇṇ* imitation of the sound produced by a bird rising suddenly, or by breaking wind; *buṇa* *buṇane* with the repeated suddenness or sound of *buṇa*; *buṇane* with the sound of *buṇṇ*; *puṇ* sound in imitation of breaking wind, of easing nature; *buṇane* with a whirl or sudden and noisy vibration of wings; with a rush or dash, smartly, swiftly. *Tu. buru*, *buranē*, *buru*, *buruburu*, *burru*, *burranē*, *burru* the noise of a bird's wings in flying; *burky*, *burku* noise of breaking wind. *Te. (B.) burru* loud and sudden noise such as is made when a bird flies. *Go. (SR.) bhurru* suddenly (Voc. 2661). /MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 33, for areal etymology, with reference to Mar. *bhurbhur* sudden, and several other items in Turner, CDIAL, no. 9535. DED(S) 3552.

4330 *Tu. bira* a kiss. *Pa. burr-* to kiss; (S.) *burru* a kiss. *Go. (Tr. SR. Ph.) burrānā*, (Ma.) *boṇ-* to kiss, nose (of dogs), caress (Voc. 2577); (ASu.) *bur-* to kiss. DED(S) 3527.

4331 *Ta. piruṭai* false rumour, lie. *Ka. buṇḍe*, *buṇḍe* lie, untruth. *Te. buruḍā* lie; (K.) *buridi* id., deceit; *b. koṭṭu* to cheat. DED(S, N) 704.

4332 *Ka. buṇḍe*, *buṇḍe*, *buṇḍi* gourd-bottle, calabash, dry gourd, head, skull. *Tu. buruḍḍe* bottle made of the shell of a coconut, gourd, etc.; skull. *Te. puṇiya*, *puṇiya*, *puṇṇe* skull; *burra* empty shell of a long gourd; head, skull; *pucce* skull; shell of a coconut, etc. *Koḷ. (SR.) burra* pumpkin. *Nk. burra* id., gourd. *Nk. (Ch.) putte* gourd. *Pa. burri* bamboo spoon, ladle; *burka* gourd. ? *Ga. buṇḍurke* (S.) a kind of gourd, (S.) *Cucurbita lagenaria*. *Go. (Tr.) purkā* the gourd of which Pārthāns make their guitar; (A. Y.) *purka* gourd; (Ch.) *purka*, (G.) *burka*, (Mu. Ko.) *burka*, (Ma.) *bohka* gourd, gourd vessel (Voc. 2307). *Koṇḍa pūṇe* small vessel made of scooped gourd shell; *purge* drinking vessel made of gourd shell; *buṇa* head; (BB) *puRka* gourd, gourd vessel. *Pe. puska* gourd. *Kuwi* (F. Isr.) *puḷa* id. DED(S) 3553.

4333 *Ta. puṇam*, *puṇan* outside, exterior, that which is foreign; aspersion, calumny; *adj. puṇa*, *puṇam*; *puṇakku* outside; *puṇaku* excluded person or thing; *puṇaṇi* slander, outer bark, skin, anything that is outside; *puṇatti* that which is outside, foreign, extrinsic; *puṇattavan*, *puṇattiyan* foreigner, stranger; *puṇampu* the exterior, outside, that which is separate, other; *puṇampar* the outside; *puṇavu*, *puṇavam* forest, jungle, forest tract, hilly tract; *puṇa-ppaṭu* (-ppaṭuv-, -ppaṭṭ-) to set forth, proceed, start, go out; *piṇa* other things; *piṇar* outsiders, strangers; *piṇar* another man, stranger; *fem. piṇal*; *piṇitu* other thing; *piṇāṇṭu* elsewhere. *Ma. puṇam* the outside, west; beyond, more than; *adj. puṇa*; *puṇattu* out, out of; *piṇan* other. *Ko. poranj* the outside, place outside; *por* kay the right shoulder bare (e.g. at ceremonies); *por* pal teeth that grow irregularly and crooked. *To. piṇ-mun* the outside; *piṇ* no-ṛ the southwestern area of the Nilgiris that is hilly/jungly; *wiṇoc fō-r* nickname, name used in abuse or ridicule (< Badaga). *Ka. poṇa*, *poṇagu*, *poṇage* the outside, outside; *poṇabiga* stranger, alien; *hoṇaccu* the outside; *hoṇatu*, *hortu* that is outside, that is excepted; being left alone, being not that, being not present; except, without; *hoṇame* that is outside or in the rear; *hoṇaḍu* (hoṇaṭ/hoṇṇ-; < \*poṇa-vaḍu- < \*poṇa-ṇaṭ; cf. *Koḍ. Tu. Kor.* [comm. by Garman]) to go outside or out of, come forth, set out, start, appear (as a boil); *hoṇaḍisu* to cause to go outside or out of, cause to start; *peṇa* outer place, other side; *heṇagu* other side, outside. *Koḍ. porame* outside; *poraḍ-* (poraḍuv-, poraṭ-) to start, set out, depart. *Tu. pida* outer; *pidayi* id.; out, outside, abroad; *pidāḍuni* to start,

depart; *pidāḍāvuni* to cause to start or depart. *Kor. (O.) pedamay* outside; *pedaḍi* to come out, start. *Te. peṇa* foreign, other, different; ? *puṇa* *adv.* left. DED(S, N) 3554.

4334 *Ta. puṇā*, *puṇa*, *puṇavam*, *puṇavu* dove, pigeon. *Ma. piṇāvu*, *piṇāvu* id. *Ka. hoṇasu* a kind of pigeon; (PBh.) *poṇasu* pigeon. *Tu. puda* dove, pigeon. *Te. buṇṇa-piṇṇe* a sort of pigeon. *Ga. (P.) purus* title dove. *Go. (Tr.) puṇar*, *puṇar* the small speckled ground-dove; (Ch.) *purral* (pl. -or), (W. Ph.) *purraj* dove; (Mu.) *purraj* (pl. *purraj*), (Ma.) *puṇar*, *poṇar* (i), (L.) *poṇar* pitte pigeon (Voc. 2306); (Tr.) *paorish* blue rock-dove (Voc. 2067). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *poṇor* dove. *Kur. (Hahn) purrā* id. *Malt. pure* id. DED(S) 3555.

4335 *Ta. puṇṇu*, *puṇnam* white anthill. *Ma. puṇṇu* ground thrown up by moles, rats, esp. a white anthill. *Kurub. (LSB 1.12) pitti* snake hole. *To. wit-xudy* high white anthill (kudy- pit); *wit-mon* id. (mon earth). *Ka. puttu*, *putta*, *hutta*, *putta*, *utta* white anthill. *Koḍ. putti* id. *Tu. puṇca* id., snake's hole. *Kor. (T.) huṇca*, (M.) *huntu* anthill. *Te. puṇa* anthill, snake's hole. *Koḷ. (Kin.) puṇṇa* white anthill. *Nk. puṇṇa* id. *Pa. putkal* (pl. *putkacil*), (NE.) *putkal* id.; *putta*, (NE.) *puṇṇa* nest inside anthill. *Ga. (Oll.) putkal* white anthill. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) putti*, (many dialects) *putti*, (Ko.) *puttu* anthill (Voc. 2298). *Koṇḍa puṇi* id.; *puṇi* (i) set winged flies that swarm round the lamp after the rains; *puṇa* anthill. *Pe. puci* anthill. *Kui pusi*, (K.) *pucci* white anthill. *Kuwi* (F.) *pūci*, (Su. P.) *pucci*, (Isr.) *puci* anthill. *Kur. putṭa* anthill; *putbeḷo* white ants' queen (beḷo id.). *Malt. pute* anthill. /Cf. Skt. (pipilika)-*puṇa*-anthill; *puttikā-* the white ant or termite; Turner, CDIAL, no. 8264. DED(S, N) 3556.

4336 *Ta. puṇṇu* anything scurvy, scrofulous, or cancerous. *Ma. puṇṇu* scab, dry pus. ? *Go. (Mu.) piri* wound (Voc. 2238). *Kuwi* (F.) *poṇṇu* scab. DED(S) 3557.

4337 *Ta. puṇam* upland fit for dry cultivation; *puṇa-kkāṭu* shifting cultivation on the hills; *puṇ-ney* land fit for dry cultivation only, dry crop; *puṇcai* dry land. *Ma. puṇam* a jungle, chiefly highland overrun with underwood and capable of irregular cultivation; *puṇa-kkaṇṭam* a hill-tract; *puṇca* dry crop; *puṇca-kkaṇṭam* field under irrigation, yielding even three harvests. *Ka. puṇaji* dust-like dry soil in which a kind of paddy is grown. *Tu. puṇca-kaṇḍa* a very good rice-field. *Te. puṇja* land cultivated without artificial irrigation, high land. DED(S) 3558.

4338 *Ta. puṇal*, *puṇai* water, flood, river. *Ma. puṇal*, *puṇal* water, river. *Ka. puṇal* stream, river. DED 3559.

4339 *Te. punuka* skull. *Kuwi* (S.) *ponki* id. ? Cf. 4299 *Nk. purni*. DEDS 705.

4340 *Ta. puṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to dress, put on, adorn, make ready, wear, make, form; *n.*

beauty, decoration; **puṇaivu** beauty, decoration, making. *Ma. punayuka* to put on, undertake. Cf. 4361 *Ta. pūṇ*. DED 3560.

4341 *Ta. puṅku, puṅku, puṅkam, pūnti* Indian beech, *Pongamia glabra*; rosewood, *Dalbergia lanceolaria*. *Ma. puṅṇu P. glabra*; *uṇṇu Bauhinia variegata* [considered a kind of *puṅṇu*]. *Ka. hoṅge P. glabra* Vent.; *D. oujeinensis* Roxb. [= *Ougeinia dalbergioides* Benth.]; *puligil, puliṅgil, huligil* *P. glabra*; *huligali, hulivili, hulige D. oujeinensis*. *Tu. puṅṇu P. glabra*. *Maṇḍ. bukli mar D. oujeinensis*. DED(S) 3561.

4342 *Ta. puṅku, puṅku, (Lush.) puṅkaṇ* (?; spelled *pungaṇ*) sp. privet, *Ligustrum perrottetii*. *Ma. (Lush.) puṅṇu* id. DEN 64.

4343 *Ta. puṇṇai, piṇṇai* mast-wood, *Calophyllum inophyllum*; *pūṅku* Malabar poon, *C. tomentosum* (also *kāṭṭu-puṇṇai*). *Ma. punna C. inophyllum*; *Rottleria tinctoria*. *Ka. punnikke, punne, honne Tertindalia tomentosa* W. & A.; *honneya mara* id.; *R. tinctoria* Roxb.; *sura-honne R. tinctoria*; Alexandrian laurel, *C. inophyllum* Lin. *Tu. ponnē R. tinctoria*; *śiri-ponnē C. apetalum*. *Te. ponna C. inophyllum*; *sura-ponna, sura-puṇṇāgamu C. longifolium*. / Cf. Skt. *puṇṇāga-R. tinctoria*; *C. inophyllum* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8244); *suraparnikā-R. tinctoria*. [*Ochrocarpus longifolius* Benth. & Hook. = *C. longifolium* Wall. *Mallotus philippinensis* Muell. = *R. tinctoria* Roxb. Hooker does not identify *C. apetalum*. The remaining species are all different from these.]. DED 3562.

4344 (a) *Tu. pinpini* to know, understand, comprehend; *pinpavuni* to make to know, make known, reveal. *Kol. (Kin.) pun- (punt-)* to know. *Pa. pun- (pund-, putt-)* id. *Ga. (Oll.) pun- (pres-fut. puy-)* id. *Go. (A.) pund- (putt-)*, (Tr. W. Ph. M.) *pundānā*, (Mu.) *pun-/pund- (putt-)*, (Ko.) *pun- (putt-)* id. (*Voc.* 2302). *Pe. pun- (puc-)* id. *Maṇḍ. pun- (puc-)* id. *Kui punba (pus-)* id., understand, comprehend; *n. knowledge, understanding*. *Kuwi (F.) puṇjali*, (S.) *puṇnai*, (Su.) *pun- (pucc-)*, (Isr.) *pun- (puc-)* to know; (S.) *punbi kinai* to inform; (Isr.) *puṇmbi/prumbi ki-* to explain; (Isr.) *puṇmbu* knowing; ? (S. Isr.) *pusponi*, (F.) *pūspōni* a story.

(b) *Ta. pulam* sense, sensation, knowledge, learning, treatise, the Vedas, clue; *pula (pp-, nt-)* to make known, instruct; *pulattōr* wise men; *pulacci* wise woman; *pulappam* appearing clearly; *pulamai* knowledge, wisdom; *pulavan* learned man. *Ma. pulam* perception by senses. *Ka. pola* object of sight, direction, point of the compass. *Te. polamu* track, trace; *polamari* one who knows a clue; *polakuva* track, track; *pulugu* mark or sign, trace, trace, clue; ? *pulapoḍucu* to gaze, stare. DED(S, N) 3563.

4345 *Ta. pū* flower, cock's comb, richness, flourishing condition, wire edge on tool, cataract in eye, albugo, menstruation; (-pp-, -tt-) to blossom, flower, bloom, flourish,

menstruate; produce (as flower), create, give birth to; **pūppu** flowering, blooming, menstruation. *Ma. pū, pūvu* flower, blossom, comb of a cock, menses; **pūkka** to blossom, bud, expand, menstruate; **pūkkal** flowering; **pūppu** growing, a crop, menses; **pūppikka** to cause to blossom. *Ko. pu-* flower, wire edge on tool. *To. pu-f* flower; (**pu-t-**) to blossom. *Ka. pū (pūt-)* flowers to be produced, flower, bloom; *n. flower, blossom*; **pūvu** flower; **pūvu** id., albugo; (Gowda) **pūmbē** bunch (plantain flower). *Kod. pu-*, (Mercara dialect) **pu-vi** flower, neck feathers of a jungle cock. *Tu. pū* flower, cataract in eye; **pūmbē** the flower bud of a plantain. *Te. pū* flower, blossom; **pūvu, pūvu** id., albugo; **pūcu** to blossom, flower, bloom; **pūta** flowering, blossoming, blooming. *Kol. puv*, (Kin.) **pūta** flower. *Nk. pūta* id. *Pa. pū (pl. pūvul)* id.; **pūp- (pūt-)** to flower, blossom. *Ga. (Oll.) pū (pl. pūl)* flower; **pūp- (pūt-)** to flower; (S.) **pūvu** flower; **pūk- (pūt-)** to flower, blossom; (S.) **būm pindake** bumble bee. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) pūṅar*, (A. D. G. Ko.) **pūṅar**, (Mu.) **pūṅar**, (Ma.) **pūṅar** flower (*Voc.* 2282); (LuS.) **poongagai** id.; (W.) **puyānā, pūṇā**, (Tr.) **pūṇānā**, (Ph.) **pūyānā**, (A.) **pūy-**, (Mu.) **pūy-**, (Ma. Ko.) **puy-**, (S.) **pūy-** to flower, bloom, blossom (*Voc.* 2303); (ASu.) **pūy-** id.; (Tr.) **phukī**, (W.) **phukī** wiśi bee (\*f fly); (Ph.) **phukī** honey; **phukī** viśi bee; (Ch.) **phukī** bee; **phuk ras** honey; (M.) **phūphneī** bee, honey (*Voc.* 2323). *Koṇḍa puyū (pl. pūḍu)* flower, blossom; cataract of eye; **pū- (-t-)** to flower, blossom; **pūki** honey. *Pe. puy (pl. -ku)* flower; **pūki** viśa bee. *Maṇḍ. puy* flower; **pūki** viśa bee. *Kui pūju (pl. pūṅa)* flower; **pūpa (pūt-)** to blossom, bloom; **pūki, pūki** viśa bee; **pūki** niṅṇu, **pūki** niṅṇu honey. *Kuwi (F.) pūyū (pl. pūṅa)*, (S.) **pūṅa**, (Su. P. Isr.) **pūyū (pl. pūṅa)** flower; (Su.) **pūki** viśa bee; **pūki** niṅṇu honey; (Isr.) **pūki** a type of beehive; **pūki** niṅṇu honey. *Kur. pūp*, (Hahn) **pūmp** flower, film on the eye; **pūḍnā**, **pūḍnā** to bloom, flower; (sun) sets in a glory of purple and gold. *Malt. pūpu* flower; **pūthe** to blossom. / ? Cf. Skt. **pūspa**, Pali Pkt. **puppha**; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8303. DED(S) 3564.

4346 *Ma. pūkka* (tongue) becomes furred. *Ko. pu-v- (pu-t-)* (mouth, tongue) becomes dry with fever. *Tu. pū agra* = *agra* a sore mouth, aphthae, the thrush (cf. App. 3 *Ta. akkaram*). *Te. pūcu* (tongue) blisters or becomes sore, rough, and furry, be affected with thrush; **pūta** aphthae, thrush. DED 3565.

4347 *Ta. pū* spark, as of fire. *Kui pūvala* id.; (K.) **pua** embers. *Kuwi (P.) pūya* id.; (F.) **pūiya**; (Isr.) **pūva** spark; (Isr.) **pūyā** burning coal. DEDS 706.

4348 *Ta. pū, pūvu, pūvam, pūvatti* lac tree, *Schleichera trijuga*; **pūvam** longan, *Nephelium longana*. *Ma. pūvam* a fine timber tree, (Lush.) *S. trijuga*; (Lush.) **mala-pūvana, cem-pūvana** *N. longana*; ? **pūvattam** a tree that yields a red dye, *Rubia munjista*. *Pa. puy S. trijuga*.

*Ga. (P.) puy marīn* id. *Go. (LuS.) pooshee* the koossum tree [i.e. kusum tree, *S. t.*]. *Koṇḍa (BB) pūzi maran* id. *Kui (K.) pūhi marānu* id. *Kur. pūsrā* id. *Malt. pūsrē* a tree and its fruit so called. DED(S) 3566.

4349 *Kur. pūṅnā* to win in a game or match. *Malt. pūṅare* id. DEDS 707.

4350 *Te. pūsa* bead; ? **pūdiya, pūde** bead of gold or silver. *Kol. pu-sa* necklace. *Nk. pūsa* bead. *Go. (LuS.) pooshangē* necklace of black beads worn by women. *Koṇḍa pūsa* bead. *Kuwi (Su.) pūsa (pl. -ga)* id.; (Isr.) **pūsa** id., necklace. DED(S) 3567.

4351 *Ta. pūcal* clamour, battle, wailing, lamentation, distress. *Ma. pūyal* fight. *Ka. puyyal* vociferation, lamentation; **puyalcu**, **puyyalcu** to call or cry out, vociferate, lament. DED 3568.

4352 *Ta. pūcu* (**pūci-**) to besmear, anoint, rub, daub on, plaster, scrub the floor with cowdung dissolved in water, clean, wash; *n. daubing, smearing*; **pūccu** daubing, smearing, coating, gilding, plastering. *Ma. pūcuka*, **pūśuka** to smear, daub, rub, whitewash, plaster, gild; **pūcal, pūccu** smearing, daub, coating. *Ka. pūsu* to smear, daub, apply, anoint, plaster; *n. act of smearing, etc.*; oil for smearing on the body; **pūśuvike** smearing, etc. *Tu. pūjuni* to smear, rub, daub, apply. *Te. pūyū* id.; **pūta** smearing. / Cf. Skt. **pusta-** working clay, modelling; **pusta-karman-** plastering, painting. DED 3569.

4353 *Ta. pūcci* insect, beetle, worm. *Ma. pūcci* any insect. *Ka. pūci, būci* worm, insect. ? Cf. 4312 *Ta. puḍu*. DED 3570.

4354 *Ma. pūcci* a fart. *To. pi-x id. (it-)* to break wind silently. *Ka. pūsu* to bread wind. *Tu. pūpuni* id.; **pūki** a fart; (B-K.) **usu** id. *Kor. (O.) pūmpu* to fart. DED 3571.

4355 *Ta. pūccai, pūcai, pūṇai, pūṇai* cat. *Ma. pūccai* id. *Ko. pi-c id. Kod. pu-ñe* id. *Tu. pūccē, pūccē* id. *Go. (Ma.) pūsal(i) (pl. pūśasku)*, (M.) **pūsal**, (Pat.) **pūsal** id. (*Voc.* 2327). *Kuwi (D.) pūse* id. DED(S) 3572.

4356 *Ko. pu-c* blue, green. *To. pu-ē* blue-grey. ? *Br. pūshkun* yellow. DED 3573.

4357 *Ta. pūñcu, pūñcanam, pūñcaḷam* mould, mildew, cobweb; **pūñcai** cobweb; **pūñci** dust; **pū (pp-, -tt-)** to become mouldy. *Ma. pūkka* id.; **pūppu** mould. *Ka. būju, būje, būsi, būsu, būṣṭe* mould, mildew, mustiness. *Tu. būju, būcu, būci, pūñkē* mould, mildew; (B-K.) **buguṭu** mould formed on the surface of foodstuffs. *Te. būju, būdu* mould, mildew. *Pa. burj-* to go mouldy; **burja** mould. *Kui buru* **stūpa** (**stūp-**) to become mildewed; *n. mildew*. *Kuwi (F.) būlūr* mildew. DED(S, N) 3574.

4358 *Ma. pūṭa* down of birds, wool, fine hair. *Ko. kambu-* eyebrow (*kam- < kan* eye). *Tu. (B-K.) pūlle* plume, feather. *Kol. bu-r (pl. bu-dl)* eyelash, eyebrow; (Pat., p. 35) **būr** fur. *Nk. būr (pl. būḍl)* down, fine feather.

*Pa. būḍul (pl.)* hair, fine feathers, down. *Ga. (P.) burgul* eyebrows. *Go. (A.) būrā*, (Y. S.) **bura** down; (L.) **būrā** feather (*Voc.* 2589); (L.) **pūlā** feather; (G.) **bulo** id., down; (Ma.) **būbla, būla** small feathers, down (*Voc.* 2316); (W.) **būiyā** down; (Ph.) **būiyā** hair, feathers; (Tr.) **būiyā** down, small feathers (*Voc.* 2584). *Koṇḍa bulus (pl. -ku)* pubic hair, feathers, hair (on legs and chest); (BB) **burus** feathers, down. *Pe. būra (pl. -g)* small feathers, down, wool, pubic hair. *Maṇḍ. būriṅ* pubic hair. *Kui būri, būru* hair, fur, feather, wool; (K.) **pūma** feather. *Kuwi (D.) kanu būru eyebrow; **būrka (pl.)** down. *Malt. (BB) purgu* hair on the body. *Br. puṭ* hair (> Bal. **puṭ** a hair; Elfenbein, p. 65); **puṭ** kanning to pluck (of a fowl, the tobacco crop); **pūruk** long hair of males cut at the shoulders. DED(S, N) 3575.*

4359 *Ta. pūṭṭakam, pūṭṭakkam, pūṭṭāḥkam* vain pretension, boasting, guile, unsubstantial work; **pūṭṭāḥkam** guile, inveigling. *Ka. būṭa, būṭaka, būṭakatana, būṭāṭa* trickery, fraudulent display, lie. *Tu. būṭi, būṭu, būṭāṅga, būṭakatane* empty boast; **būṭuni** to boast, brag. *Te. būṭakamu* false appearance, deceit, trick; false, deceitful; **būṭakūḍu, būṭakūḍu** rogue, cheat. DED 3576.

4360 *Ta. pūṭu, pūṇṭu* small plant, herb; **pūṇṭi** shrubby, garden. *Tu. pūṇḍē* a thorny bush; **pūṇḍē** bush, thicket; **pūṇḍēḷu** a thicket, clump, as of bamboos. DEDS 708.

4361 *Ta. pūṇ* (**pūṇp-, pūṇṭ-**) to put on, wear, be fettered or yoked with, undertake (as a business); become entangled (as a lock of hair), be caught (as birds in a snare), be yoked, become inseparable; *n. ornament*; **pūṇu-nal, pūṇḍ** sacred thread; **pūṇci** wearing, ornament, union, belief, determination; **pūṇkai** belief, determination; **pūṇṭan** husband; **pūṇi** bull, bullock; **pūṇi** (**-pp-, -tt-**) to cause to appear, bring into existence; make a vow; **pūṇippu** vow, decision, resolve; **pūṇṭu (pūṇṭi-)** to lock, hook, unite, yoke, fetter, put on (as jewels, garlands), entrap; *n. locking, harnessing, etc.*; **pūṇṭai** cord for fastening a bullock to its yoke. *Ma. pūṇuka* to be closed, be yoked, embrace, put on (as cloth, ornaments); **pūṇpu** girdle, ornament; **pūṇunūl, pūṇḍ** sacred thread; **pūṇṭuka** to lock, yoke, bend the bow, embrace; **pūṇṭu** closure, lock, yoking. *Ko. pu-ṭ- (pu-ṭy-)* to yoke, prepare smithy by getting ready bellows; **pu-ṭ- (pu-ṭy-)** to fit (*tr.*) into sheath (at smithy). *To. pu-l- (pu-d-)* to wear around neck; **pu-ṭ- (pu-ṭy-)** to tie around someone else's neck; ? **u-mr** vow (in songs); ? **pu-f- (pu-t-)** to wear (cloak); **pu-txuly** cloak; **pu-c-** (**pu-ē-**) to put (garment) on someone else. *Ka. pūṇ* (**pūṇd-**) to fix (as an arrow), begin; admit, assent, consent, promise, vow, challenge, bring forward or introduce; *n. admission*; **pūṇke** admission, promise, vow; **hūṇi** a vow; **pūḍu** to join (*tr.*), tie to, yoke, fix (as an arrow), prepare, arrange, bring

about, create, begin; *n.* established state; *pūṇipu* to intend, aim at; *pūn* to attempt; *pūṇumbu* arrow. *Tu.* *hūṇe* a vow, promise; *pūṇepini*, *pūṇepuni*, *pūṇevuni* to persevere till one has avenged himself, contest to the last, compete, vie; *pūṇevu* resoluteness. *Te.* *pūnu* to undertake, set about, wear, attempt; *pūn(u)cu* to undertake, yoke; *pūṇicu* to endeavour; *pūṇika*, *pūn(i)ki*, *pūṇu* attempt, endeavour; ? *pūṇa* security, surety, bail. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *pūndu* yoke of a cart. *Go.* (Pat.) *pūhānā* to yoke; (SR.) *pohānā*, *pūhānā* id., plough; (Tr.) *pūhānā* to plough (sēr p° to yoke the plough) (*Voc.* 2328); (Tr. etc.) *pōṇḍānā* to put on a dhoti (of men only) (*Voc.* 2440). *Koṇḍa* *pūṭ-* (-t-) to fasten bullocks to the plough, yoke; *pūṇḍi* a yoke; *pūṇṭi* spoke. *Pe.* *pūṭ-* (-t-) to yoke. *Kui* *pūṇa* (*pūṇṭ-*), *pūṇṭa* (*pūṇṭ-*) to yoke; bear witness; *pūṇḍa* (*pūṇḍi-*) to meet; *n.* act of meeting. *Kuwi* (F.) *pūṭhali* to yoke; *pōṇḍu* yoke for cattle; (Isr.) *pūṭ-* (-h-) to yoke up the oxen; (S.) *pūn-* to wear (bodice, etc.). *Kur.* *pūṇḍā* to yoke; *pūṇḍurnā* to pass round one's neck; *pūn* necklace. *Malt.* *pūne* (*pūṇḍ-*) to put on one's own neck (as a necklace); *pūnde* to put on another's neck (a wreath or necklace); *pūnu* necklace, garland. Cf. 4340 *Ta.* *pūṇai* and 4578 *Pe.* *pōc-*. DED(S) 3577.

4362 *Ta.* *pūṇṭi* town, village, district. *Ka.* *hūṇḍi* hamlet; *hūḍe* village fort. *Te.* (in place names) *pūṇḍi* small village, hamlet. DEDS 709.

4363 *Ka.* *būtu* foul, shameless, obscene language; a shameless, obscene man. *Te.* *būtu* obscene or foul language; obscene, foul, indecent. DED 3578.

4364 *Kol.* *pu·nd-* (*pu·nt-*) to solve (riddle), win (contest). *Go.* (Tr.) *pūṇḍā* a riddle (*Voc.* 2460); (ASu.) *pun-* to solve a riddle. ? *Te.* *pūṇḍalincu* to invent. Cf. 4163 *Ta.* *pitir*. DED(S, N) 3579.

4365 *Ta.* *pūvai* lady, woman. *To.* *pupup* small baby. *Ka.* *hūḍe* child; puppet. *Te.* *pūpa* an infant; pupil of the eye. For meanings, cf. 4107 *Ta.* *pāvai*. DEDS 695.

4366 *Ka.* *būra*, *būraga*, *būruḡa*, *būruḡe*, *būrla* silk-cotton tree, *Bombax*. *Tu.* *būruḡa*, *bōrada* *mara Eriodendron anfractuosum*. *Te.* *būraga*, *būruḡa*, *būruḡu* silk-cotton tree, *E. anfractuosum*; (Lush.) *būruḡa* id.; *B. malabaricum*. *Kol.* (Kin.) *būrg* *ṣeṭṭ* silk-cotton tree. *Pa.* *būru* id. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *būruḡe* id. *Koṇḍa* *būruḡu* *maran* id. / Cf. Skt. *pūranī* *B. heptaphyllum*; Pkt. *būra-* a species of tree. [*B. malabaricum* DC. = *B. heptaphylla* Cav. *E. anfractuosum* DC. = *B. pentandrum* Lin.] DED(S, N) 3580.

4367 *Te.* *pūri* peacock's tail. *Kol.* (Kin.) *pūrage* id. *Pa.* (S.) *pūril* (*pl.*) peacock's tail feathers. *Go.* (Ko.) *pūri* peacock's tail; *pūr* *mal* peacock (*Voc.* 2326). *Koṇḍa* *pūri* feather of a peacock. DED(S) 3581.

4368 *Ta.* *pūri* a wind instrument; *pūrikai* trumpet. *Ma.* *pūrika* id. *Te.* *būṛā* id. ? Cf. 4239 *Ir.* *bugari*. DED(S) 3582.

4369 *Ta.* *pūḷ*, *pūḷā*, *pūḷācam*, *pūḷānci* black-berried feather-foil, *Phyllanthus reticulatus*. *Ka.* *hūḷi* (Kitt.) a straggling shrub, (Lush.) *P. r. Te.* *pūḷi* *Crinum pratense*; (Lush.) *P. r.* [C. p. and P. r. are two different species.] DEDS(N) 710.

4370 *Ta.* *pūvam* trijugate-leaved soap-nut, *Sapindus trifoliatus*; *pūvanti* id.; four-leaved soap-nut, *Hemigyroa canescens*. *Ma.* *pūvanti* *S. laurifolius*, *S. trifoliatus* Linn. = *S. laurifolia* Vahl. *H. canescens* Thwaites = *S. tetraphylla* Vahl.] DED 3583.

4371 *Ta.* *pūval* red colour, red earth smeared on cottages. *Ma.* *pūval* red colour. ? *Go.* (L.) *pūvālī* yellow (*Voc.* 2317). DED 3584.

4372 *Ta.* *pūvan* red banana; a kind of plantain. *Ma.* *pūvan* a good plantain sort. *Tu.* *pūbāre* a kind of plantain. DED(S) 3585.

4373 *Ma.* *pūvan* cock; male of plants. *Ko.* *bu·jn* cock. *Ka.* *pūṇja*, *pūṇju* id. *Tu.* *pūṇje* id. *Kor.* (M.) *hūṇji* id. *Te.* *pūṇju* id. *Koṇḍa* *pūṇzu* male, esp. of fowls. DED(S) 3586.

4374 *Ta.* *pūḡ* quail, jungle fowl; *pūḡān* Indian partridge, jungle fowl; *kuṇum-pūḡ* quail. *Ko.* *moṇa-mbrl* id. *Ka.* *burli*, *burālī*, *burulī* id. *Tu.* *kudumbulu* id. *Te.* *pūṛēdu* a three-toed gregarious bird resembling the quail; *pūṛiḍi-piṭṭa* quail. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *pūṛ* id. DED(S, N) 3587.

4375 *To.* *pīḷmozṃ* mist in valleys or on hills (cf. *moz*, s.v. 4641 *Ta.* *mañcu*; is *To.* to be analysed as two words, *pīḷm* *mozṃ*, with -m ... m 'and' ?). *Koḍ.* *pu·ḷi* mist on mountains. ? *Ta.* *pūḡi* *nāṭu* name of a district. DEN 65.

4376 *Ma.* *pūḡuka*, *pūḡuka* to be buried, stick in the mire; *pūṇtuka* to sink in the ground; *pūṇtuka* to press into, bury; *pūṇtu* a grave. *Ko.* *pūḡ-pūṇv-* (*pūṇṭ-*) to hide (*tr.*). *To.* *pu·ḡ*, in: *ṛṣu·ḡ*, *o·ḷṣu·ḡ* n. pr. places at the end of the road to the world of the dead 'where the buffaloes, the people sink into the ground' (cf. 647). *Ka.* *pūḡ(u)* to inwrap, insert, cover, bury; *hūḡ(u)* to cover, bury; sink into (as a foot into mud), be filled up (as a channel); *hūḡ* to bury oneself in a *mêlée*; *hūḡu*, (PBh.) *pūḡ-* to bury; ? *hūḡi* id.; (Hav.) *hūḡu* to hide. *Koḍ.* *pu·ḷ-* (*pu·p-*, *pu·t-*) to bury. *Te.* *pūḡu* to be filled or closed up (as a pit); *pūḡ(u)cu* to bury, fill up (as a pit); *pūḡ(u)pu* burying, treasure-trove. *Kol.* *pur-* (*purt-*) (hole) becomes filled in; *pūrip-* (*pūripṭ-*) to fill in (hole). *Nk.* *pūrp-* to bury. *Kur.* *putṭnā* to set (of the sun only). DED 3588.

4377 *Ma.* *pūḷ* chip, slice, wedge; *pūḷuka* to wedge asunder, chip, take the eatable part out of a stone fruit, extract a mango or coco-

nut with a knife, slice. *To.* *pi·ḷ* chip of wood, splinter, upright stick at end of ridgepole to keep thatch in place; *u·* piece (< Badaga). *Ka.* (Badaga) *hō·* one part or piece (Emeneau, *Language* 15.46). *Tu.* *pūḷu* chip, small piece of anything, piece of betel-nut. DED 3589.

4378 *Ta.* *pūḷai* red silk-cotton; *pūḷā* red silk-cotton tree. *Ma.* *pūḷa* silk-cotton tree, *Bombax malabaricum*. ? *Kui* *pūḷulara* a piece of fluff. DED 3590.

4379 *Ta.* *pūṛu*, *pūṛu* anus. *Ma.* *pūṛam*, *pūṛu* buttocks; *membrum muliebre*. *Koḍ.* *pu·ri* female privates. *Tu.* *pūṛi* id. *Te.* *pūḍa* anus. *Br.* *pūṇḍu* bottom of a receptacle, buttocks, anus. Cf. 4273 *Ta.* *pūṇṭai*. DED(S) 3591.

4380 *Te.* *pūne* casket, box; *poṇaka* large basket. *Pa.* *pūna* id. DED(S) 3592.

4381 *Ka.* *peṇḡa*, *pegga* simpleton, fool. *Tu.* *peṇḡe*, *peṇḡe* id., stupid fellow. *Te.* *peṇke* an impudent, mischievous person; impudent. DED 3593.

4382 *Pa.* *pēp-* (*pēt-*) to appear, (sun) to rise; *pēp-* (*pēp-*) to cause to come out, vomit. *Ga.* (Oll.) *pēp-* (*pēt-*) to appear, come out, (sun, moon) rise; (S.) *pēk-* (*pēt-*) (sun) to rise; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *pēp-* to start to go out; *caus. pēpp-*. *Go.* (A.) *pesi-* to come out, (sun) to rise; (Tr. Ph.) *pasitānā* to come out, go out, pass by; (G.) *pasi-*, *pesi-* to come out, rise, appear; (Mu.) *pasi-* id.; *caus. pasih-*; (Ma.) *pēs-*, (S.) *peys-* to come out; (L.) *pesanā* to come forth, go forth, start out, depart; (Ko.) *pēy-* to come out (*Voc.* 2353). DED(S) 3594.

4383 *Ka.* *besada*, *besta* fisherman, who also hires himself as palanquin-bearer. *Te.* *besta* fisherman, palanquin-bearer. DED 3595.

4384 *Te.* *peccu* rind, peel; (K.) *pecce*, *peccika* shell of coconut, etc. *Pa.* *pocid* rind, husk, shell (of egg), pod, serpent's slough. / Cf. Skt. *peśi*, *peśikā* rind of fruit; Mayrhofer III, p. 762. DED(S) 3596.

4385 *Ka.* *heñcu*, *hañcu*, *añcu* tile. *Koḍ.* *añci* id. *Tu.* *hañcu* id. *Te.* *pencu*, *pencika* potsherd; *peñku* tile, broken piece of pot, coconut shell, or the like, potsherd, skull. *Go.* (W.) *pinkā*, *piṛak* broken tile; (Ph.) *pinkā*, *piṛkā* id., earthen pan; (Se.) *pinkā* a towa (*Voc.* 2229). *Pe.* *pīpa* potsherd. *Kuwi* (S.) *pīnanga* tiles; *penkunga* id., bricks; (Isr.) *pīpa* tile; broken pot; *pīpa gicu* (*pl. p. giska*) potsherd. ? *Malt.* *paṛka* roof. DED(S) 3597.

4386 *Ma.* *piṭaruka* to burst. *Ka.* *peṭal*, *peṭlu* sound in imitation of exploding, cracking as a rocket, etc.; *peṭtal(u)* popgun. *Te.* *peṭapeṭa* crackling; *peṭapeṭal-ādu* to crackle; *peṭ(u)lu*, *peḍulu*, (K. also) *peṭilu* to break, crack, burst, split, open in chinks. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 55) *peṭal* thunder. Cf. 4490 *Ta.* *poṭṭu*. DED(S) 3598.

4387 *Ta.* *poṭṭal* baldness. *Ma.* *peṭṭa* id. *Ka.* *baṭṭatale* bald head. *Te.* *baṭṭa* bald. *Kol.* *peṭṭiar* id. DED(S) 3599.

4388 *Ta.* *peṭṭi* box, chest, basket; *peṭṭa-* *kam* chest, box; *poṭṭi* box. *Ma.* *peṭṭi* box, trunk; *peṭṭakam* box, chest. *To.* *poṭy* box; *pe·dy* large basket tied around with cloth (or with 4442). *Ka.* *peṭṭi* box, chest, trunk; *peṭṭige*, *peṭṭiya* id., basket. *Koḍ.* *poṭṭi* box. *Tu.* *peṭṭige* box, chest. *Te.* *peṭṭe* id., safe. *Pa.* *peṭṭeya* box. Cf. 4442 *Ta.* *peṭai*. / Cf. Skt. *peṭaka-*, *peṭikā-* box, Pkt. *peḍā-*, *peḍā-* id., H. *peṭi* id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8164. DED(N) 3600.

4389 *Ko.* *peṭ* beating; *peṭ* id- to beat. *Ka.* *peṭtu* to beat (as with hand, staff, hammer, etc.); *n.* striking, a blow, stroke, hurt. *Tu.* *peṭtu* blow, slap. *Te.* *peṭtu* blow, stroke, knock, thump; (K. also) *vḇ* to hit, beat. *Kol.* (Kin.) *peṭṭ* a blow. / Cf. Pkt. *piṭ-* to beat, H. *pīṭa* id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8165. DED 3601.

4390 *Ka.* *heṭṭu* to push or put into, insert; *peṭtu* to push penis into vagina. *Kor.* (M.) *heṭṭi* to prick. *Te.* *peṭtu* to place, put, lay, keep, deposit, rest on something, give, build (as a wall), plant (as a tree), charge one with, use, employ; *n.* giving, gift. *Koṇḍa* *beṭ-* (-t-) to put (cattle in yard). DED(N) 3602.

4391 *Ta.* *peṭṭu* lie, delusive word; *peṭṭan* liar, deceitful person. *Koḍ.* *poṭṭi* lie. DED(S) 3603.

4392 *Ta.* *veṭṭanavu* cruelty, hardness, force; *veṭṭi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be harsh, rough, violent; *veṭṭitu* that which is harsh, rough or violent; *veṭṭimai* harshness, roughness, harshness of speech, anger; *veṭṭeṇal* expr. of harshness, violence, severity; *veṭṭeṇavu* severity, harshness, that which is severe or hard; *veṭṭai* hardness as of metals. *Ko.* *veṭ* hard (of gold mixed with alloy); *beṭṭ* one who is strong and big. *Ka.* *peṭṭu* pride, domineering, daring; *peḍasu* hardness (as of metal), stiffness, inflexibility, brittleness, harshness (of speech), difficulty, trouble (as of a business); *beṭṭa*, *beṭṭi*, *beṭṭu*, *beṭṭe* firmness, hardness, excessive hardness of metals, harshness, rudeness; *beṭṭane* with harshness, force, fierceness, or vehemence; *beṭṭi(tu)* that which is hard, firm, strong, stiff, harsh, fierce, rough, rude, difficult, etc. *Tu.* *boṭṭāna* excessively, exceedingly. *Te.* *peṭuku* unpleasant, disagreeable, rough, stiff, inflexible, discourteous, uncivil; unpleasantness; *beṭṭa* hardness, difficulty; hard, difficult; *beṭṭu* hardness, stiffness, rigidity, respect, awe; much, excessive; excessively, violently; *beṭṭidapu*, *beṭṭidamu* hardness, harshness, severity, violence, fury; hard, harsh, severe, stiff, violent; *beṭṭidūdu*, *beṭṭidurālu* a furious or cruel person; *beḍāda* trouble, ado, complication; *beḍidamu* severity, harsh language; severe, harsh, much; *beḍiyu* to have a difference or misunderstanding, be on bad terms. *Kui* *peḍa* difficult, obstinate,

troublesome, past endurance. *Kur. paṭut* physical strength, force. DED(N) 3604.

4393 *Ta. pett-enal* expr. signifying quickness. *Ma. pett-ennu* suddenly, unexpectedly. ? *Ko. peṭakn, peṭe-n* (to seize the legs of someone) in supplication so that he cannot move away. *Tu. pettugu, pettigē* immediately, directly. DED 3605.

4394 *Ka. peṭṭe, peṭṭa, peṭṭe, heṭṭe, heṭṭe* clod, lump; ? (Hav.) *piṭṭe* excrement of goat or sheep (or with 4185). *Tu. heṭṭe, eṭṭe* clod of earth. *Te. peṭṭa* clod, lump of earth. *Go. (S.) beḍa* sod (Voc. 2598). *Konda (BB 1972)* beṭa clod. *Kuwi (Isr.) beḍa* brick. / Cf. *Mar. pēḍ* a large turf or clod. DED(S) 3606.

4395 (a) *Ta. pen* woman, daughter, girl, wife, bride, female of animals or plants; *penṭu* woman, wife; *penṭir (pl.)* women; *penṭan, penṭakan, penṭakam* hermaphrodite, eunuch; *penṭan* effeminate man; *penmai* being born a woman, feminine grace, womanliness, modesty; *pinai* female of animals, doe; *pinaval* female of the dog, pig, deer, or yak; *pinavu, pinā* id., woman; *penṭai* palmyra palm (cf. *pen-panai* female palmyra palm). *Ma. pen* a female, esp. a female child, girl, maidservant, bride; *penṭi* girl, woman; *penṭan* effeminate. *Ko. pen* female; *en* id. (< Badaga); *pe-* id. (pe-mog woman; pe-bi-c female cat); *peḍ* wife. *To. in* woman (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka. pen, penṭu, penḍa* female, woman; (Shanmugam) *penḍir (pl.)* women; *penḍati, penḍiti* wife; *penṭana* state of being a female, feminine character or behaviour; *heṭṭiga* impotent man, coward; *heṭṭuga* pimp; *heṭṭasu* female. *Koḍ. poṇṇi* wife, female; *poṇṇa-li* woman; *poṇṇa* id. (in songs); *pommakka* women, wives. *Tu. poṇṇu* girl, female, maid; *poṇṇa* female, feminine, bridal; *poṇjavu, poṇjevu* a female in general, a grown-up woman; *bodedi* wife; *emmalu* woman. *Te. penṭi* the female of any animal or plant; *penḍili, penḍli*, (modern) *peḷli*, (substandard) *peḷli* marriage; *penḍilāmu* wife, spouse, consort. *Kol. penḍli*, (Kin.) *penḍlig*, *penḍlik* marriage; (SR.) *penṭi* female. *Nk. (Ch.) penḷi* marriage. *Pa. pindur (pl.)* married couple, man and wife. *Ga. (S.) penṭi* female sheep. *Go. (M. Ko.) penḍul* marriage (Voc. 2330). *Konda* *peḍi* ki to marry. *Kui pondri* rindi a married couple (for rindi, see 474). *Kuwi (Su.) pelli mānga* bride (mānga daughter); *PELLI mir'esi* bridegroom (mir'esi son); *PELLI ā-* to be married (< *Te.*; comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyam); (Isr.) *pendili* marriage; *pendili ā-* to attain puberty (dental nd). Cf. 4500 *Konda ponda*. / Cf. *Skt. paṇḍa, paṇḍaka*-eunuch, weakling, effeminate man (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7717); *Pkt. (DNM) penḍaya*-eunuch; *Skt. pṛṇākā*-young female (of deer, in the cpd. *harina-pṛṇākā*).

(b) *Ta. peṭṭai* female of animals and birds, woman, girl; *peṭṭaiyan* hermaphrodite, effeminate man; *peṭai* female of birds; *poṭṭacci*, (Devanetan, p. 9) *peṭṭacci* woman (used in contempt). *Ma. peṭṭa* female of birds, female

of asses and camels; *piṭa* female of birds, female of deer; *peṭa* hen. *Kurub. (LSB 1.12)* *poṭṭi* hen. *Ka. heṭṭuge* female friend, affectionate or beloved woman, wife. *Te. peṭṭa* female of birds. *Kol. (Kin.) peṭṭa* id. *Nk. peṭṭi* female (of animals and birds). *Pe. peṭa* panji female young of pig; *peṭi* female young of goat. *Kuwi (T.) peṭi* mila female young (of sheep, pig). *Malt. baṭg* virginal, maidenlike; *baṭgni* virgin, maiden; *baṭgo* female of birds. *Br. paṭṭi* female. DED(S, N) 3608.

4396 *Ka. beṇe* peg, plug, stopple, cork. *Tu. būṇa* peg, wedge. DEDS 711.

4397 *Ka. heṇḍa* vinous liquor or toddy extracted from the wild date tree. *Tu. heṇḍa* toddy, palm-wine. *Ga. (Oll.) penḍom* rice-beer. *Konda penḍam* kalu id., country liquor. *Kuwi (S.) pedomi* kaḍu beer; (Isr.) *pendomka* (pl.; nd!) rice-wine. DEDS 712.

4398 *Pa. penḍa* buttock. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) penḍā* female organ; *penḍa* (Mu.) id., (Ko.) buttock (Voc. 2362); (ASu.) *penḍā* anus. *Kui pinḍari* rectum.

4399 *Ka. penḍeya* a trinket for the foot. *Te. penḍemu, penḍāramu, penḍēramu* anklet. / Kitt. seems to posit IA origin. DEDS 713.

4400 *Te. pedavi* lip. *Kol. pedave* id.; (Haig) *peddel* lips. *Nk. pedave* lip. *Nk. (Ch.) peddave* id. *Ga. (S.) pedeve*, (S.) *pedive* id. *Go. (Hislop Ma.) pilivi*, (L.) *pilvi* id. (Voc. 2251). *Konda* *bedve* id. ? *Tu. bimma* id. DED(S) 3609.

4401 *Ka. bidar, bedar(u)* to be agitated, confounded, bewildered, alarmed or frightened, take fright, fear; *bedar(u)* agitation, alarm, fright, fear; scarecrow; *bedarane, bedarike* fright, alarm; *bedarisu* to alarm, frighten; *bedarisivuke* frightening; *bedarke* agitation, alarm, fright; *hedaru* to be alarmed; (Hav.) *hedaru*, (Gowda) *hediri*, (Bark.) *hediri*, (Nanj.) *edru* to fear; (Hal.) *hedaru* id.; *hedarike* fear. *Tu. bedary, bedarike* start, fright, fear, alarm; *bedaruni* to be alarmed. *Te. bedaru*, (K. also) *beduru* to fear, be afraid or alarmed, start, be startled; *n.* fear, fright, alarm, terror; *bedarincu* to frighten, alarm, terrify, startle, bully, threaten; *bedarimpu* frightening, threatening, bullying, threat; *bedarupōtu* timid person. *Konda* *bedris* to scare, frighten. *Kuwi (F.) pedrali, pidru-aiyal*, (Isr.) *pedr(-it-)* to be startled. From DED(N) 4425.

4402 *Pe. petek, patek* as long as, until. *Kuwi peteka, pateka* until, as far as, up to; (S.) *pateka* as long as; *peteka* far.

4403 *Kui benda (bendi)* to thread, pierce. *Kuwi (Su.) pet(-it-)*, (S.) *pett(-it-)* to fix, attach; (F.) *petali* to thread; (Isr.) *pett(-it-)* to be threaded; *pet(-it-)* to attach to thread. DEDS 714.

4404 *Pa. penda* shifting cultivation. *Go. penda* (Elwin) hillside axe cultivation, (Ma.)

hill field for the cultivation of millet (Voc. 2335). DEDS 715.

4405 *Te. pendala-kaḍa(n), pendalāḍa(n)* early, betimes, in time. *Konda pendal (obl. pendar-)* early in the morning.

4406 *Kol. (SR.) beḍḍe* tomato. *Nk. bhedre* id. *Go. (SR. Ph.) bebre* id. (Voc. 2601). DEDS 716.

4407 *Ta. pey (-v-, -t-)* to rain, fall (as dew or hail); pour down or into (*tr.*), put, place, serve up (as food in a dish), throw out, discharge (as urine), shed (as tears), distribute; *peyal* showering, rain, raindrop, cloud; *peyalai* rain; *puyal, pucal* cloud, raining, watering; gale, storm, tempest; *poci (-v-, -nt-)* to ooze, percolate, flow. *Ma. peyyuka* to pour, rain; *peyttu* raining; *peyyikka* to cause to rain. *Ko. oy- (oc-)* (rain) rains. *Ka. poy* to pour, cast; *n.* pouring; *puy* to pour, cast; *pōcal* pouring water. *Koḍ. poyy- (poyyuv-, poij-)* (rain) rains, (wind) blows. *Kor. (O.) pi-* to pour. *Te. pōyu* to pour, cast in metal; (K. also) (sweat, pus) forms; *pōta* pouring, casting in metal. *Kol. (SR.) piyeng* to pour. *Nk. (Ch.) pi-* id. *Go. poy- (Ma.)* (water) pours, flows, (Ko.) to be spilled, flow (Voc. 2396); (Koya Su.) *poy-* (water) to be spilled; (ASu.) *pocci-* to pour out (water). *Kuwi (F.) boiyali* (bōt-) to overflow (a vessel); (Su. Isr.) *bō(-t-)* to be spilled. *Kur. poṇṇā* (before vowel) *poṇṇ-, pōyy-; past* poss) to fall (of rain); *puṇḍā* to pour some water on rice when ready for a meal. *Malt. poye* (pos-) to rain; *puthye* to pour. Cf. 4132 *Ta. picir*, 4199 *Go. piri*, and (for o-forms) 4470 *Go. pōṅṇā*. DED(S, N) 3610, and from DED(S) 3722.

4408 *Ta. pey (-v-, -t-)* to wear (as jewels, cloths, flowers), put on (as harness), tie, fasten. *Ka. pe-v- (pe-t-)* to wear; *pe-c- (pe-c-)* to put clothes on (someone else). *To. piy- (pis-)* to wrap up (someone). *Te. (K.) pēru* a necklace of pearls, beads, etc. DEDS(N) 717.

4409 *Ta. peyar (-v-, -nt-)* to move, depart, turn about, return, grow loose, be detached, be displaced, dislodged; (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, displace, dislodge, dispel, drive away, uproot (as a plant); *peyarcci* shifting, moving, removal, displacement; *peyarttu, peyarttum, peyarntu* again, in return; *peyarppu* removal, translation; *pēr (-v-, -nt-)* to become loose, separate, depart, go away, move, retreat, change; (-pp-, -tt-) to change (*tr.*), remove; *pērttu, pērttum, pērtum* again, in return. *Ma. pēruka* to come off, be plucked up, cattle to turn in ploughing; *pēruca* collection; *pēruka tr. of pēruka*; to copy, transcribe, translate; *pērttu* again; *pērttu* copy, translation. *Tu. pijiruni* to turn, return, abate (as a fever). DED(S) 3611.

4410 *Ta. peyar, piyar* name; reputation, renown, fame; person; shape, form, substance; *peyarkku* nominally, for form's sake; *peyaran* one who bears a name; (also *pēran*)

grandson (as bearing the grandfather's name), grandfather; *peyartti, pērtti* granddaughter, grandmother; *peyariya* having a name; *pēr* name; person, individual; living thing; praise, fame. *Ma. peyar, piyar* name; *pēr* a name, as it were the duplicate of a person or thing; a person, individual. *Ko. pe-r* name. *To. pō-r* id.; *pō-ṣf- (pō-ṣt-)* to name (with *pō-r* as object). *Ka. pesar(u)* name, appellation; greatness, fame, celebrity; *pesarisu* to name, mention, tell. *Koḍ. pēda* name. *Tu. pudaru* name, appellation; fame, celebrity, reputation. *Bel. (LSB 2.3) hudari* name. *Kor. (O.) podari*, (T.) *hudari* id. *Te. pēru* name, designation, reputation, fame, celebrity. *Kol. pe-r (pl. pe-dl)* name. *Nk. pēr (pl. pēdl)* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pēr (pl. ā)* id. *Pa. pidir* id. *Ga. (Oll. S<sup>3</sup>) pidir* id. *Go. (Tr.) parōl*, (A. S.) *porol*, (Ph.) *parōl*, (Mu.) *paroi*, *paroi*, (L.) *poral*, *poroy*, (Mu.) *pad(dur)*, (Ma. L.) *pediri*, (K.) *peder* id. (Voc. 2408). *Konda pēr(u)*, (BB) *dōr* id. *Pe. tōr* id. *Manḍ. dar* id. *Kui paḍa*, (K.) *pāru* id. *Kuwi (F.) dōrā*, (S. Isr.) *dōru*, (D.) *dāru* id.; (Isr.) *dōru* ki- to praise. *Kur. pinjā* to name. *Malt. pinje* id. *Br. pin* name. DED(S, N) 3612.

4411 *Ta. peru, perum, pēr* great; *peritu* that which is great, big, large; greatly; *periya* large, great, elder, important; *periyaṛ, periyōr* the aged, the great, saints, kings; *periyōn* great man, god; *perum-puli* tiger; *perun-tēn* large-sized honey-bee; *honey* secreted by bees (or with 4412 *Ta. piracam*); *peru (-pp-, -tt-)* to grow thick, large, stout, become numerous; *peruku* (peruki-) to increase in numbers, multiply, become full, perfected, rise, overflow, swell, be increased, augmented, or enlarged, prosper, grow; *peruka* fully, abundantly, prosperously; *perukal* abundance; *perukku* (perukki-) to cause to increase or abound, make greater, fill, cause to swell and overflow; *perukka* greatly; *perukkam* increase, augmentation, abundance, prosperity, flood, perfection; *perukkal* improving, making prosperous; *perukkan* that which is coarse; *perupam* bigness, thickness; *peruppi (-pp-, -tt-)* to magnify, enlarge, exaggerate; *peruppu* becoming large, being stout; *perumān* nobleman, king, elder, elder brother, god; *pemmān* god, great man; *perumai* bigness, greatness, excellence, nobleness, abundance, excess, power, celebrity, pride; *peruvār* great persons; *pirān* lord, king, master, god; *pirāṭṭi* lady, mistress, goddess; *penṇam-periya, penṇam-perutta* very large; *eccu* excess, increase. *Ma. peru, pēr* great, large, chief; *periya* large, great; *perippam* greatness, multitude, plenty; *perukuka* to grow large, be multiplied; *perukkuka* to augment, multiply, grow much, abound, grow thick; *perukkam* largeness, size, repetition; *perukka* augmentation, overflow of a river; *peruṇṇuka* to be prolific; *pirān* lord, king. *Ko. pe-* big (pe *pa-b* python; pe *te-n* big bee; pe *ni-j* big Ni-j); *peb* a profuse flowering of *Strobilanthes* (cf. 1154 *Ir. ebbukatte Strobilanthes*); *pegan* bandi-



coot; ec much, more; ec- (ec-) to increase in number; ? **peda-ry** period of full-grown youth (16 to 30 years). **To**. pe- big (pe no- chief sacred place; pe töw chief god; pe fe- thumb; pe öwa-s big thick); **pem** small hill [i.e. eminence] (or with 4026 **Ta**. **param-pu**); **peš tö-n** sp. bee (or with 4412 **Ta**. **piracam**); **per** wid adult; **pex-** (pexy-) to become stout, thick; **egan** (? **egan**) bandicoot; **ec-** (ec-), **ic-** (ic-) (family) increases; ? **it** wid large. **Kā**. **per**, **pēr** (before vowels) largeness, tallness, greatness; large, tall, great; **hērāla** greatness, largeness, abundance; **percu**, **peccu**, **heccu**, **eccu** to become more extensive or greater in bulk, quantity, or number, increase, thrive, grow, swell, become lofty or proud; **n**. increase, growth, largeness, swelling, flood, extension, eminence, riches, excess, surplus, exaggeration, pride, daring; **percisu**, **peccisu** to cause to increase, multiply, etc.; **percuge**, **peccuge** increase, etc.; **perme** increase, greatness, excellency, grandeur, honour, pride; **piri** extensiveness, largeness, abundance, frequency, greatness, advanced age; **pedda** largeness, bigness, greatness; **peddi** a great or old person, elder, senior; **pempu** largeness, abundance, eminence, sublimity; **peggana**, **heggana** bandicoot; (Gowda) **higgu** to swell with joy, be elated. **Koḍ**. **peri-**, **perim-** big; **periya** increase, excess; **peri-** (**perip-**, **perit-**) to increase (**intr.**); family, wealth, cattle); **periē** elder; **perta** very, great, much. **Tu**. **peri**, **periya** large, great, high, superior; **pergudē** bandicoot; **permē** haughtiness; **percuni**, **pērcuni** to rise, increase; **perjuni** to increase; **heccuni** to increase, augment; **heccāvuni** to increase (**tr.**), enlarge, exalt, promote; **hecca** more, better, high, superior, excessive, superfluous, copious; **heccalmē**, **heccaḷa**, **heccalmē** exaltation, greatness, brag, boast; **hecci**, **heccigē**, **heccely** increase, promotion, excess, eminence; **hedda** great, large, spacious, chief, principal; **hemma** abundant, many; **hemme** pride, insolence. **Te**. **perūgu**, **per(u)gu**, **per(u)-vu** to grow, grow up, increase, accumulate, be augmented, expand, extend; **perūgudu** growth, increase; **perime**, **pemme** greatness, power, authority; **pērima** grandeur, magnificence; **pērimi** greatness, eminence; **pēru** great, large, much; **pēr(u)cu** to increase, rise, swell; **pekku** many; **pekkandru**, **pekkuru** many persons; **pekkuva** increase, growth, development, excess; (**inscr.**) **perddal** elders; **pedda** great, big, large, long, tall, old, senior, chief, respectable; an elder, superior, head man; **peddayu adv.** much, very, exceedingly; **peddi** mother's elder sister; **peccu** excess, addition; **heccu**, **eccu** increase, greatness; much, more, superior, excessive; **pē** to increase, rise; **penu** (before consonant), **penn-** (before vowel) large, big, great; **pencu** to enlarge; **pellu** excessiveness, greatness; **excessive**, much, great; greatly, much, very; **pellidamu** greatness, excessiveness; **peluca** much, exceeding; **pelucana** greatness, excessiveness; **bebbuli** a royal tiger. **Kol**. **perg-** (**perekt-**) to grow (**intr.**); **perp-** (**perept-**) to rear; **pergip-** (**pergipt-**) to

let grow up (without providing a wife); **pedda** a male; (**Kin.**) **pera**, **per** big; (**SR.**) **peret** many; **perpul** tiger; **perāmā** mother's sister; **perendā** father's elder brother. **Nk**. **perg-** to grow up; **perp-** to rear; **pedda** man, male. **Nk**. (**Ch.**) **phar** big, elder; **peruk-/perk-** to live. **Pa**. **berto** big; **peggōt**, **peñōt**, (**S.**) **peru** much; **per-ed** river (cf. 5159 **Ta**. **yāru**); **pēpa** mother's elder sister. **Ga**. (**Oll.**) **permond** (**masc.**), **berit** (**fem.** and **neut.**) big; **berpul** tiger; (**S.**) **berullu** id.; (**S.**) **bengid** much, more; **bengurtul** many; (**P.**) **ber** bereḷ big river. **Go**. (**Tr.**) **parōl**, (**SR.**) **persā**, (**M.**) **biriya**, (**Ko.**) **beriya** great, big; **perma** (**L.**) great, large, (Grigson) religious headman of village; (**Ko.**) **perma** priest; (**Mu.**) **berhor** big man; (**FH.**) **persa** **pēn** highest god of the Gonds; (**Pat.**) **pehara**, (**L.**) **pehro**, (**D.**) **behra** big, great; (**Ko.**) **peddal** headman of village; (**Koya** **Su.**) **pedeyāl** father's elder brother; (**Ko.**) **pers-** to grow, grow up; **caus**. **persp-**; (**A.**) **bers-**, (**Mu.**) **bars-** to grow; (**M.**) **persānā** to extend (**Voc.** 2334, 2342, 2346, 2347, 2348); (**Mu.**) **berel**, **berer**, (**S.**) **bered** river; (**Ma.**) **beriaḷ**, **berēḷ** flood, river in flood (**Voc.** 2602); (**M.**) **permaḷ**, (**Mu.**) **permaḷ**, (**Ko.**) **perma** bison; (**L.**) **permaḷ** sambhar (**Voc.** 2343); (**Tr.**) **pēpi**, (**Y. Mu.** **Ma.**) **pēri** mother's elder sister, father's elder brother's wife (**Voc.** 2366); (**Tr.**) **pēpi**, (**G. Mu.** **Ma.** **Ko.**) **pēpi** father's elder brother (**Voc.** 2365); (**Tr.**) **barēli**, (**G. Mu.** **Ma.**) **berel**, etc. banyan (**Voc.** 2604; see 382). **Konḍa** **per**, **peri** big, large; elder (of siblings); **pir-** to grow; **pirp-** to make to grow; (**K.**, p. 109) **pergi-** to grow up. **Manḍ**. **pēmba** father's elder brother. **Kui** **ber** **ber** **inba** to swell, increase in size; **pēreḷ** a large rat; ? **pihereḷ** river, stream; **perēnda** father's elder brother; **great-grandfather**; **pēro** father's elder sister-in-law; **great-grandmother**. **Kuwi** **bir-** (**it-**) to grow, multiply. **Br**. **piring** to swell (of the body or limbs). Cf. 3830 **Pc**. **bajek**. **DED** (**S**, **N**) 3613.

4412 **Ta**. **piracam** pollen, honey, honeycomb, toddy, bee, beetle, wasp; ? **peruntēp** honey secreted by bees; large-sized honey bee (or with 4411 **Ta**. **peru**). **To**. **peš tö-n** sp. bee (or with 4411 **Ta**. **peru**). **Tu**. **pērya** a large bee; **periya** neyi honey. **Te**. **pera** honeycomb, beehive; **perayiga** a kind of honey bee (for **iga**, see 533). **Kol**. (**Kin.**) **pera** a kind of bee; **pera** **taṭṭa** hive of such bees; (**SR.**) **perāpōtte** bee. **Go**. (**A.**) **beral** **visi** sp. bee (**Voc.** 2603). **DED** (**N**) 3614.

4413 **Ta**. **perukilāi** pink-tinted heart-leaved glory tree, (**Lush.**) *Clerodendrum infortunatum*. **Ma**. **piraku**, **peruku** id.; **peruvila** its leaf. For **ilai/ila**, see 497. **DEDS** 718.

4414 **Ta**. **peruku** (**peruki-**) to be injured, ruined, snap as a marriage thread. **Te**. **perugu** to break or snap, as a (marriage) thread; (**K.**) **pempu** to destroy, ruin; **n**. damage, destruction. **Pa**. **perg-** to fall in ruins; **perkip-** (**perkit-**) to knock down in ruins. **Kui** **prenga** (**prengi-**) to be cracked, cloven; **prepka** (<

**prek-p-**; **prekt-**) to crack, cleave; **preju** (**pl**. **prēska**) cleavage, crevice, crack; (**K.**) **bre-** (boil) bursts. **Kuwi** (**P.**) **bre-** (**-t-**) id. **DED** (**S**) 3615.

4415 **Ta**. **perukku** (**perukki-**) to sweep; **perukkāl** sweeping; **paruvu** (**paruvi-**) to sweep or gather together. **Ma**. **perukkuka** to sweep. **Ka**. **porake**, **parake**, **baralu**, **boralu** broom. **Te**. **poraka** broom, broom-twig, straw. Cf. 1088(a) **Ta**. **kacaṭu**, esp. **Ka**. **kasaparige**, etc. **DED** (**S**) 3616.

4416 **Ta**. **peruccāli** bandicoot; (**Koill.**) **perukkān** id. **Ma**. **periccāri** id. **Koḍ**. (**Shanmugam**) **percaḷi** id. **DED** 3617.

4417 **Ka**. **pere** skin or slough of a serpent; **here** to scrape, shave; (**Gowda**) **hermane** grater, scraper. **Tu**. **perevuni** to be peeled, scraped; **perepini** to grate, scrape; **perēduni** to scrape, shave; **peradanē**, **peramanē** grater, scraper; **piresuni** to peel, scrape, pare off. **Te**. **beraḍu** bark, rind, shell; **baraḍu** bark of a tree. **Kur**. **cayā-perē**, **cayā-perperē** snake's old skin. **DED** (**S**) 3618.

4418 **Go**. (**Y. Mu.**) **peṭeka**, (**G.**) **peṭka**, (**Ma.**) **peṭēka**, **pen'ka** bone; (**M.**) **peṭekā** backbone, rib; (**Tr.**) **panēka** bone, hard seed inside a fruit; (**Ch.**) **paneka** rib (**Voc.** 2352); (**LuS.**) **pēnka** a bone. **Konḍa** (**BB**) **peṭen** (**pl**. **peṭek**) id. **Pe**. **pṛēn** (**pl**. **pṛēku**) id., stone of fruit. **Manḍ**. **pṛēn** (**pl**. **pṛēke**) bone. **Kui** **pṛēnu** (**pl**. **pṛēka**) id., stone or seed of fruit, kernel, heart of tree. **Kuwi** (**F.**) **pṛēnu** bone; (**S.**) **pṛēnu** id., stone of fruit; (**Su.**) **pṛēnu**, (**Isr.**) **pṛēnu** (**pl**. **pṛēka**) bone; (**T.**) **pṛēnu** id., stone of fruit. Cf. 4153 **Pa**. **piḍka**. **DED** (**S**) 3619.

4419 **Ta**. **peṭkani** (**pp-**, **tt-**) to be afraid. **Ka**. **peḷagu** fear, alarm; **peḷar** to tremble, fear; **n**. fear, alarm; **peḷariṣu** to cause to fear, frighten; **peḷaliṣu**, **bepaliṣu** to tremble, fear. **Tu**. **perci** shying, starting suddenly; **percuni** to shy, start aside suddenly. **Te**. **pelukuṛu** to fear, be alarmed. **Pa**. **biṛk-** to be startled. **DEDS** 719.

4420 **Ka**. **beḷava**, **beḷuva** wild pigeon. **Te**. **beḷa-guvva**, **beḷava** ring-dove. **DED** 3620.

4421 **Ta**. **peruku** curdled milk; **pirai** fermented buttermilk used for curdling milk. **Ma**. **piriyuku** to coagulate (as milk); **piriccal** coagulation of milk; **pirannuka** to curdle. **Ko**. **pep** solidified, curdled milk; **pev-** (**pevd-**) (**ghee**) solidifies, (**butter**) forms in churning; (**pevt-**) to make (**ghee**) solidify, make (**butter**) form; **pet-** (**pety-**) (**liquid**) solidifies. **To**. **pep** coagulant agent put in fresh milk; **perf-** (**perṭ-**) (**milk**) solidifies; **peṣf-** (**peṣt-**) (**ghee** or **milk**) solidifies; **pe-ry** watery buttermilk. **Ka**. **per** (**pett-**) to thicken, congeal, curdle (**ghee**, **curds**, **oil**); **heppu** curdling agent. **Koḍ**. **pere** cream. **Tu**. **perpuni** to be curdled (as milk); **perpu** curdling agent; **beṇjana**, **beṇṇana** curds, curdled milk. **Te**. **perūgu** curdled milk, curds; **pēru**, (**K.** also) **pēru** to congeal, curdle;

**pēruḍu** congealing, curdling. **Kol**. **pereg** (**stem** **perg-**, **pl**. **perguli**) coagulated milk ready for churning. **Nk**. **perag**, **perg** curds. **Pa**. **partub**, (**S.**) **parup** cream. **Ga**. (**S.**) **pergu** curds (< **Te.**). **Kuwi** (**F.**) **pērgu** curdled milk; (**S.**) **pergu** buttermilk. **DED** (**S**, **N**) 3621.

4422 **Ta**. **peru** (**peruv-**, **perṛ-**) to get, obtain, beget, generate, bear; **peruti** gain, profit; **peruttu** (**perutti-**) to cause to obtain; **perri** acquisition; **peravan** father; **perṇān** id., husband; **pēru** acquisition, childbirth; **pirān** (**pp-**, **nt-**) to be born, be produced; **pirantai** birth; **pirappu** birth, origin; **piravi** birth; **pirai** crescent moon. **Ma**. **peruka** to bear, bring forth, obtain, get; **pēru** birth, bringing forth, what is obtained; **pēri** midwife; **pirakka** to spring up, be born; **pirappu**, **piravi** birth; **pirā** crescent moon. **Ko**. **perv-** (**perd-**) to be born; **perp** birth, personal appearance; **per** new moon. **To**. **perp**, **pe-r**, **pe-rf** act of birth (in songs); **per** days from the third to the eighth after new moon; **pe-rf-** (**pe-d-**) to be born; **per-** id. (only **perōḥ** 'he is not born' in a story phrase; **TGT**, text 32); **ped**, **in**: **enwiṛ** fed my younger sibling, **ninwiṛ** fed your younger sibling, etc. (lit. one born after me, you, etc.). **Ka**. **per** (**pett-**) to get, obtain, beget, bear; **pere** crescent moon. **Koḍ**. **per-** (**peruv-**, **pett-**) to bear (child). **Tu**. **pedpini**, **pedduni** to bear, bring forth (as a child); **pedpavuni** to assist a woman in childbirth; **pedmedi** lying-in woman; **perga** winnings made in a game; profit, gain; **pēṭu**, **pēṭu** parturition, childbed; (**DCV**) **pedikke** birth. **Te**. **peṭṭu** to bear (young), lay (eggs); (**K.**) **perayu** to obtain. **Koḍ**. **peṭ-** (**pett-**) to bear young (said of animal). **Nk**. **petṭ-** to give birth to. **Pa**. **ped-** (**pett-**) to obtain. ? **Go**. (**Ch.**) **pirr-** to sprout from the ground; **pirānā** (**Tr.**) to grow (of young wheat), (**Ph.**) sprout. **DED** (**S**, **N**) 3622.

4423 **Ta**. **perukku** (**perukki-**) to gather, pick up (as stones); **porukku** (**porukki-**) to pick up here and there, glean, pick out, select. **Ma**. **perukkuka** to pick up, gather one by one, glean, beg; **perukki** beggar. **To**. **perk-** (**perky-**) to pick up small objects. **Ka**. **hekku** to pick up, take up one by one; ? **hakkalu** gleanings; (**Hav.**) **herku** to pick, collect. **Koḍ**. **porik-** (**poriki-**) to pick up (small objects, e.g. bits of broken rice or coins). **Tu**. **pejipini**, **pejuni** to select, choose, pick up, pick or remove stones from paddy or rice. **Kor**. (**O.**) **pūji**, (**M.**) **hiji**, (**T.**) **hije** to pick up. **Te**. (**K.**) **peruku**, **per(u)ku** to pull out, pluck up, uproot, tear up by the roots or from the foundation. **Kol**. (**Kin.**) **petk-** to pick up; (**Pat.**, p. 139) **petteng** to peck (i.e. to pick up). **Nk**. **pett-** to pick, choose, pick up. **Pa**. **ped-** (**pett-**) to pick up, pick (flower), pick out, choose; **petk-** to pick up, glean. **Ga**. (**S.**) **piy-**, **pi-**, **piyk-** to pick up weeds, etc.; (**S.**) **piyk-** (**piyik-**) to select, choose. **Go**. (**A. S.**) **per-** to pick up; (**SR.**) **perānā** to gather; (**Tr.**) **parānā** to pick up from the ground, gather (**mahuas**) (**Voc.**

2339); (Pat.) *persānā* to gather (*Voc.* 2349); (Tr.) *pehkānā* to pick up; *pahkānā* (W.) to glean. (Ph.) choose; (M.) *pehkānā* to lift, pick; (S. Ko.) *pehk-*, (Ma.) *pe'k-* to pick up; (L.) *pehenā*, *pehetānā* to lift up, pick up (*Voc.* 2355); (Mu.) *pehic-* to gather, collect (*Voc.* 2356). *Konḍa* (BB) *per-* (*peRt-*) to pick, pick up, collect. *Kui* *pebga* (< *peg-b-*; *pegd-*) to collect, pick up, peck up, gather; *pl. action* *peska* (*peski-*). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *per-* (-h-) to pick up. *Kur.* *pesnā* (*pett-*) to gather up, pick up, glean, choose, pick out by lifting up; *pesēgnā* to weed, cleanse by removing that which is objectionable. *Malt.* *pet-kame* to pick up food. DED(S, N) 3623.

4424 *Konḍa* *per-* (*peRt-*) to meet. *Pe.* *pez-* (*pest-*) id. DEDS 720.

4425 *Ta.* *peram* greatness; bull or cow, buffalo; *pergu* greatness; bull; *perri*, *pergimai* greatness, esteem; *pirāku* (*pirāki-*) to be great, exalted, be lofty, elevated, grow full, complete, abundant, overflow, grow large in size, be densely crowded; *pirākal* greatness, abundance, fullness, height, mountain, heap, mass; *pirakkam* loftiness. *Ma.* *peran* stout, robust; *perā-kkannu* wild buffalo. *Tu.* *petta* cow. *Te.* *perugu*, (K.) *perūgu* to swell, rise. DED 3624.

4426 *Ko.* *be-* mother!; *doo be-k* mother's elder sister. *Go.* *be* mode of address to wife's younger brother. *Kur.* *be* my wife! (said in anger). DED 3625.

4427 *Kur.* *be'enā* (*biccyas*) used as an auxiliary (as a separate verb, it once meant 'to remain fixedly', but has been supplanted by *ra'anā*); (Hahn) to be stay, remain. *Malt.* *behe* to exist, be. DED 3626.

4428 *Kur.* *bēk* salt. *Malt.* *bēku* id.; *bēk-bēke* to taste saltish. *Br.* *bē* salt, piquancy, spirit, flavour. DED 3627.

4429 *Ka.* *pēca* trouble; *pēc-ādu* to be involved in trouble and difficulties. *Koḍ.* *pe-c-a-d-* to try hard. *Tu.* *pēc-ādu* to try, strive, be in trouble; (B-K.) *pēc-āṣa* affliction, distress; struggle. *Te.* *pēci* trouble, difficulty, embarrassment. DED 3628.

4430 *Ta.* *pēcu* (*pēci-*) to talk, speak, converse, make noise, roar; tell, say, recite, praise; *pēcal*, *pēcal* talking; *pēccu* speaking, speech, language, praise, talk, report, rumour, word. *Ma.* *pēcuka* to speak, chatter (as birds); *pēccu* speech, language. *Ko.* *pe-c-* (*pe-c-*) to talk to oneself; *perc-* (*perc-*) to give irrelevant answers, talk nonsense, talk with impropriety in presence of holy man. ? *To.* *ōst-* (*ōšty-*) to say, tell (story, lament) (or with 4003 *Ta.* *paṛiccu*). *Ka.* *pēg* (*pēgd-*) to utter, say, speak, narrate, tell, command; *pēḡike* saying, telling, rumour; a saying, enigma; *pēḡige* saying, etc.; notoriety, fame; *pēruvike* saying, telling. *Tu.* *pērmē* fame, glory. *Te.* *p(r)ēlu* to prattle, chatter, talk nonsense; *pēlari* a prattler. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pēl-* (*-it-*) to talk sweetly; *pēlki ā-* to discuss with another. *Kur.* *pēsānā* to

command; *pēskā* command, order, precept; *perperernā* to prate, prattle, talk with a high-pitched voice; (vessel in which something is cooking) to hum, buzz, sing; (Hahn) *perxperxā* to babble, prattle; *parparenā* to prate, prattle. *Malt.* *perqe* to talk, speak, simmer, hiss. DED(S, N) 3629.

4431 *Ko.* *e-c* *pā-c* unclean secretions of body (e.g. urine, excrement, snot, vomit). *To.* *e-syē-e-š* *ōd-* (*ōdō-*) to dislike, hate. *Ka.* *pēsu*, *hēsu* to feel aversion, have a dislike; *n.* aversion, disgust; *pēsike*, *hēsike*, *ēsike*, *hēsike* aversion, disgust, nastiness, object that causes disgust. *Koḍ.* *he-sige* disgust at touching dirty things. *Tu.* *pēsiyuni*, *pēcuni* to loathe, be disgusted; *pēsiḡe*, *pēsiḡe* disgust, loathing, dirt, filth; (B-K.) *hēsiḡe*, *ēsiḡe* filth, dirt. DED 3630.

4432 *Pe.* *pēnj-* (*pēnc-*) to split. *Kui* *pēnja* (*pēnji-*) id., split wood. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *pēnji-* to split. DEDS 721.

4433 *Konḍa* (BB) *pēnz-* to strain water from boiled rice. *Pe.* *pēnj-* (*pēnc-*) id. *Manḍ.* *pēnj-* id. *Kui* *pēnja* (*pēnji-*) to strain a liquid, pour off rice water. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pēnj-* (*-it-*), (F.) *pēnjali* to strain water off boiled rice. *Kur.* *pisnā* to pour off the water from boiled rice. *Malt.* *pise* id. DED(S) 3460.

4434 *Ta.* *pēti* hermaphrodite; impotence, fear; (-pp-, -it-) to be afraid; *pētan* hermaphrodite with male characteristics predominating; *pētu* hermaphrodite; female sex, female of birds and of certain quadrupeds; *pētai* female of birds, hen. *Ma.* *pēti* fear, cowardice; *pētikka* to be afraid, to shy (a horse), fear; *pēta* female of a deer, turtle; a pea-hen, etc. *Ka.* *hēdi*, *ēdi*, (PBh.) *pēdi* coward; effeminate man, hermaphrodite; *hēḡe*, *hēḡe*, *hyāḡe* hen; *bēda* timid man; *pōḡa* coward. *Koḍ.* *po-ḡi* fear; *po-ḡe* *ko-ḡi* hen. *Tu.* *hēdi*, *hēde*, *ēdi* coward; timid; *pōḡiyuni* to be afraid; *pōḡiyā-vuni*, *pōḡipāvuni* to frighten, threaten, terrify; *pōḡigē* fear, fright. *Te.* *pēdi* eunuch, hermaphrodite; *pēde* having no moustache, beardless man. / Cf. Skt. *poṭā-* hermaphrodite. DED(S) 3631.

4435 *Ta.* *pētu* what is unproductive, useless, or kernelless. *Ma.* *pētu* what is seedless, unproductive, shrivelled. DED 3632.

4436 *Ta.* *pēn* protection; *pēnu* (*pēni-*) to treat tenderly, cherish, foster, protect, regard, esteem, honour, treat courteously, worship, care for; *pēnam* tenderness, regard, care, nurture; *pēnal* nursing; *pēnai* protecting with loving care; *pēl* (*pētp-*, *pētt-*) to protect; *pētpu* protection. *Ma.* *pēnuka* to foster, take care of; *pēnam* caution; *pēnnuka* to take care of, use, take to oneself. *Te.* *pen(u)cu* to nourish, nurture, foster, support, rear, fatten, increase, extend; *penupu*, *pempu* nourishing, fostering, rearing, increase, enlargement; *pempakamu* adoption of a child, rearing; *pempudu* adopted; tame, domesticated. DED(S) 3633.

4437 *Ta.* *pētu* bewilderment, folly, ignorance, delirium, sorrow, distress; *pētai* simpleton, ignorant person, woman as simple-minded; girl between the ages of 5 and 7; poor person; *pētai* folly, ignorance, simplicity; *pēntu* (*pēnti-*) to be bewildered; *petumpai* girl between the ages of 8 and 11. *Ka.* *pētu* confusion or distraction of mind. *Tu.* *pēty*, *pētu* fear. *Te.* *pēda* poor, timid; poor man, servant; *pēdarālu* poor woman; *pēdarikamu* poverty; *pēdarimi* id., timidity; (*SAṆ*) *pēdagilu* to become thin, poor; *pēdatanamu* poverty. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *pēdaṭon* a poor man. DED(S) 3634.

4438 *Ta.* *pēy* devil, goblin, fiend; madness (as of a dog), frenzy; wildness (as of vegetation); *pēyan* demoniac, madman; *pēyti*, *pēycci*, *pēcci* demoness, woman under possession of a demon. *Ma.* *pē*, *pēyi* demon (*fem.* *pēcci*); rage, madness, viciousness; *pēna* ghost, spirit; *pē-nayi* mad dog. *Ko.* *pe-n*, *pe-nm* possession of woman by spirit of dead; *pe-y* demon. *To.* *ō-n* the god of the dead. *Ka.* *pē*, *he* madness, rage, viciousness; growing wild (as plants), worthlessness; *pētu*, *hēde* demon; *pēhkuṇi*, *pēhkuṇi*, *hēkuṇi* demon; madness, fury (for -kuṇi, cf. 1918 *Ta.* *kuṇi*); *hēga* a mad, foolish man. *Tu.* *pēyi* demon. *Go.* (Tr.) *pēn* (*pl. -k*), (Y. D. Mu. S.) *pēn*, (Ph.) *pen*, *ven*, (Ma.) *pēnu* god; (L.) *pēn* (*pl. pēndku*) idol, god; (G.) *pēnvor* priest (*Voc.* 2364). *Pe.* *pen* (*pl. -ku*) god. *Kui* *pēnu* (*pl. pēnga*), *vēnu* (*pl. vēnga*) a god, a spirit. *Kuwi* (F.) *pēnd*, (Su.) *pēnu* (*pl. pēnka*), (Isr.) *pēnu* (*pl. pēnka/pnēka*) god; (S.) *pēnu* (*pl. pēnka*) devil; (S.) *pēne'si*, (Isr.) *pēne'si* deceased person. ? *Malt.* *peypeyre* to feel fervent or animated. Cf. 5530. *Pa.* *vēdid*. DED(S, N) 3635.

4439 *Pe.* *beron* speech, conversation, discussion, language. *Manḍ.* *beron* language; story. *Kui* *hēroṇ* conversation. DEDS 722.

4440 *Ka.* (Hav.) *beru* to lift hand to beat. *Tu.* *beruni* to be waved, lifted up, as the hand; lift up, as the hand. Cf. 4446 *Ta.* *piṛakku*.

4441 (a) *Ta.* *pēl* (*pēlv-*, *pēnr-*), *pēl* (*pēlv-*, *pēnt-*) to ease oneself. *Ka.* *pēl* to void excrements; *n.* excrement. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *pēlānā*, (Mu.) *pēl-* to defecate; (Mu.) *pēl*, *pēkle* excrement (*Voc.* 2370); (ASu.) *pēlk-*, (Koya Su.) *pēl-* to defecate.

(b) *Te.* *pēda*, (B. also) *pēnda* dung of cattle; *pēnta* manure; *pēntika* hard excrement of sheep, goats, deer, etc. *Koḍ.* *pēnda* cowdung. *Nk.* *pēnda* dung (of cow, etc.). *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) *pēnda*, (M.) *pēnda* cowdung (*Voc.* 2361). *Konḍa* *pēnda* dung (of cattle). DED(S) 3636.

4442 *Ta.* *pērai* chest, box, basket; *piṛa* round wicker-basket, baling basket. *Ma.* *pēra* basket of reeds or of bamboo slips. *To.* *pe-dy* large basket tied around with cloth (or with 4388). *Koḍ.* *po-liā* basketry box full of edibles, carried by girl of bridegroom's house

to bride's house. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pēra* box. Cf. 4388 *Ta.* *peṭti*. / Cf. IA items at 4388, also Pali *pēḷā*; cf. also Skt. (*Kauṣ.* *Arthaśāstra*) *phelā*- box, casket, basket, BHS *phela*, *phelika*. DED(S, N) 3637.

4443 *Ta.* *pērai-maram* Carey's myrtle bloom, *Careya arborea*. *Ma.* *pē(u)*, *pēra* id. / Cf. Skt. *pīlu*-id., Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8239. DED 3638.

4444 *To.* *pa-t* each seed section of a jackfruit. *Ka.* *bēle* split pulse, the half of a seed of the guñja or *Abrus precatorius*. *Koḍ.* *be-le* each of the halves of a seed that can be divided. *Tu.* *bēle* split pulse; *bōle* seed of a jackfruit. *Te.* *bēdalū* (*pl.*) split pulse. ? *Ko.* *ve-l* badly ground coarse flour. DED(S) 3639.

4445 *Ka.* *bēl*, *bēluve* bewilderment, infatuation, madness; *bijana* state of being bewildered, etc. *Te.* *bēla* simpleton; simple, ignorant. DED 3640.

4446 *Ta.* *piṛakku* (*piṛakki-*) to heap, pile up; *peru* a pile. *Ma.* *pēru* a load, esp. bullock-load; *pēruka* to load (as oxen), pile up. *Ko.* *pe-rn* bullock-load. *Ka.* *pēru* to lift up and put upon, load, pile up; *n.* a load, esp. bullock-load. *Koḍ.* *po-r-* (*po-ri-*) to transport by pack-animal. *Tu.* *pēruni*, *pēravuni* to load, burden; *pēraja* lading, shipping; *beruni* to pile up earth; *perike* a bullock's load, any burden; *periyē* a heap, pile; *hēru* a sack of corn. *Te.* *pē(u)cu* to pile or load up, arrange in a column or row; *pē(u)pu* piling or heaping up; *perikaṭamu* carrying grain on bullocks; *perika* a large sack or bag, (K.) a bullock which carries loads; (K.) *peruku* to carry loads. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *pērsap-* to arrange (< *Tc.*). *Go.* (Ma.) *pa-* to pile up grain in a stack (*Voc.* 2339). *Konḍa* *per-* (*peRt-*) to take up, lift up (a load to carry on head or shoulder), heap up (burnt pieces of wood), lay (pot on fire); *pergis-* to cause to lift up (as load on an animal). *Pe.* *pez-* (*pest-*) to pick up, lift. *Manḍ.* *piy-* to pick up. *Kuwi* (F.) *pērhali* to lift; (S.) *pērh'nai* to lift, raise; (Isr.) *per-* (-h-) to lift up. *Malt.* *pehe* to take up; *pehre* to take along; *pehtre* to assist in lifting. Cf. 4440 *Ka.* *beru* and 4565 *Ta.* *poru*. DED(S, N) 3641, and from DED(S) 3623.

4447 *Konḍa* *pē-* (*-it-*) to chase or pursue (thief, etc.), drive (cattle), expel. *Pe.* *pēz-* (*pest-*) to drive, drive away, chase. *Manḍ.* *pēy-* to chase. *Kui* *pēha* (*pēhi-*) to drive away, drive off, repulse, dismiss; (K.) *pē-* to chase, drive away. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *pē-* (-h-) id.; (P.<sup>2</sup>) *prē-* (-t-) to chase; (F.) *pērhali* to chase, drive; (S.) *pērh'nai* to scare, impel. DEDS 723.

4448 *Ko.* *pe-r* steep slope. *To.* *pō-ṛ* (*obl.* *pō-t-*) cliff. DED 3642.

4449 *Ta.* *pēn* louse. *Ma.* *pēn* id. *Ko.* *pe-n* head-louse. *To.* *pō-n* louse. *Ka.* *pēn* id.; *vb.* (lice) to increase or grow greatly. *Koḍ.*

pe-ni louse. *Tu. pēnu* id. *Te. pēnu* (pl. *pēnu*) id. *Kol. pe-n* (pl. *-kul*) id. *Nk. pēn* id. *Nk. (Ch.) pēn* id. *Pa. pēni* (pl. *pēnuli*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) pēn* (pl. *pēnili*) id. *Konda* (BB) *pēni* (pl. *pēnku*) id. *Pe. pēn* (pl. *-ku*) id. *Mand. pēn* (pl. *-ke*) id. *Kui pēnu* flea. *Kuwi* (F.) *pēnu* id.; (S.) *pēnu*, (Su. Isr.) *pēnu* (pl. *pēnka*); (P.) *pēnu* (pl. *pēnka*) louse. *Kur. pēn* id.; *allā-pēn* flea (allā dog). *Malt. pēnu* louse. DED(S) 3643.

4450 *Ta. pai* bag, sack, purse, satchel, bladder, duct; *pacumpai* a pedlar's pack carried over the shoulder; *acampi*, *acampai* traveller's bag thrown over the shoulder. *Ma. pai*, *payimpa* bag, sack, stomach, womb. *Ka. pasube*, *pasumbe*, *hasibe*, *hasube*, *hasumbe* a long bag that has its opening in the midst and is thrown over the shoulder so as to form two divisions. *Tu. pasumbē*, *pasumbē* sack or bag made of coir; *paimbē* bag; *paiku*, *paika* pouch, scrip made of rushes or palm leaves; *payicilu* bag made of palm leaves. *Te. (B.) asimi* bag placed on the back of a bullock to carry things. Cf. 4049 *Ma. pākku*. DED(S) 3644.

4451 *Ka. pai* upper, external, extra, upon. *Te. pai*, *payi* upper or external surface, exterior, top; upper; on, upon, above; in future, hereafter. DED 3645.

4452 *Ta. po* (-pp-, -tt-) to perforate, puncture, make a hole; *poy* (-v-, -t-) to be hollowed; *n.* tubularity, hole, hollow or recess in tree; *poku* (-pp-, -tt-) to make a hole, perforate; *pokkai* hole in a tree, stone, or ground, cleft in rock; *pokku* hollow in a tree, defect, fault, blemish; *pokkai* little hole, crack, having a part deformed, blemish; *potir* (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce; *potu* (-v-, -nt-) to be perforated; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, pierce; *potumpu* hole, hollow in a tree, pit, cave; *pottu* hole, rat-hole, hollow in a tree, rent or puncture, defect; *pottal*, *pottai* hole, orifice, defect; *pottilam* hole in a tree; *pōttu*, *pontar*, *pontu* hole, hollow; *pōn* cave. *Ma. pottu* hole in the ground, cavity, hollow hand; *pōtu* a hole as in worm-eaten wood. *Ko. pok-va-yp* man whose teeth are all gone (cf. *Ta. pokku-vay*, *pokkai-vay* toothless mouth). *Ka. bokke* any round, small hole made by rats, etc.; *hodaru* hollow of a tree, hole in the ground; *bokka* a toothless man; (Hav.) *bokku* toothless. *Tu. boṅku* hollow, void, empty; (B-K.) *pogulu* a hole, usually in a mud dam across a watercourse; (B-K.) *bokku*, *bokkubayi* mouth without teeth. *Te. bokka* hole, orifice, aperture, pit; (Telangana dial., K.) *pokka* hole; *botta* hole, leak; *bonda* hole, bore; *bokki* toothless. *Kol. pokka* ditch, grave; (Pat., p. 115) *pokor* hollow; *bogga* small hole, perforation. *Nk. pokka* hole, cave; *bogga* hole. *Pa. botta* id.; *potpa*, *poppa* a chisel. *Ga. (P.) bogga* hole. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) pohpi*, (Ma.) *po'pi* chisel (Voc. 2432); (D. G. Mu. Ma.) *būka* hole (Voc. 2585); (Ma.) *bokka* id. (Voc. 2614);

(S.) *boṅa* id. (Voc. 2620); (Koya Su.) *bodga* id. *Konda* (BB) *pot* (-t-) to bore, perforate. *Pe. pot* (-t-) id. *Kui pospa* (post-) to pierce, bore a hole, mortise; *n.* act of piercing, mortising; *pondo* hole; ? *bojo* wood dust resulting from dry rot. *Kuwi* (F.) *pōthali* to hollow out; (S.) *pōth'nal* to hole; (Isr.) *pot* (-h-) to make a hole (in wood, etc.). *Kur. pattānā* to pierce, perforate, tap with a chisel; *pattā* chisel to dig a hole in a piece of wood. *Malt. pattre* to pierce. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) bhūka* hole; also Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8391, \**pōka* hollow; 9263(6), \**bōkkha* toothless; 9624, \**bhōkkha* hollow. DED(S, N) 3646, DEDS 724.

4453 *Ka. pogade*, *pagade* *Mimusops elengi*. *Te. pogāda* id. DED 3148.

4454 *Ma. pokina*, *pokana*, *pōna*, *pūna* the green imperial pigeon, *Carpophaga sylvatica*. *Kol. (Kin.) pōlg* id. *Pa. pōnal* id. *Go. (Tr.) pōnār*, (other dialects) *pōnār* id. (Voc. 2445). *Kuwi pōlgu* (T.) green pigeon, (Isr.) green dove. *Kur. poxā* green pigeon. *Malt. pōge* id. DED 3647.

4455 *Ta. pokuttu* bubble; *pokku* (pokki-), *po* (-pp-, -tt-) to be blistered; *pokkalam* a boil, bubble, blister; *pokkuḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to rise in blisters. *Ma. pokkuḷa*, *pokkuḷa* blister, vesicle, bubble; *pokkuḷikka* to bubble; *pokkuḷu*, *pōḷa* bubble. *Ko. pogl* blister; *poglic* (poglic-) (hand) becomes blistered from heat. *To. pig* bubble; *pig-* (pigy-) (hand) gets blistered by friction; *ni-* *pikwily* water-blister (for *ni-*, see 3690). *Ka. pugul*, *bokke*, *bobbe* blister; *hokku* a boil; *hoppala* blister occasioned by a burn; *hoppalisi* to blister. *Koḍ. pokkala* a blister. *Tu. pokkē* id., pustule; a sore, ulcer; *bokki*, *bokkē* an itch, pustule, pimple; *poṅku* a kind of boil or sore. *Te. pokku* blister; *vb.* to blister; *bugga* bubble; *bobba* blister; ? *pōṭa* eruption of smallpox. *Kol. (Kin.) pokk* blister; *bugga* bubble. *Nk. (Ch.) popondel* bubbles (or with 4525). *Pa. pova* (pl. *povel*) blister. *Go. (A.) poppul* id. (Voc. 2393); (A.) *popoṭa*, (Mu.) *papel* bubble (Voc. 2392). *Pe. poka* blister. *Mand. puka* boil. *Kuwi* (Su.) *bugga* (pl. *-ga*), (Isr.) *būga* bubble. *Kur. pokkhna* (pukkhya) to get blistered, swell. *Malt. poka* blister, blain; *poglo*, in: *mug-poglo* wart. Cf. 4525 *Ka. bobbuli* and 2106 *Ta. koppalam*. / Cf. *Nep. phoko* blister, boil (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8391, where it is the only item having these meanings, all the others meaning 'hollow' or developments from it). DED(S, N) 3648.

4456 *Ta. pukai* (-v-, -nt-) to burn as the heart, be chagrined, grieve; *n.* distress; *pukai* heart-burning. *Tu. buguluni* to be grieved. *Te. pogulu*, *povulu* to be sorrowful or afflicted; *pokku* id., grieve; *n.* grief. DED 3649.

4457 *Go. (M.) pohānā* to throw; (Ma.) *po?* to throw away, leave, abandon; (S.) *poh-* to throw away; (W. Ph.) *pohtānā* to

abandon (Voc. 2429). *Konda pok-* (-t-) to throw; *aux. vb.* to finish off; *caus. pokis-* to cause to throw off. DED 3737.

4458 *Ta. pokkaṇam* beggar's bag, wallet, cloth used as a sack; *mokkani* feed-bag, nose-bag, a kind of bridle for mules, etc. *Ma. pokkaṇam* beggar's bag, wallet. *Ka. bokkapa* pocket in a coat, betel pouch, beggar's bag, horse's gram-bag. *Tu. bokkapa* bag, pocket. *Te. bokkaṇamu*, *boṅkaṇamu* pouch, purse; *bokkaniya* gram-bag, nose-bag; *bokkena* id.; bucket for drawing water, leathern bag for baling water out of a boat, etc.; (B.) *poṅkaṇamu* purse, pouch; ? *bokkasamu* money bag; treasury. *Kol. (SR.) bokāne* bucket (Kamaleswaran). / Cf. *Skt. (Śabdaratnākara 1478) bhukkāna* the food-bag tied round the head of a horse. DED(N) 3650.

4459 *Ta. pokkam* lie, falsehood, deceit, fault; *poccam*, *poccu* lie, falsehood; fault, defect; *poccai* fault; *poccappu* badness, evil, wickedness, fault. ? *Ma. pokkar* low people. *Ka. boṅku* to lie. *Tu. boṅkuni* to deny. *Te. poccemu* deceit, trick, defect, fault; *boṅku* to lie; *n.* a lie; false, untrue; *boṅkincu* to deceive, tempt; cause to tell a lie; *boṅkari* a liar; *boṅkulāḍu* id.; *fem. boṅkulāḍi*. *Kuwi* (S.) *bōkaini* to pretend; (Isr.) *pōk-* (-h-) to tell lies. Cf. 4531 *Ta. poy*. / Cf. *Pkt. (DNM) phukka* = *mithyā*. DED(S) 3651.

4460 (a) *Ta. pokkuḷ*, *pōkil* navel; *pokkapi* a large open navel. *Ma. pokkil*, *pokkuḷ* navel. *Ko. puku* id. *To. piku* id. *Ka. pokkuḷ*, *porkuḷ* id. *Koḍ. pokkili* id. *Tu. puvalu*, *pūvalu* id. *Bel. (LSB 2.2) hodkuḷu* id. *Kor. (T.) hokru* id. *Te. pokkili* id.; a depression. *Kol. bogur* navel. *Nk. bogur* id. *Pe. pūnel* id. *Mand. pūnel* id. *Kui pūnenji*, *pūnenji* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *puleri*, (S.) *pūleni*, (Su. Isr.) *pūleni* id. *Br. put* id., umbilical cord. (b) *Ma. pōṭu* the navel, umbilical rupture. *Ka. (Bell.; U.P.U.) budda* navel. *Te. boddu* id. *Pa. bod* id., navel-string. *Ga. (Oll.) bodi*, *bori* navel. *Go. (Ph.) budri*, *boddi*, (Ko.) *boḍum* id.; (A. Ch.) *mod*, (Mand.) *modd*, (G. Ma.) *moddi*, (Ph.) *mud*(d), (SR.) *maḍḍ*, (Mu.) *maddi* id., (Ph. also) navel-string; (Tr.) *mud*, *maḍ* navel-string (Voc. 2977). *Konda bodu* navel. *Kur. (Hahn) buṭṭi* id. DED(S, N) 3652.

4461 *Te. (Savara Dora dial., S. Bhattacharya) poka* mahua flower. *Kol. (SR.) pokke* flower; (Kin.) mahua flower. *Nk. pokke* mahua flower. DED(S) 3653.

4462 *Kur. pokol* cocoon, silk. *Malt. poklu* tassur silk; *pokl-towa* cocoon (towa anything hollow, as the shell of an egg). DED 3654.

4463 *Ko. pog*, *pogl* foam. *To. pig* foam (on river). *Ka. burugu* foam, lather, scum. *Kol. boskur*, (Kin.) *poṅcur* foam. *Pa. poyor* id. *Go. (Ko.) boyul* id. (Voc. 2635); (Koya Su.) *borju* lather. *Kur. poxtā* froth, foam. *Malt. potge*, *potgo* id. ? *Ta. pavvam* id.; water bubble. DED(S, N) 3655.

4464 *Nk. (Ch.) bokrip-* to scratch. *Go. (SR. Tr. Ph.) bokkānā* to itch, (Ph. also) to scratch (Voc. 2617). DEDS 725.

4465 *Konda pōkra* hen. *Pe. pokla* id. *Kui pokla* hen that has never laid an egg; *pogda* pullet. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *pokla koyyu*, (S.) *pokla* hen; (S. Isr.) *pokla hipa* pullet. DEDS 726.

4466 *Ka. (Hav.) boggā* male dog; *boggi* bitch. *Tu. bogre*, (B-K. also) *bogge* dog; *boggi* bitch.

4467 *Te. boggu* charcoal, carbon. *Kol. (Kin.) bogg* charcoal. *Pa. bog* (pl. *boggul*), *bogum* (pl. *bogmul*) id. *Ga. (S.) bogge* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *bogūga* id. ? *Malt. posange* soot. *Br. pōgh* charcoal. DED(S) 3656.

4468 *Ka. poṅgara*, *hoṅgara* Indian coral tree, *Erythrina indica*. *Tu. poṅgarē*, *poṅgara* id. DED 3657.

4469 *Ta. poṅku* (poṅki-) to boil up, bubble up by heat, foam and rage (as the sea), increase, swell (as with joy), shoot up, be elated, burst in anger, be swollen (as a boil or sore), rise, grow high, abound, flourish, be fruitful, cook (tr.); *n.* prosperity, fortune; *poṅkal* boiling, bubbling, swelling, violent anger, abundance, splendour, boiled rice seasoned with salt, pepper, cumin seeds and ghee; *n. pr.* of a festival; height, largeness, fulness, abundance, profusion; *poṅkam* increase, abundance, joy, splendour; *pokkam* abundance, eminence, splendour; *pommu* (pommi-) to swell, excel in appearance; *pommal* abundance, thickness, plumpness; (Ramnad dial.; Annamalai, p. 875) *bommēṇal* to swell. *Ma. poṅhuka* to boil over, bubble up, spread (as light, noise, report); *poṅṅal* boiling, bubbling up, ostentation; *poṅnikka*, *pokkuka* to raise; *poṅṅaccam* display, boasting; *pokkam* height, boiling over, evaporation. *Ko. pog-* (pogy-) to boil over; *pogg-* (pongy-) to increase (intr.) magically in number, (water) springs forth magically, anger increases; *pogge-* (ponge-) to increase (tr.) magically in number. *To. pig-* (piggy-) to bubble up, boil over, (stomach) swells or heaves with exertion. *Ka. poṅgu* to boil over, burst open, expand, open, blossom, swell, be elated, exult, be overjoyed; *n.* boiling over, expanding, etc.; *poṅgisu* to cause to expand, etc.; *poṅga*, man of ebullition or of exalted courage; *poṅgalu*, *poṅgil* rice boiled with pulse, salted, or sweetened with sugar; (PBh.) *poṅgam* pride; (Hav.) *pokku* to pop up, swell; *pogasu* expansion; *buguṭi*, *buguḍu* swelling, protuberance; *pompuri* swelling, increase, growth, greatness. *Koḍ. pong-* (pongi-) to swell (as grain or stomach). *Tu. boṅguni* to be distended; *boṅgu*, *boṅgu* protuberance; *boṅke-luni* to swell; *boṅka* big, large; *poṅgaḍē* proud flesh. *Te. poṅgu* to bubble up, boil, effervesce, rejoice, be elated, be puffed up, be proud; *n.* boiling, bubbling, overflowing, effervescence, joy, pride; *poṅgincu* to boil

(tr.), please, flatter, puff up, coax; **poŋgali** rice boiled in milk; **poŋka** pride, haughtiness; **bugulu-konu** to increase, swell, rise; **boppi** = swelling; **pompiri** abundant, full. *Kol.* **pong-** (ponkt-) to boil over; **pongip-** (pongipt-) to make to boil over; (Pat., p. 179) **pongipt** iddeng to exaggerate. *Nk.* **pong-** to expand; **pongip-** to cause to expand. *Nk.* (Ch.) **phugay-** to swell. *Go.* (ASu.) **pōh-** to swell. *Kōnda* **pog-** (-it) to boil and overflow, swell into floods (as a river); **poŋi-** (-t) to be bloated, swell up. *Kuwi* (F.) **pōngali**, (S.) **ponginali**, (Su. P. Isr.) **pong-** (-it) to swell. *Kur.* **pūxānā** to swell (as rice put in cold water, as the result of a fall, of an illness); **pūxkā** swelling, abscess; **pokpo-kmā** to puff out, bloat, swell much; ? **pēxpēxmā**, **pekpekkmā** to swell up. *Malt.* **pogole** to swell; **pongje** to be increased, be abundant; **pūge** to swell; **pūgre** to be swollen, pout; **pūgro**, **pūgro** swollen, a boil. Cf. 4543 *Ta.* **porumu**. DED(S, N) 3658.

4470 *Go.* (Tr.) **pōngānā** to flow; be washed away, drown; (*Gr.*, p. 70) of a river, to overflow its banks; **pōhtānā** to drown a man, cause to be washed away; (M) **pōhgānā** to flow; (W.) **pongānā** to float away; **pongītānā** to spill; (Ph.) **pongānā** to flow; **pongsahtānā** to cause to flow (water, blood, etc.); **pon-** (G. Mu.) to flow (saliva, etc.), (S.) flow, drop (tears) (*Voc.* 2374); (ASu.) **pōh-** (pus or blood) to come out of a wound. *Kōnda* (BB) **pon-** to be spilled; **pok-** to spill; (K.) **pok-** to pour (water). *Pe.* **boŋ-** (-t) to be spilled; **bok-** (-t) to spill. *Mand.* **buk-** to pour. *Kui* **ponga** (pongi-) to be spilt, scattered; **popka** (< pok-p; pokt-) to spill, scatter. *Kuwi* (F.) **bōkhali** to spill; (S.) **bokh'nai** to shed, spill; (Isr.) **bok-** (-h) to spill. Cf. 4407 *Ta.* **pey**, esp. *Kuwi* (F.) **boiyali**, intransitive corresponding to **bōkhali** (tr.) above, and other forms with o-vowel. From DED(S, N) 3658.

4471 *Ma.* **poŋhu** a float, raft, buoy, boat; **poŋhuka** to rise, as out of the water. *Tu.* **poŋguni**, **puŋguni** to rock, reel, toss (as a boat); **poŋgely** tumbling, rocking, unsteadiness; **poŋgayi** canoe; **puŋge**, **puŋgele** a fickle-minded man. *Go.* (Oil.) **ponor** act of floating; **ponor** er- to swim, float. *Go.* (A. Ch.) **pong-** to float (*Voc.* 2374). *Kōnda* **pongray ā-** to swim. DED(S) 3659.

4472 *Ta.* **poŋkolām** child's amulet tree, *Putranjiva roxburghii*. *Ma.* **poŋkolām** id. DED 3660.

4473 *Kur.* **boŋgnā** to run, run away, leave a place for good, keep clear of; **boŋgta'anā** to make run, carry about or off with great speed, lose (by death or otherwise). *Malt.* **boŋge** to run, flee; **boŋgre** to cause to run, carry away. DED 3661.

4474 *Ta.* **pocuŋku** (pocuŋki-) to be united, agree. *Ka.* **posayisu**, **posayisu** to join (tr.), unite, apply to, attach. *Te.* **posāgu** to be favourable, suit, be agreeable, suitable, or fit, be congruous, consistent, or compatible,

be got, happen; friendship to exist, good or friendly terms to exist or prevail; **posāgincu** to cause to agree; **posāgimpu** causing to agree; **posāgudu** agreeing, agreement; occurrence; obtaining. DED 3662.

4475 *Ta.* **pocā** (-pp-, -nt-), **poceā** (-pp-, -nt-) to forget; **pocāppan** forgetful person; **pocāppu** forgetfulness. *Kōnda* **pōs-** (-t) to forget. *Pe.* **pōc-** (-c) id. DED(S, N) 727.

4476 *Ta.* **poccu** woman's pubic hair, vulva, anus. *Ma.* **pocca**, **pocci** membrum muliebne. *Ko.* **poj** vulva. *Ka.* **pucci**, **pucce** id. *Br.* **pōs** id. / Cf. Pkt. **posa-** anus, vulva; **posana-** anus; **phosa-** id. Also *Mar.* **pucči** vulva (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8248). DED(S, N) 3663.

4477 *Ta.* **poccu** quantity of hair. *Ka.* **boccu** wool, fine hair, down. *Te.* **boccu** hair, down, wool. *Nk.* **bucuŋa** a knot of hair. *Pa.* **bocca** eyebrow. DED 3664.

4478 *Ta.* **poccai** paunch, pot-belly. *Ka.* **bojje** belly, paunch; **bojju** pot-belly. *Te.* **bojja** belly, paunch; **bojja** pot-belly. *Pa.* **bokka** big intestine, large stomach of ruminants. *Go.* (Ko.) **pocca** big intestine, stomach; (Tr.) **paccā** the offal of a ruminant's large intestine (*Voc.* 2377); (Mu. Ko.) **pohk** intestines (*Voc.* 2430); (Koya T.) **pōhku** guts; (Koya Su.) **pokku**, **pocca** intestines. DED(S, N) 3665.

4479 *Ka.* **pose** to twist, plait, make rope; (Hav.) **hose** to twine. *Tu.* **poypipini** to twist (as rope). *Kui* **poja** (poji-) to pack, make a bundle, crush together, clench; *n.* act of packing; *pl.* **action** **poska** (poski-). *Kuwi* (F.) **pōjali** to tie up in a cloth; (S.) **pocinai** to wrap. *Kur.* **pojinā** (pujiyas) to wrap (paper, cloth) round some object or person; **pojinā**, **pojornā** to coil or twist oneself round some object or person, be folded or wrapt round, involve (of a drapery), suit well. *Malt.* **poje** to wrap, twist, entwine; **pojgre** to be wrapped or twisted, be entangled. ? *Br.* **puc** clothes, cloth. DED(S) 3666.

4480 *Tu.* **podasu** scales of fish. *Te.* **pola**, **polasu**, **polusu** id. *Kui* **pōkosi** id. DEDS 732.

4481 *Ta.* **poŋi** (-v-, -nt-) to be broken to pieces (as rice), become pulverized; (-pp-, -tt-) to pulverize, reduce to dust or powder; be pulverized; *n.* powder, dust, pollen, ash, particle, fragment; **poŋicu** particle, fragment. *Ma.* **poŋi** dust, powder; **poŋiyuka** to be pulverized, be destroyed, appear in very minute particles; **poŋikka** to pulverize, bruise. *Ko.* **poŋi** powder, dust. *To.* **piŋy** dust; **widy** powder, ground spice. *Ka.* **puŋi** powder, dust, pollen; (Hav.) **hodi** powder. *Kod.* **poŋi** powder, flour. *Tu.* **poŋi** id., dust; **poŋiyuni** to powder, pulverize. *Te.* **poŋi** powder, dust, flour, meal; **powdery**, loose. / Cf. *Mar.* **pūḍ** powder. DED(S) 3667.

4482 *Ta.* **poŋi** (-pp-, -tt-) to spring up, shoot, rise, appear, produce, ooze out. *Ma.* **poŋiyuka** to spring up, ooze out; **poŋikka** id., sprout; (Tiyya) **poŋippu** sprout. *Kurub.*

(LSB 1.11) **pode** sprout of grain. *To.* **piŋy** (piŋ-) to break forth, (water) springs from ground; **piŋc-** (piŋ-) to create, make spring forth. *Ka.* **pode** a pregnant ear of corn, an ear of corn just before shooting forth; ? **poŋmu** to rise, be produced, spring up; ? **puŋmu**, **hommu** to rise, swell, spring up, break out, come forth, be produced; ? **unmu** to arise, come into existence (or with 697 *Ta.* ul). *Tu.* **poŋte** tender ear of corn; ? **poŋilu** germ, sprout, bud. *Te.* **podatencu** to rise, come up; **podamu**, (K. also) **podmu** to be produced, created; **podamincu** to create; **poducu** to rise (as the sun); **podupu** rising (as of the sun); **poŋtakar** (ra) an unopened ear of corn, tender ear of corn just formed. *Pa.* **poŋ** grain in embryonic stage. *Malt.* **ponder** offspring, children. / Cf. *Skt.* (*Yasastilaka*) **poŋalita-** = **kuḍmalita-**. DED(S, N) 3668.

4483 *Ta.* **poŋukk-əŋal** onom. expr. signifying suddenness, quickness; **poŋta** suddenly, swiftly. *Ma.* **poŋukkannu**, **poŋukkanē**, **poŋunnana**, **poŋunnaṇē**, **poŋunnaṇavē** suddenly, in a moment, quickly. *Ko.* **poŋakn** suddenly, so quickly as not to be seen. *Kuwi* (S.) **pottoninga** suddenly; (Isr.) **poŋ** suddenly, immediately. DED(S) 3669.

4484 *Ko.* **poŋ** slope of hill. *Ka.* **pode** extension, height, length, stature. *Te.* **podugu**, **poduvu**, **podavu** height, tallness, length; high, tall, long; (K.) **podugu** to grow lofty, increase; (Sahk.) **podigincu** to lengthen, heighten, raise, promote, increase. *Kol.* **podam** long (of a jump); (SR.) **podam** tall, height. *Nk.* **p(ho)ḍdam** length, height. *Kuwi* (F.) **porgu** **mānu** a tall tree. DED(S) 3670.

4485 *Pa.* **boḍorka** bubble. *Go.* (Ma.) **buḍruka** id. (*Voc.* 2567). *Kōnda* (BB 1972) **buḍra** id. *Pe.* **buḍvel** id.

4486 *Kol.* **kan** **boŋta** eyebrow. *Go.* (Oil.) **poŋa** eyelash. DEDS 728.

4487 *Ma.* **poŋtan** blockhead, dolt, one deaf and dumb; *fem.* **poŋti**; **poŋnan** dolt, coward; *fem.* **poŋni**. *Ko.* **poŋ** stupidity, foolishness; *poŋi* fool; *fem.* **poŋy**. *To.* **piŋ** stupidity; *piŋi* fool. *Ka.* **hoŋta** a deaf man; (Gowda) **poŋta** id.; *fem.* **poŋti**; **poŋtu** deafness. *Tu.* **poŋtu** dumb, stupid; **poŋte** a dumb man; **poŋti** a silly woman, a dumb or taciturn woman; **poḍumbu** stupid, stolid, cowardly; **poḍumbe** a stupid or spiritless man; **poḍḍa**, **puḍuta** foolish. DED 3671.

4488 *Te.* **poŋti**, **poŋtiya** scorpion; **puŋta** large black scorpion. *Go.* (S.) **poŋte** scorpion. DED 3672.

4489 *Kōnda* **poŋi** bird. *Pe.* **poŋi** id. *Mand.* **puŋi** id. *Kui* **poŋa** id. *Kuwi* (F.) **pōta**, (S.) **poŋa**, (Su. P.) **poŋta**, (Isr.) **poŋa** id. DED(S) 3673.

4490 *Ta.* **poŋtu** (poŋti-) to burst (intr.); **poŋupotu** (-pp-, -tt-) to snap (as cords), speak fast in a rattling manner, wamble (as the bowels), fall (noisily as stones one after

another); **poŋu-poŋ-əŋal** onom. expr. signifying snapping of cords, falling of fruits or stones one after another, rattling in speaking. *Ma.* **poŋtuka** to burst, explode, burst (as a sore), crack (as eggs), put forth (as buds); **poŋtal** bursting; **poŋtu** a crack, hurt; **poŋtikka** to burst (tr.), crack. *Ko.* **poŋ-** (poc-) to burst noisily. *To.* **piŋ-** (piŋy-) to burst. *Ka.* (PBh.) **poŋtage** *adv.* indicative of breaking; (Bark.) **hoŋti** to burst, crackle. *Kod.* **poŋ-** (poŋti-) to burst with noise, explode. *Tu.* **poŋtu** a crack, hurt; **puḍavuni** to break, burst (intr.); **puḍavuni** id. (tr.); **puḍately** a bruise, crack; bruised, broken, cracked; **puḍeruni** to break, burst. *Te.* (K.) **poŋlu** to break, crack, burst, split, open in chinks. *Pa.* **poŋ** clapping of hands, snapping of fingers. *Go.* (Oil.) **poŋ** snapping of fingers. *Malt.* **purge** to break up a flooring. Cf. 4386 *Ma.* **piŋaruka**. DED(S) 3674.

4491 *Ta.* **poŋtu** chaff, husk of grain, dust; **poŋi** (-v-, -nt-) to be blighted as grain. *Ma.* **poŋtu** blighted ear or corn, useless; **puŋtil** husk, pod, legume; **piŋtal** husk, palea. *Ko.* **poŋ** husks of grain, outside bark of tree; **ul** **poŋ** inside bark of tree. *To.* **wiŋ** empty husk of grain. *Ka.* **poŋtu** chaff, husk, pod emptied of its contents. *Tu.* **poŋtu** husk, chaff, fruit or seed without kernel, blighted ear of corn; **poŋtangely** anything useless. *Te.* **poŋtu** husk of grain, chaff; **boŋta** the hollow shell of a tamarind fruit. *Kol.* (Kin.) **poŋ** skin of fruit; (Basim, LSI 4.568) **poŋta** husks. *Go.* (Oil.) **poŋ** chaff; (S.) **pondu** husk. *Go.* (ASu.) **poŋ** husk, peel. *Kōnda* (BB) **poŋ** chaff; **boŋu** empty ear of grain. *Pe.* **puŋta** chaff. *Kui* **boŋi** chaff of millet, broken pieces of straw. Cf. 4562 *Ta.* **pollu**. DED(S, N) 3675.

4492 *Ta.* **poŋtu** drop, spot, round mark worn on forehead. *Ma.* **poŋtu**, **poŋtu** a circular mark on the forehead, mostly red. *Ka.* **boŋtu**, **baŋtu** drop, mark on the forehead. *Kod.* **boŋti** round mark worn on the forehead. *Tu.* **boŋta** a spot, mark, a drop; (B-K.) **buŋte** a dot. *Te.* **boŋtu** a drop, the sectarian mark worn on the forehead. *Kol.* (SR.) **boŋta** drop. *Pa.* **boŋ** id. *Go.* (P.) **boŋu** drop, spot. *Kōnda* **boŋu** drop of water, mark on forehead. *Kuwi* (F.) **buŋtu**, (Isr.) **buŋu** tattoo. DED(S, N) 3676.

4493 *Ka.* **boŋtu**, **baŋtu**, **beŋtu** finger, toe. *Te.* **boŋta** **vreŋu**, **boŋ(t)ana** **vreŋu** thumb, big toe. *Go.* (SR.) **boŋta** finger, big toe; (Y.) **boŋa** finger; (Tr.) **boŋta** big toe (*Voc.* 2623). *Kōnda* (BB) **boŋu** **raska** thumb. *Mand.* **buŋ** vehce id. *Kuwi* (D.) **boŋa** vanju id.; (Isr.) **boŋu**, **buŋu** thumb impression. DEDS 729.

4494 *Ka.* **poŋte** belly, paunch, stomach, womb; **pode** belly, pregnancy; **puŋti** belly. *Tu.* **poŋte** pregnancy; **poŋtebanji** a pot-belly (banji belly); **boḍde** stout man. *Te.* **poŋta** belly. *Kol.* **poŋta** id. *Nk.* **poŋta** id. *Nk.* (Ch.) **poŋ(t)a** id. *Pa.* **poŋta** id. *Go.* (M. Ko.) **poŋa**, (G. Ma.) **poŋta**, (Mu.) **paŋta** id., stomach;



(Mand.) *poṭa* intestine; (ChD.) *poṭa* womb (Voc. 2379). *Koṇḍa poṭa* stomach; *poṭu* big intestines. *Pe. pōto* belly. *Mand. pūṭa* id. *Kuwi* (Mah. D.) *paṭa* id. *Kur. poṭṭa* bowels, entrails. *Malt. puṭa* belly, bowels. / Cf. Pkt. *poṭṭa*, *puṭṭa* belly; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8376(3). DED(S) 3677.

4495 *Ta. poṭṭai* blindness, blear-sight; *poṭṭai-kkan* blind eye; *poṭṭaiyan* blind man; *peṭṭai* blindness; *peṭṭai-kkan* defective eye, squint eye, small eye, the two false eyes of a coconut. *Ma. poṭṭakkannan* blind. ? *Ko. poṭ* (poc-) to blink. ? *Kuwi* (Su.) *poṭ* (poṭ-) to close eyes; (Isr.) *poṭ* (-it-) to shut (eyes). DED(S) 3678.

4496 *Ma. poṭṭi* chicken pox. *Ko. poṭ* (poc-) (hand) blisters from friction or hard work; *poṭṭi* a blister. *To. piṭ* (piṭy-) (hand) blisters by friction. *Tu. poṭṭa* pustule, blister; *puṭṭa* id., bubble. *Te. poṭamarincu* to rise or swell up, as a boil. *Pa. poṭka* pimple. *Ga. (P.) poṭ* to blister. *Go. (SR.) boṭṭā*, (G.) *boṭṭa*, (Mu.) *boṭka*, (Tr.) *boṭṭā*, *boṭṭā* blister (Voc. 2622); (LuS.) *boṭṭa* a boil. *Pe. poṭka* blister, protuberance on tree. *Kui poṭosi*, *poṭkori* blister; *adi-puṭi* smallpox pustule; *brōga* pimple, small boil. *Kuwi* (P.) *poṭka* boil. *Malt. poṭka* sores on the feet. *Br. pūṭuro* blister. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) *poṭika* pustule, boil. DED(S, N) 3679.

4497 *Kur. poṭṭō* a variety of gooseberry. *Malt. puṭka* gooseberry.

4498 *Te. boṭṭa* cēpa a sort of fish, *Sparus*. *Go. (SR.) boṭṭe* species of fish; (Ph.) *boṭṭe* jimṭa fish; (Tr.) *boṭṭe*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *boṭṭe*, (Ko.) *boṭe* kike kind of fish (Voc. 2624); (Ko.) *poṭ* kike species of fish (Skt. rohiṭa; Voc. 2378). *Pe. boṭu min* a kind of fish. DEDS 730.

4499 *Pa. boḍḍa* edible fungus. *Go. (Mu.) nira* baḍḍa kind of mushroom (Voc. 2480). ? *Kol. (Kin.) burma* mushroom (Kamaleswaran). DEDS(N) 731.

4500 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *ponḍa* cow; (K.) *ponḍen* mane cowshed. *Kui* (K.) *ponḍa* cow. *Kuwi* (F.) *ponḍa* a cow in milk; (S.) *ponḍa* cow. ? *Go. (Ma.) mure* *ponḍa* milch cow (? *ponḍa*; for *mure*, see 5041) (Voc. 2898). Cf. 4395(a) *Ta. pen*. DEDS(N) 733.

4501 *Te. bonḍuga*, *bonḍuva* gullet. *Kol. (SR. Kin.) bonḍka* throat. DED 3680.

4502 *Ka. bonḍula* an annual herb, *Physalis indica* Lamb. *Tu. bonḍoli* id. DED 3681.

4503 *Ta. poṭi* udder. *Te. poḍḍu*, *poḍuvu* id. *Kol. (SR.) poḍum* id. (probably mistake for *podum*). *Ga. (S.) poḍmu* id. *Koṇḍa poḍmu* id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *poḍmu*, (F.) *poḍmu*, (P.) *ponna* id. DED(S) 3682.

4504 *Ta. poṭir* (-v-, -nt-) to swell, increase, abound; (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, become enlarged; *poṭi* fullness, stoutness; *poṭulu* (poṭuṭi-) to be thick, close, or crowded, be luxuriant,

prosper, thrive. *Ma. poṭiruka* to be enlarged. *Ka. poḍar* to come forth, spring up, become conspicuous, famous, or well known, come in sight, have currency, be used or employed; *poḍarke* arising, appearing, conspicuousness; *poḍarcu* to bring about, perform. *Tu. poḍaluni* to come out, rise up; (B-K.) *poḍulu* to rise up. *Te. poḍalu* to prosper, flourish, increase; (K.) *poḍuru* to blossom, flower. DED(N) 3683.

4505 *Ma. poṭirukka* to soak, steep (as fibres, cloth); *pūval* dampness, moisture. *Ka. (UNR) hudilu* a marshy ground. *Tu. boduluni*, *bodoluni* to soak, steep. *Kor. (O.) budali* to get soaked. *Te. (SAN) bōḍa* swollen; (K.) *bōḍa kālū* elephantiasis. *Kol. bo-k* (bo-kt-) to become wet; *bo-kip* (bo-kipt-) to wet. *Nk. bōk* to become wet; *bōkip* to make wet. *Nk. (Ch.) bōk* to be wet. *Pa. pōḍ* to get wet; swell (through damp); (S.) *pōy* to get wet; *pōtip* (pōtiit-) to cause to get wet. *Ga. (Oll.) pondonḍi* *adj.* wet; *bod* to swell; (S.) *pōc* to be soaked; *pōdk* (pōdt-) to soak; (P.) *pod* to be wet; *podup* to make wet; (S.) *pōḍ* to become wet; *pōkp* (pōkup-) to drench. *Go. (A. Y. Mu.) pur* to get wet; (A. Mu.) *puh* to make wet (Voc. 2305); (ASu.) *pūr* to become wet, drenched; *puh* to make wet; (Koya Su.) *pūnd* to bathe; *pū* to cause to bathe. *Kui puha* (puhi-) to get wet, be wetted, sodden; *puhpa* (puht-) to make wet or damp, moisten. *Kur. por-xnā* (purxyas) to swell as a result of imbibed water; *borsnā* to get moist, become wet; *bothnā* to plunge or soak into water. *Malt. porge* to be soaked; *porgte* to soak; *porge* damp or moist ground. ? *Br. puḍēn* cold, chilly, cool, not inflamed, stale (of bread); *pudi* coldness, cold, frost. Cf. 3906 *Ta. pata*. DED(S, N) 3731.

4506 *Nk. (Ch.) poḍil* flour. *Pa. poḍil*, *por*, *poyl* id., husk dust. *Ga. (S.) pōddul*, (P.) *podul* flour. From DED(S) 3667.

4507 *Ta. potu* common, general, public; neutrality, likeness, equality; *potumai* ordinariness, common property, goodness; *potti* generality. *Ma. potu* common, general. *To. puṭ* common property of undivided family; *pity* 'r ordinary (i.e. non-sacred) buffalo(es). *Ka. pudu*, *poduvu* union, joint concern, holding in common, partnership. *Te. pottu* friendship, amity, agreement, partnership, holding in common. DED(S) 3684.

4508 *Tu. podu* relationship or connexion by marriage; *podde* a relative, kindred; (B-K.) *podvé* a relative. *Kol. podal* (pl. *podasil*) mother-in-law. *Nk. podal* id. *Nk. (Ch.) podn* (pl. *podl*) father-in-law; *pod(d)a* mother-in-law. *Pa. podal* (pl. *podacil*) wife's elder sister; *podid* (pl. *podinkul*) wife's elder brother. *Ga. (S.) pōdal* mother-in-law; *podund* father-in-law. *Go. Tr.) pōrāl*, *pōrār*, (W. Ph.) *pōyār*, (Mu.) *pōy*, *pōyār* mother-in-law, wife's mother (Voc. 2403); (ASu.) *pōrār*, (Koya Su.) *pōye* mother-in-law; (Koya T.) *pōye*

father's sister. *Pe. poḍen* (pl. *potku*) father-in-law; *pōda* mother-in-law. *Mand. putlen* father-in-law; *pūdar* mother-in-law. *Kui pōra* wife's elder sister; *potadeenju*, *potadenju* (pl. *potka*) father-in-law. *Kuwi* (F.) *poiya* (pl. *poiyaasika*), (Isr.) *pōya* mother-in-law; (F.) *pōṭesi* (pl. *pōṭka*), (S.) *potheleesi*, (Isr.) *poṭle'esi* (pl. *potka*) father-in-law; (D.) *poṭleyu* wife's father; *pōra* wife's mother. ? *Ta. putalvan* son; *putalvi* daughter. DED(S, N) 3685.

4509 *Ta. putai* (-v-, -nt-) to be buried, covered, concealed, sink in, penetrate, lie hidden (as a meaning); (-pp-, -tt-) to bury, hide, conceal, cover, clothe, speak in parables, inlay; *n.* concealment, thick part of a jungle, hidden treasure, place of concealment, sheaf of arrows; *putaiyal* being hidden, hidden treasure, sheaf of arrows; *putal*, *putar* bush, low jungle, grass; *poti* (-v-, -nt-) to hide, conceal, cover up, tie up (as a bundle), store up, contain; *n.* bundle, fastening; *potivu* packing; *potukku* (potukki-) to conceal; *n.* concealment, secluded place; *potumpar* thick grove, park; *potumpu* grove, shrubby jungle; *potai* bush; *potpu* (potti-) to bury, cover, close, mend, hide, conceal; *n.* covering, closing up, mending; (Tinn.) *paṣaval* a bush. *Ma. puta* a cover, outer garment; *putayuka* to be covered, sink in; *putekka* to cover, wrap oneself in, thatch with palm-leaves and grass, bury; *putappu* warm clothing, blanket; *poti* a bundle; *potikka* to wrap; *potiyuka* to inwrap, envelope, cover, set jewels in gold; *potuka* to cover, envelope, embrace; *ponṭa* thicket overgrown with grass. *Ko. pot* bush. *Ka. pōde* (podad-, poded-, podd-) to put over, put on, wrap round; *n.* a thatch, bush, bundle, quiver; *podisu*, *podayisu*, *poḍeyisu* to put on, put over, cover, hide; *poduṅku* to hide; *poḍar* bush, thicket, thick tuft of trees; *poḍake* cover, wrapper, thatch, roof; *pudi* to enter into, be inwrapped or covered, be hidden or concealed; inwrap, cover; *puḍugu* to enter, be covered or hidden, hide; insert, hide, shelter; *pude* covering, thatch, bundle, bush, thicket, quiver; (DCV) *hodugu* to hatch (cf. *Te. podugu*); (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) *hotte* a bush. *Koḍ. poda* (Virajpet dialect *podap*, *podat*)- to thatch, cover; (Mercara dialect *podap*, *pott*); also *polap* (polap-, polat-) to cover; *poḍepi* covering; *pod* (podiv-, podiñj-) to cover completely in a heap-like shape; *pott* (potti-) to cover completely (in closed fist, or in any way). *Tu. podepuni*, *podipuni*, *puḍepuni* to put on clothes, brood (as a hen her chickens); *podepu* wearing apparel; *podēpavuni* to cause to put on clothes, dress; *podiyuni*, *poddiiyuni*, *podduni* to cover, wrap, encircle, wind, twine; *pudely* bush, shrub; (B-K.) *podake* a covering; *podike* food packed for a journey, packed meal. *Kor. (O.) poḍeppu* blanket. *Te. podugu*, *poduvu* to cover, envelope, encircle, set (as a precious stone), imbed; hatch, sit on or over, brood on;

*podupu* to imbed; *poduvu* covering; *poda*, *podaru* bush, thicket, shrub; *podarillu* bower, arbour; *podu* quiver. *Go. (Ko.) potke* bush (Voc. 2386); (A. G. S. Mu. M. Ko.) *podela*, (Mu.) *padla*, (Ma.) *podla* id., shrub (Voc. 2389); (ASu.) *poddēla* id. *Kur. (Hahn) paṭṭa* bushes, thicket. *Br. putunk* bundle, knot, knotted string. DED(S, N) 3686.

4510 *Ko. podn* lung. *To. piṭ* lungs. DED 3687.

4511 *Ko. bodbodn* (to pour out water) so that it all falls out at once; shaking in terror so that one cannot stand still. *Ka. bodabodane* sound produced by somewhat loose discharges from the bowels. DED 3688.

4512 *Pa. bodel Butea frondosa*. *Pe. bodel* mar id. DEDS 734.

4513 *Pe. pota* calf of leg. *Mand. pata* id. *Kui pata* id. ? Cf. 4588 *Ko. po-t*. DEDS 735.

4514 *Pa. poṭ* upper part of back; *pottel* back; *adv.* behind. *Ga. (Oll.) poṭ*, *pottel*, (S.) *poṭṭu* back. DEDS 736.

4515 *Ta. potti* garment of fibres, cloth. *Ka. potti* cloth. *Te. potti* bark, a baby's linen, a sort of linen cloth; *pottika* a small fine cloth; *podugu* a baby's linen. *Kol. (SSTW) pot sari*. *Pa. bodgid* a short loin cloth. / Cf. Skt. *poṭika*, Pkt. *potti*, *pottā*, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8400. DED(S) 3689.

4516 *Ta. potti* scrotum. *Tu. pottely* testicles. ? *Kol. poti* urine bladder. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *pottaya* scrotum. DED(S, N) 3690.

4517 *Ta. pottu* (potti-) to light (as a fire). *Kuruh. (LSB 1.12) potte* a torch of leaves. *Ko. pot* (poty-) to light (as a fire); *pot* torch made of a bundle of thin sticks. *Ka. pottu* to be kindled, catch fire, flame; be burnt (as rice, etc., at the bottom of the vessel), be boiled or baked too much; *n.* flaming; *pottige* flaming, flame. *Tu. pottuni* to burn (intr.); *pottāvuni*, *pottāḍruni* to light, kindle, burn; *potta* hot, burning; *potturuni*, *potruni* to kindle, set fire, incite to a quarrel. *Go. (A. Y.) pot*, (Tr.) *pattānā*, (Ch.) *patt*, (Mu.) *pat*/*patt*, (Ma.) *pot* to burn, blaze; (Tr. Ph.) *pacānā* to make a bright light; (SR.) *potusānā* to light (Voc. 2384). DED(S, N) 3691.

4518 *Ma. pōnta* a great fly. *Kol. potte* any winged insect, bee; *surunt potte* bee. *Nk. potte* large flying insect. *Pa. (S.) potta* large insect. / Cf. Skt. *puttika* a kind of bee (Car. S. I.27.243, Comm.: *piṅgālā makṣikā* mahatyah puttikāh); *puttika*-the honey from such bees. DED(S) 3692.

4519 *Ka. boddi* n. of a plant. *Te. boddi* *Macaranga Roxburghii*. DED 3693.

4520 *Te. bonda* small palmyra tree, (B.) a small palmyra or wild date tree. *Kol. bond* toddy palm. ? *Tu. bonda*, *bondya* tender branch of a palmyra. DED 3694.

4521 *Ta. ponti* wooden sword. *Ma. ponti*, *pontika*, *pontiya* fencing foil, club of wood. DED 3695.

4522 *Ma. pontuka* to rise as in water, float; *pontikka* to raise, hold up; *pontu* a float, ball of wood or pith, tennis ball. *Koḍ. pond-* (*pondi-*) to be raised, bounce (of a ball). *Nk. pond-* to swim. DED 3696.

4523 *Koṇḍa bondu* (*pl. botku*) finger-ring. *Kuwi* (F.) *būṇḍu*, (S.) *bondu* toe-ring.

4524 *Ka. bobbāḍe* rind, bark. *Te. bobbara* rind or bark of roots, etc. DED 3697.

4525 *Ka. bobbuli* bubble. *Tu. bobbuli* id. *Nk. (Ch.) popondel* bubbles (or with 4455). ? *Go. (Ko.) bubri* bubble (*Voc.* 2570). /Cf. *Skt. budbuda-* id., *Pali bubbula-* id. (see references at 4249). DED(S) 3698.

4526 *Ka. bobbe* outcry, shout, yell, loud sound, battle-cry; *bobbiri* to bawl, etc. *Tu. bobbe* crying, weeping. *Te. bobba*, *bobbarinta* loud cry, shout, scream, roar, bellow; *bobbarincū* to shout, etc. *Nk. bobalip-* to shout, make a noise, (hen) to cackle. DED 3699.

4527 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *pom-* to embrace. *Pe. pom-* (-t-) id.; *intens. popka-*. *Maṇḍ. pam-* to embrace. *Kui pomba* (*pombi-*) id.; *n. embrace. Kuwi* (Su.) *pom-* (-it-), (S.) *pomminal* to embrace; (F., p. 139) *pompki-ahanaha* with arms interlaced (*pl. action*); (Isr.) *pom-/pomb-* (-it-) to embrace; *pomki a-* to embrace each other; *pomneka/pomeka* an armful. *Malt. pame* to take between the legs (as the trunk of a tree while climbing). DEDS 737.

4528 *Te. bomika*, *bomike*, *bōke* bone. *Kol. bokka* id. *Nk. bokka* id. *Pa. būla* id. *Go. (SR.) bokka*, (L.) *boka* id. (*Voc.* 2615); (M.) *būla* id. (*Voc.* 2592); (*Koya Su.*) *būla* id. Cf. 5050 *Ka. mūle*. DED(N) 3700.

4529 *Te. pompu* nape of the neck. *Kui bomba* the muscles of the chest and upper part of the back. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *bommi*, (Isr.) *bomi*, (F.) *bōmi* shoulder. DEDS 738.

4530 *Ta. pommāi*, *pommāl* puppet, doll, effigy. *Ma. bomma* puppet, doll. *Ka. bombe* id., effigy; (*Gowda*) *kaṇṇi bombe* pupil of eye. *Tu. bombē* puppet, doll, image. *Te. bomma* puppet, doll, effigy, eyebrow. *Kol. bomma* eyeball. *Pa. (S.) kan bomma* id.; (N.) *bomma* eye. *Kuwi* (S.) *bomma* image; (Isr.) *boma* picture, doll, etc. DED 3701.

4531 *Ta. poy* (-pp-, -tt-) to lie, utter falsehood, make false pretences, deceive, cheat, prove false; *n. lie*, falsehood, sham, that which is artificial; *poykka* falsely; *poyppu* falsification, deception; *poymmai* falsehood, illusion, that which is artificial or counterfeit; *poyyan* liar. *Ma. poy* a lie, illusion, cheat. *Ko. poy* a lie. *To. pi-k-* (*pi-ky-*) to lie; *pi-kiṭe-r* a lie. *Ka. pusi* to become or prove untrue, lie; bear no fruit, not to attain ripeness; *n. falsehood*, lie, hypocrisy, idle prattle, bearing no fruit; *pusiga* liar. *Tu. huṣi* a lie,

falsehood. *Go. (M.) busānā* to lie (*Voc.* 2582). *Kui* (Mah. p. 170) *pūsā* lie; *pūsā-kaṇṇi* liar. *Kuwi* (S.) *pussowi*, (F.) *pūsōvi* cheating, pretending. *Malt. pasyare* liar; *pasyetre* to tell lies; *paslaha* liar; false; *pasadeye* to accuse falsely. Cf. 4459 *Ta. pokkam*. /Cf. *Pkt. apūi-apūya-*, in: *apūiavayana-*, *apūiavayana-* whose words are not false (*Nāyadh.*); *aphusia-* free from error. DED(S, N) 3702.

4532 *Maṇḍ. buy* girl. *Kuwi* (P.) boy (*pl. boycka*) id.

4533 *Ta. poykai* natural spring or pond, tank; *pukkai* spring-pond. *Ma. poyka* pond, flower-garden. *Ka. bugge* spring of water, source of a river. *Te. bugga* spring of water, fountain. DED 3703.

4534 *Ta. poy* (-v-, -t-) to fell, throw down. *Ma. poyyuka* to fight, fence; *poyttu* fencing, fight, duel. *Ko. poy-* (*poc-*) to strike with hand; *oy-* (*oc-*) to beat (percussion instruments); *poyb* wooden paddle used in closing the bottom of a pot before baking. *To. piy-* (*pis-*) to beat. *Ka. poy* to beat; *n. beating*, a blow; *puy* to beat, smite, strike, kill, throb; *puyal*, *puyyal*, *poyil*, *poyil* beating, striking. *Koḍ. poyy-* (*poyyuv-*, *poij-*) to beat; *poyti* a blow. *Tu. poyimāru* violence, force, pillage. *Kuwi* (T.) *boyeri*, (Isr.) *bōyeri* vali slab for pounding; (F.) *boiyeri* vwalli currystone. DED(N) 3704.

4535 *Kol. (SR.) boili* hemp. *Go. (SR.) boyli* id.; (Tr.) *boyal*, *bāyal* sunn hemp; (W. Ph.) *baiyal* flax (*Voc.* 2636); (LuS.) *boilee* hemp. DEDS 739.

4536 *Koṇḍa por-* (-t-) to sell. *Pe. pro-* (-t-) id. *Maṇḍ. pre-* id. *Kui prāpa* (*prāt-*) id.; *n. act of selling. Kuwi* (F.) *prācali*, (S.) *prahnai*, (Su.) *prā-* (*prāt-*), (Isr.) *prā-* (-t-), *pār-* (-h-) to sell. From DED(S) 3255 (Krishnamurti 1980).

4537 *Ta. pori* (-v-, -nt-) to be parched, roasted, fried (as grain), be blackened by fire, burnt by the sun, be dried up or shrivelled (as the skin), crack, pop, throw out sparks; (-pp-, -tt-) to fry, parch, bake on live coals, burn (as the sun); *n. anything* fried, parched grain or pulse, jungle burnt by forest fire, badly cooked food; *poriyal* frying, fried food. *Ma. pori* what is parched, parching, a spark; *poriyuka* to be parched baked, crackle, pop; *porikka* to fry, parch; *poriccal* parching, great heat. *Ko. poyr-* (*porc-*) to parch (grain); *poyr* grain parched or puffed over fire. *Ka. puri* to dry by exposure to the heat of fire, parch (as grain, pulse), roast (as coffee, Cayenne pepper, coconut kernels, etc.); *n. parching*, roasting, partly boiled and then parched rice; *buragalu*, *buragalu* parched rice. *Koḍ. (Kar.) pori* (-p-, -c-) to fry. *Tu. pori* a spark; *poriyuni* to be broiled, parched; *poripuni* to broil, parch; *podupuni* id.; *podupely* parching; *poddoḷu*, *poddoḷu* broiled grain. *Te. porāṭu* to fry; *p(r)oyi*, *p(r)oyyi*

oven, stove, hearth; *bōrugulu*, *boruvulu* (*pl.*) fried or parched rice; *pokkali* stone fireplace (kal stone). *Kol. poy* hearth; ? (SR.) *ponḍa-* to fry. *Nk. poy* hearth, fireplace. *Go. (Tr.) pōr-pōr aiānā* (of jaori) to be so nicely cooked that every grain is separate (*Voc.* 2454); (*Ma.*) *pors-* to fry; (*M.*) *porsānā* to burn; (*Tr.*) *bōrsānā* to roast; etc. (*Voc.* 2421); (*ASu.*) *bors-* to roast. *Kui pronda* (*prondi-*) to be alight; *prospa* (*prost-*) to light up, ignite; *n. igniting*, lighting up; *brōḍa* (*brōḍi-*) to be burned to ashes, be scattered (smoke); *pl. action brōṭka* (*brōṭki-*); *tr. brōṭpa* (*brōṭt-*); *brōṇḍa* (*brōṇḍi-*) to smoulder, be fanned into flame; *pl. action brōṭka* (*brōṭki-*); *tr. brōṭpa* (*brōṭt-*); ? *brūḍa* (*brūḍi-*) to be scattered (dust, ashes); *pl. action brūṭka* (*brūṭki-*); *tr. brūṭpa* (*brūṭt-*); [communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam]. *Kuwi* (F.) *porndali* to be lit; *prothali* to light; (S.) *proth'nai* to ignite; (Isr.) *prond-* (-it-) to be alight; *prot-* (-h-) to light. *Kur. poroc*, *poroc* half cooked, not sufficiently boiled (of grains only). DED (S, N) 3705.

4538 *Ta. pori* (-pp-, -tt-) to hatch. *Ma. porunnuka* to sit on eggs, hatch, brood; *porunnikka* to get hatched; *poruttu* hatching. *Tu. pāra* id.; *poruvēly* the under part of a fowl's wings. *Kol. (Pat., p. 143)* *poreng* to brood. *Pa. pōr-* (hen) hatches eggs. *Br. pōrring* id. DED(S) 3706.

4539 *Ma. poriyuka* to become disconnected; *porikka* to eradicate, transplant; *porippu* coming out, getting loose; *poriyan* an uprooter. *Ka. (Ilav.) porpu* to uproot. *Koḍ. pori-* (*porip-*, *poric-*) to pull up (plant, peg). *Tu. porpuni* to pull, pluck off, root up or out. DED 3707.

4540 *Ta. poru* (-v-, -t-) to fight, engage in battle, compete, dash against (as waves); *n. equality*, obstacle; *poruttu* (*porutti-*) to stir up (as to a fight); *porutu* (*poruti-*) to fight; *porunai* warrior; *poruvu* (*poruvi-*) to equal; *n. equality*, resemblance; *pōr* battle, fight, war, rivalry; *pōr-āṭu* to fight, struggle, haggle; *pōr-āṭam* fighting, struggle, competition; *pōri* rival; *pōr-ēṇu* fighting bull; champion, hero. *Ma. poruka*, *porutuka* to fight, vie, emulate; *poruvuka* to emulate, outdo; *pōr* battle, war, rivaling; *pōr-āṭuka* to fight, contend; *pōr-āṭam* battle. *Ko. po-r*, *po-r a-t*, *po-r a-tm* a fight; *po-r a-t* to fight. *To. pi-r* quarrel, fight; *pi-r e-r* grown-up male buffalo; *o-r* (*o-θ-*) to dash against, attack; *wi-r* (*wi-ry-*) to emulate, vie with. *Ka. pōr* to fight, wrestle, strive; *n. quarrel*, fight, battle, wrestling; *pōrke*, *pōrta* battle, fight; *pōrkūli* wrestler; wrestling, fight; *purudisu* to vie with, emulate, envy; *purudu* rivalry, jealousy; *purudi*, *puruli* a female parrot, a young parrot (i.e. one that imitates, rivals). *Koḍ. pol-* (*popp-*, *pott-*) to fight. *Tu. pōriyuni* to wrestle, quarrel; *pordu* battle, combat; *pōrbuni* to wrestle, strive; *pōrbumbā* a strife, struggle. *Te. pōru* to fight, contend, struggle, rival, compete; *n. fight*, battle, war,

quarrel, rivalry, teasing, pertinacious crying (as of a child); *pōritamu* a fight; *purudincū*, *purupincū* to vie with, emulate. *Ga. (Oll.) porup-* (*porut-*) to become angry; (S.) *pōr* to abuse, scold. *Go. (L.) poranā* to abuse, insult (*Voc.* 2402). *Kui propha* (*proht-*) to rebuke, upbraid, reprove, fight, wage war; *n. rebuke*, reproof, fight; *pōru* quarrel, contention (balance word of *sila*). Cf. 4593 *Ka. hōri*. DED(S, N) 3708.

4541 *Ta. poru* (-v-, -t-) to join (*tr.*) unite, combine, reach, extend; *poruntu* (*porunti-*) to agree, consent, be suitable, come into close contact, occur; combine with, reach, approach, cohabit with; *poruttu* (*porutti-*) to fit, adapt, prepare, cause to agree, reconcile, join together, unite; *n. joining*, joint, uniting; *porutu* (*poruti-*) to be joined, united with; join together, unite; *porun* (*poruni-*) to be suitable, agree; *porunar* actors, performers, singers; *poruntar* weavers, makers of mats and baskets; *poruttam* joining, agreeing, propriety, concord, agreement; *poruvu* (*poruvi-*) to happen; *purai* (-v-, -nt-) to be appropriate, proper, happen, occur; *pōr* joining fast together. *Ma. porunnuka* to be joined, agree, suit together; *poruttam* suitability, accord; *poruttu* joining, agreeing, joint; *poruttuka* to join together, adjust; *poruttal* harmony. *Ko. porv-* (*pord-*), *pord-* (*pordy-*) to be polluted (in eating by man from another village where ceremonies have not been finished); *port-* (*porty-*) to pollute; *pot-* (*poty-*) to touch, dip (food into liquid). *Ka. pore* to be joined, be put or attached to, join, come near; *n. joining*, union, nearness, vicinity, side; *pordu*, *poddu*, *pondu*, *hondū*, *ondu* to be or come in contact, unite, join, approach, enter, fit agree, obtain, attain, reach; *pondu* union, collection; *porḍuge* joining, contact, touch, union, harmony, nearness, an appendage. *Koḍ. pond-* (*pondi-*) to be suited to, agree with; *podd-* (*podd-*) (good or evil influence) takes possession of. *Tu. porduni* to approach, be attached, be accessible, sociable, be in harmony, be reconciled; *pordāvuni* to make friends, familiarize, reconcile; *porḍu* inclination, leaning of the mind; *ponduni*, *honduni* to get, attain, suffer, enjoy, join, unite; be agreeable, fit, be on good terms; *hondikē* union; *pontana* favourableness, auspiciousness. *Te. porayu* to occur, feel, get, obtain; *porugu*, *porgu*, *poruvu* neighbourhood; *pondu*, *ondu* to feel, experience, obtain, get, (K. also) be fit, suitable; *n. fitness*, friendship, obtaining, joining, union, copulation; *pondika* fitness, contact, agreement, union; *pondincū* to cause to obtain, gain or feel; *ponta* nearness; near; *pontanu* friendship; *pontanamu* a happy conjunction of the stars; *boddu* heap, collection. *Pa. porc-* to get, hit. *Ga. (S.) pōrc-* to be found; (S.) *porc-* to be got, obtained. *Go. (W. Ph.) paddānā* to contain; (Tr.) *paddānā* to be contained in; (Mu.) *pad-* to have enough space to contain; (W.) *poddānā* to have space; (M.) *podnā āyo* narrow (*Voc.* 2390);

(Bīlaspur, LSI 4.489) pōri near. *Kuwi* (Isr.) pond-(-it-) to be appropriate, suitable. *Kur. purumṇā* (purmyas) to mix, eat one's rice and vegetables mixed into one mess. *Malt. purme* to mix parched and ground grain with water; pōri the joints of a bamboo, a cane, or the fingers (or < IA). ? Cf. 3984 To. par par. / ? Cf. Pkt. pora- joint; Turner, CDIAL, no. 8406. DED(S, N) 3709.

4542 *Ta. poru-por-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying (a) crumbling, (b) muttering; *poruporu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be liable to crumbling from too much frying; mutter in dissatisfaction. *Ma. poruporē* with a popping or cracking noise. DEDS 3710.

4543 *Ta. porumu* (porumi-) to swell, be bloated; *porumal* flatulence, plumpness. *Pe. prog-* (prokt-) to swell. *Kui* (Mah.) porg-id. *Malt. porge* to become fat. Cf. 4469 *Ta. poṇku*. From DED(S) 3658 (Pfeiffer, p. 43).

4544 *Ta. poruḷ* thing, matter, meaning (as of a word), true object or significance, property, riches, leadership; *poruṭṭu* cause, matter of importance; for the sake of; *porupmai* meaning, nature. *Ma. poruḷ* riches, meaning; *poruṭṭu* cause; *poruḷikka* to mind, think of. *Ko. porḷ* thing. *Ka. poruḷ* fitness, propriety, that is true or good, meaning (of a word), power, strength; *puruli* a notable, high position; *poral* wealth (JA 19. 143; c. A.D. 685). *Tu. poru* beauty, comeliness; beautiful, handsome, fine; *porle* a handsome man. *Te. poṇṭe* for the sake of; (SAM) *purulu* wealth, honour, nature, valour, beauty. *Kui pora* matter, concern, interest (used with negative auxiliary verb). DED(S) 3711.

4545 *Pa. porca* lower earring. *Go.* (Grigson) *porokeng* rings or plugs worn in the lobe of the ear (Voc. 2415). ? *Te. prōgu, pōgu* earring; (comm. by M. Kandappa Chetty). DEDS (N) 740.

4546 *Pa. porra* bush, shrub. *Ga.* (P.) pore leaf. DEDS 741.

4547 *Ta. pul* meanness, baseness; *pulai* baseness, defilement, vice, lie, adultery, out-caste; *pulaiyaṇ* low-caste person; *fem. pulaicci, pulaitti; pulaimai* baseness; *pupmai* meanness; vileness, uncleanness; *pullaṇ* vile, base person; *puliyar* low, base persons; *pollā* bad, vicious, evil, severe, intense; *pollāṇku, pollāppu* evil, vice, defect, deficiency, ruin; *pollāṭu* vice, evil; *pollāmai* evil, fault; *pollāṇ* wicked man; *polam* badness, evil. *Ma. pula* taint, pollution, defilement (esp. by birth or death); *pulayan* an outcaste; (Shanmugam) *pulacci* a low-caste woman; *pollā* to be bad, evil; *pollāta* bad; *pollāppu* mischief. *Ka. pol*, *polla* meanness, badness, noxiousness; pole menstrual flow, impurity from childbirth; defilement, meanness, sin; *poleya* low-caste man; *fem. polati; polasu* impurity. *Koḍ. pole* pollution caused by menstruation, birth, or death; *poleyē* low-caste man; *fem. potati. Tu. polē* pollution, defilement; *polasy* dirty, unclean;

*pilē* impurity from birth or menstruation, humility. *Te. pulu* blemish or flaw (as in precious stone); (K.) *pulli-āku* (pullāku), *pulli vistari* a leaf on which one has eaten food (lit. uncleanness leaf-plate); *pullayya, pullamma* (apotropaic proper names); (all *Te.* items comm. by K.; MBE 1978, pp. 127 f.). ? *Go.* (Grigson) *polo* taboo (Voc. 2423). *Kuwi* (S.) *polā'atasi* a bad man; (Isr.) *polā'a* ki- to do wrong. *Br. pōling* stain, stain on one's character. DED(S) 3714.

4548 *Ka. polabu, polambu* way, manner, circumstance. *Te. polamu, polupu* manner, mode. DED 3715.

4549 *Tu. polampuni* to clean, wash, rinse. *Te. pulumu* to rub and wash with the two hands, scour. DEDS 742.

4550 *Ta. poli* (-v-, -nt-) to flourish, prosper, abound, increase, live long and prosperously; *n.* interest paid in kind; *polica* gain, profit, interest (esp. in kind); *palica* profit, interest; *polivu* prosperity, abundance; *pular* (-v-, -nt-) to mature (as grain). *Ma. poli*yuka to be accumulated; *polikka* to measure corn-heaps, paying the reapers in kind; give clothes at a marriage; *poli, polical, polippu* increase; *polivu* accumulation, contribution; *polima* increase, excellence; *poliśa, polu* interest on paddy; *poliśa* interest on money; *pularuka* to subsist, live; *pular* subsistence; *pularcca* living, livelihood; *pularittuka* to sustain, enable to live. *Ka. hulisu* to increase in bulk, thrive, grow rich; *hulusu* increase, richness. *Koḍ. poli-* (poliv-, poliṇj-) to increase (*intr.*; crop, cattle); (polip-, polic-) (god) increases (crop, cattle); *n.* interest paid in kind (esp. on paddy); *pola-* (polav-, poland-) to live happily; *polat-* (polati-) to make to live happily. *Tu. poli* interest in kind, increase, abundance; *pollusu, polsu* interest, gain, luck; *pullēlu* abundance, increase. *Te. poli* gain. DED(S) 3716.

4551 *Ta. poli* (-v-, -nt-) to bloom (as the countenance), shine; *polivu* brightness of countenance, beauty, splendour, gold; *polam, polan* gold, beauty, jewel. *Ka. pol* to be fit or proper, excel. *Te. polucu* to be suitable, agreeable, beautiful, appear, seem, (K. also) shine; *pol(u)pu* beauty, agreeableness; *polāti, polātuka* woman. Cf. 4305 *Ta. pular* and 4570 *Ta. pop*. DED 3717.

4552 *Ta. pulai* animal food, stench; *pulaicu* raw meat; *pulavu, pulai* flesh, raw meat, fish, smell of flesh or fish; *pulavu* (pulavi-) to smell raw flesh; *pulaval* smell of flesh or fish. *Tu. poraly, poraly* fishy smell; (B-K.) *purāḷy* bad smell as of a boil. *Te. pola, polasu* flesh, smell of flesh. / Cf. Skt. *pala-*, *palala-* flesh, meat. DED 3718.

4553 *Ko. polg* *Elaeagnus latifolia*. *To. pişx* *Rhododendron arboreum*; *pum bişx*, *tō-n bişx* *E. latifolia*. DED 3719.

4554 *Ta. pollam* stitching, joining (as in tailoring or in carpentry); *pollar* tailors, leather-workers, shoemakers. *Ma. polluka* to sew, mend (mats, baskets); *pollikka* to have (mats, etc.) mended. *Ka. pol* (pol-), *holi* to sew; *polige, polge* sewing, needlework. *Koḍ. poll-* (polluv-, pond-) to stitch, sew. *Tu. polluni, poliuni* to sew, stitch, knit; *polligē, polluvē, pollē* sewing, needlework; *pollunāye, polvedāye* tailor. ? *Te. pulliya, pulle* platter made of leaves. DED 3720.

4555 *Ka. poṇal* town, city. *Te. prōlu*, (*inscr.*) *pōl(u)* city. ? Cf. 4558 *Ta. poḷil*. DED 3721.

4556 *Ta. poḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to pour forth, shower (as rain), discharge in abundance, give liberally; flow, overflow, abound (as wealth); *poḷivu* flowing, raining, abundance; *poḷil* greatness, largeness. *Ma. poḷi* pouring, shower, outlet of a river into the sea; *poḷiyuka* to pour down, flow off, drop (as leaves, fruits), shower; *poḷikka* to shower down, let drop; *poḷiccal* pouring, oozing; *poḷippu* overflowing, giving overdue measure. *Ko. porv-* (porḍ-) to increase in numbers (*intr.*). *Tu. borivuni* to yield milk; *boripini*, (B-K.) *boli* to milk. *Pa. porp-* (porḍ-) to flow. DED(S, N) 3722.

4557 *Ta. poḷi* ridge; boundary, limit; strip of land between sea and lagoon. *Ma. poḷi* a groove (as in door frames), a seed-bed or division of such. ? Cf. 4558 *Ta. poḷil*.

4558 *Ta. poḷil* park, forest, flower-garden; earth, world; country, district; *pōḷil* earth. *Ma. poḷil* watered ground, flower-garden, sandy shore, piece of low ground. *Ka. puril* sandbank. ? Cf. 4555 *Ka. poḷal* and 4557 *Ta. poḷi*. / Cf. Skt. *pulina-* sandbank, sandy beach, islet; Turner, CDIAL, no. 8296. DED 3723.

4559 *Ta. poḷutu, pōḷtu, pōtu* time, opportunity, sun. *Ma. poḷutu* sun, day, auspicious time; *pōtu, pōl* time; *paḷutu* moment, occasion. *Ko. poḷt* time, sun; *oḷt* good luck; *paḷ* time. *To. pišt*, (Tōwīly dialect) *pošt* time, luck; *poḷ* time; *potk, pok* at the time (e.g. *ekaḷ fo(t)k* at evening; cf. TGT, §III. 17.2). *Ka. poḷtu, portu, pottu, hōttu* time, sun; *pottar* daytime; *pottare, poḷtar(e), poḷtade* daybreak, at daybreak. *Koḍ. poḷidi, po-di* the cutting of paddy at the rice-harvest festival, the act of doing *puḷa* to the arms and shooting after the monsoon (i.e. an auspicious maṅgala ceremony); (N. and S. dialects) *bodi* heat of sun (or with 5517; MBE 1970, p. 155). *Tu. portu*, (B-K. also) *poḷtu* time, daylight, sun. *Te. proddu, poddu*, sun, time, day, morning; *ippuḍu, appuḍu, eppuḍu* this, that, what time. *Koḷ. pod* sun; *appuḍ, a-puḍ* then; *eppuḍ, e-puḍ* when? *Nk. podd* sun; *apuḍ, aphur* then; *ipund, iphur* now; *epuḍ, ephur* when? *Nk. (Ch.) pod* sun, day. *Pa. apot* that time; *ipot* this time. *Go.* (A. G. Ma. M. L.) *poḷd* sun; (Mu.)

*poḷd* id., time, hour; (S.) *poḷd(u)* sun, day (Voc. 2420); (LuS.) *porḍoo* the sun; (Tr.) *appōr* then (Voc. 62); (Tr.) *bappōr* when? *Koṇḍa podu* sun, day. *Pe. padna/podna* time. DED(S, N) 3724.

4560 *Ta. poli* (-v-, -nt-) to chisel, split (as a stone), dig, make holes, open (as a blister); be perforated, punctured, become dented; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, perforate, tear into strips (as fibre); *n.* holes made with a chisel, depression made by digging; *polivu* chiselling, hewing, picking (as a millstone); *polḷu* (polli-) to bore, make a hole, hew, chisel; be rent or torn; *polḷal* boring a hole, chiselling, hole, rent, fissure, hollow in a tree; *pol, polai* hole. *Ma. poli* split, chip, what is torn (as a palm-leaf); *poliyuka* coverings or roof to break, skin to be peeled off; *polikka* to break open, unroof, undo; *polḷa* tube, pipe, perforated, empty, bamboo; *pulakka* to be split, open the mouth; *polappu* piece, split; *pularuka* to split. *Ka. polḷu* hole in a tree, hollow in the soil. *Koḍ. poli-* (poliv-, poliṇj-) to break (of a stick-like thing, tree; *intr.*); (polip-, polic-) id. (*tr.*); *pola-* (polap-, poland-) to open the mouth. *Tu. poliuni* to be broken; *polipuni* to break; (B-K.) *pori, poli* id. *Te. poḍucu* to pierce, prick, stab, thrust, gore, bore, perforate; *poḍupu* piercing, thrusting; *pōḷu* a thrust, stab, pain, ache. *Pe. polka* hole in tree. *Kui blongu inba* to be pitted, holey. *Kuwi* (Su.) *polnga* hole in tree; (F.) *porongo* hollow; (Isr.) *poloṅga* hollow in a tree. *Br. pōḷo* hollow, empty (or < IA; Turner, CDIAL, no. 8398). DED(S) 3725.

4561 *Ka. holacu* to pare off. *Tu. poliṅkē, polikē* bark, skin, peel, crust; *puleyi* a skin. *Kui ploh inba* to suffer abrasion, be rubbed off, peel off (skin); *ploh ispa* to abrade, rub off, peel off; *pḷōva* (pḷōt-) to shed a skin, cast a skin; *polpa* (polḷ-) to peel, remove the shell or skin, strip the grains from a maize pod. *Kuwi* (F.) *porhali* to peel; (S.) *po'nai* (ponh-) to hull; *ponh'nai* to shale, shell; (P.) *por-* (poḷ-) to peel; (Isr.) *prop-* (-h-), *pḷoḷ-* (-t-) to shell peas, etc., hull. DEDS 744.

4562 *Ta. pollu* empty glume or husk of grain. *Ma. pollu* empty, hollow; *pollu kayi* abortive fruit or grain; *pollu n* lie; *pollan* liar; (Tiyya) *poli* falsehood, lie. *To. wiḷ* husk (< Badaga). *Ka. pollu, holḷu* hollowness, emptiness, unsubstantialness, trash; *pollu-matu* an empty, vain word. *Koḍ. pollenēli* paddy ear with no grain inside; *polli* empty (of a seed-pod), light in weight (of bad money). *Tu. pollu, pollu, polḷa* devoid of pulp or kernel (as a fruit), empty, timid, spiritless. *Te. pollu, polḷa* empty ears of corn, chaff, trash, useless thing or word; useless, fruitless, good-for-nothing; *bolḷu* to lie, tell lies; *n.* lie; *adj.* false; *bolli* a lie; false. *Nk.* (Chanda; LSI 4.572) *polḷē* husk. *Pa. pol* chaff; *polka* hollow; hollowness, unsubstantiality. *Ga.* (S.) *pollu* husk. *Go.*

(*LSI*, Kanker) park husks (*Voc.* 2151); (*G. Ma. S. Ko.*) polle chaff (*Voc.* 2424); (*Ko.*) bol- to lie, speak falsehood (*Voc.* 2643). *Konda* polu, (BB) poŕu chaff. *Pe.* pol chaff, empty grain, husk. *Kui* polgu (*pl.* polka) husk, chaff, bran. *Kuwi* (F.) poŕu husk, chaff; (*Su. P.*) poŕu chaff; (*Isr.*) poŕu husks, chaff. Cf. 4491 *Ta. poŕtu* / Cf. *Skt. pulaka*- shrivelled grain, *Pali pulaka*-id., *Skt. pulaga*-, *pulaya*-id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8350); ? *Skt. phalgu*-weak, pithless (*ibid.*, no. 9064); *Pkt. polla*-hollow (*ibid.*, no. 8398, \**polla*-, \**pholla*-, e.g. *Mar. phol* hollow grain, *Panj. pholur* chaff, *Guj. pholvü* to husk). Cf. *DBIA* 280 for borrowings from *IA*. DED(S, N) 3726.

4563 *Ta. poľu* (*poľi*-) to blister, swell; *pollal* blister, swelling. *Ma. poľu* bubble; *poľuka* to rise in bubbles or blisters; *pollal* blistering, pustule; *poľikka* to blister; *poľla* blister, bubble; *poľukuka* to blister; *poľukam* blistering, watery eruption. / Cf. *H. phola* blister (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8398(6)). DED 3727.

4564 *Ta. poŕi* (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to impress, stamp, inscribe; be impressed or imprinted; *n.* mark, impression, sign, token, knowledge. *Ma. poŕi* sign, knowledge. *Tu.* (B-K.) poŕi line made on the soil of the field by the tip of the ploughshare; a division of field made to facilitate ploughing. DED(N) 3728.

4565 *Ta. poŕu* (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to bear, sustain, endure, tolerate, excuse, take responsibility, wear; be patient; *poŕuti* patience, pardon; *poŕuppi* (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to cause to rest on, prop, sustain, cause to bear; *poŕuppu* pressure, burden, prop, responsibility, patience; *poŕu-mai* self-control, patience, endurance; *poŕai* burden, load, weight, patience, meekness, pregnancy; *poŕaimai* patience; *poŕaiyaŕ* sustainer; *poŕamai* envy, jealousy, impatience. *Ma. poŕukka* to bear, sustain, tolerate, pardon, abide, stay, recover, heal; *poŕuti* patience, endurance, pardon, subsistence, cohabitation, relief; *poŕuppikka* to render tolerable, alleviate, sustain (as a wife); *poŕuma* patience; *poŕayma* impatience, eagerness; *poŕu* bearing. *Ko. poŕ* (*poŕ*-) to carry or take in arms, (water) bears up (something), obey the words of; *poŕv* (*poŕ*-) to endure; or (*oŕ*-) to carry, undertake, obey; *poŕla-r* (*poŕla-ry*-) to be able to endure; *poŕ* burden. *To. piŕ* (*piŕ*-) to carry; *piŕf* (*piŕt*-) to endure, be patient; *wiŕ* (*wiŕ*-) to undertake, hold, carry (< Badaga); *paŕ* a load. *Ka. poŕ* (*poŕt*-) to take upon or bear on the head, bear (as a burden), carry, support, hold up, undertake, endure; *poŕige* act of taking upon the head, etc., undertaking, burden, business; *poŕe* a load, burden, measure, size. *Koŕ. poŕi* (*poŕip*-, *poŕit*-) to carry; *poŕe* a load; *poŕid* (*poŕidi*-) to undertake an office (*mudre*). *Tu. puŕe* load, burden. *Go. (G.) poŕ* to load (*Voc.* 2401). Cf. 4446 *Ta. piŕakku*. DED(S, N) 3729.

4566 *Ka. horaŕu*, *horaŕu* a hump. *Te. poŕaŕu* humpback. DEDS 745.

4567 *Ta. poŕai*, *poŕrai* mountain, hill; *poŕcai* hill, hillock, jungle. *Ma. poŕra* a slight elevation in rice grounds. *Ko. poŕe* high, up, the top; (*Haig*) *poŕeŕaŕ* west (cf. 4016). *Nk. poŕe* top; on. *Nk. (Ch.) poŕ* hill; the top; *poŕtal* from above; *poŕtun* above. *Pa. poŕi* top, above; *il poŕi* roof. *Ga. (Oll.) poŕta* top of something; on, upon; (*S.*) *poŕtan* above, over; (*P.*) *poŕpof* roof. *Go. (Tr.) poŕro* on top; *poŕro* (Ch. W. Ph.) on, above, (*Mu.* also) top; (*M.*) *poŕo* top; (*Ma.*) *poŕo* top, upper part; (*Ko.*) *poŕro* on; *poŕrota* upper (*Voc.* 2407). *Kur. poŕta* mountain, hill. Cf. 4594 *Ka. boŕe*. DED(S, N) 3730.

4568 *Koŕa poŕli* winged white ant; *borli*, in: *buŕra* bori a beetle. *Pe. poŕli* a kind of insect. *Kui poŕa* a winged insect. DEDS 746.

4569 *Ir. poŕoŕi* lungs. *Äiku. (Z.) poŕoŕi* id. ? *Go. (Ko.) poŕa* id. (*Voc.* 2427). *Koŕa* (BB) *poŕo* lung(s). *Pe. poŕla* (*pl.* -ŕ) id. *Mand. buŕaŕ* (*pl.* -ŕ) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *boŕla* id.; ? (*Isr.*) *poŕpo* lungs (or < *Or. phoŕsa* id. ?). DEDS(N) 747.

4570 *Ta. poŕ* gold, metal, iron, wealth, ornament, beauty; *pudendum* muliebre; *poŕpaŕ* one who has gold, one precious like gold; *poŕnaŕaŕ* one precious like gold; *poŕmai* colour of gold; *poŕpa* beautifully, elegantly; *poŕpu* beauty, decoration, abundance; *poŕpi* (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to beautify, adorn; *poŕpa* golden, excellent. *Ma. poŕ* gold. *Ko. poŕ* id.; ? on liver-coloured stripe on spine of cattle of another colour; on(n) *n. pr.* bullock; *fem. ony*. *To. piŕ* gold; gold bangle in dairy; *privates* of small girls; *win* four-anna piece; gold coin (in song = *pi-r bonŕ* [see 5457]). *Ka. poŕ* gold, metal. *Koŕ. poŕni* (*poŕ*-, *poŕ*-) gold. *Tu. poŕnu* id. *Te. poŕnu* id. *Kur. poŕnaŕ* iron. Cf. 4551 *Ta. poŕi*. DED(S) 3732.

4571 *Ta. poŕru* (*poŕri*-) to perish, be ruined, die, fail, be reduced; *pulampu* (*pulampi*-) to fade; *pular* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to fade, wither, faint, become weak, decrease. *Ma. poŕiyuka* to be extinguished; *poŕikka* to extinguish; *poŕiccal*, *poŕippu* destruction; *poŕivu* extinction. *Ka. poŕdu* to die. *Te. poŕiyu* to die, be destroyed or spoiled; *poŕiyineu* to kill; *poŕiyika* death, destruction. *Kur. poŕna* to be unable, fail; *poŕnaŕa*, *poŕnaŕa* to be rendered impossible, be beyond the strength of; *poŕta'ana* to prevent one from doing some action. *Malt. poŕe* to be unable, be helpless, be vanquished; *poŕgre* to be impossible; *poŕtre* to vanquish, fire out. DED(S) 3733.

4572 *Ta. poŕ* (*poŕv*-/*poŕkuv*-/*poŕtuv*-, *poŕn*-/*poŕyin*-, *neg. poŕk*-) to go, proceed, go away, reach a destination, be admissible, become long, extend, spread, exceed, be tall; become expert in, undergo, cease, abandon, go by, lapse, disappear, be lost, die; *poŕkai* departure; *poŕvi* (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to cause to go, lead; *poŕvu* going; *poŕku* (*poŕkki*-) to cause to go, send, complete, perform, pass or spend (as time), ruin, kill; *n.* causing to go, way, passage, exit,

walk, gait, going, departure; *poŕkki* afterwards; *poŕkkan* traveller, stranger. *Ma. poŕka* to go, go away, go towards, be lost, be able; *verbal n. poŕkal*; *poŕkku* going, passing off, way, exit, escape; *poŕkkan* wanderer; *poŕkkuka* to make to go, remove; *poŕkkal* removing, passing over. *Ko. o-g* (*o-y*-/*o-n*-, some forms from *o-*), *o-* (*oy*-, *gerund oyt*, *oyt*) to go; *o-ke* (*o-ke*-) to cause to go; *po-k* (*po-ky*-) to spend (time); *o-yŕ-a-r* (*obl. o-yŕ-a-f*-) path, journey (see 405 *Ta. aŕu*). *Tu. pi-x* (*pi-x*-) to go; *pi-* (only negative forms) to be envious, hostile, not to be on good terms with (*lit. not to go/join with*). *Ka. poŕ*, *poŕgu*, *poŕuha* going, departing, proceeding; *poŕu* (some forms from *poŕ*-), *hoŕu*, *oŕu* to go, go away, pass away, be spent; *poŕpu* to be zealously active in going; *poŕli*, *poŕlu* state of going or being gone, ruin, abandoned state, stray; *poŕka* wanderer, vagabond. *Koŕ. po-* (*po-p*-, *po-c*-; some forms with stems *po-k*-, *po-y*-) to go; *po-li-na-y* cur. *Tu. poŕpini* to go, go away, be lost, disappear, depart, start, (time) passes; *poŕu* passing off. *Te. poŕu* (*stems poŕ*-, *poŕy*-) to go, proceed, pass, be over, be lost, disappear, be ruined, die, begin; *poŕka* going, movement, departure, conduct, behaviour; *poŕku*, *poŕkaŕa* going, conduct, behaviour, loss. *Koŕa poŕk* (*-t*-) to send, *Pe. poŕk* (*-t*-) id. *Mand. poŕk* (*-t*-) id. Cf. 4574 *Ta. poŕkiri*. DED(S) 3734.

4573 *Ta. poŕkkapam* shame, sense of shame. *Ma. poŕkkapam* humility. DED 3735.

4574 *Ta. poŕkkiri*, *poŕkkili* blackguard, scoundrel; *poŕkkan* worthless person, vagabond, blackguard; *poŕkkaŕaŕ* worthless man; *poŕkkali* worthless person. *Ma. poŕkkiri* a dissolute, profligate fellow. *Ko. po-kry* evil man. *Ka. poŕka*, *poŕkari* villain, blackguard, rogue; *poŕli*, *poŕlitana*, *poŕlu* ruin, desolation, abandoned state, profligateness; *poŕuga* a spendthrift. *Tu. poŕke*, *poŕkiri*, *poŕkuri* a profligate, debauchee; *poŕka* profligate, debauched. *Te. poŕkiri* wicked, mischievous person, scoundrel; wicked, lewd, profligate. *Pa. poŕkub* a prodigal. Cf. 4572 *Ta. poŕ*. DED(S) 3736.

4575 *Kur. poŕk* ant (not white ant). *Malt. poŕku* ant. DED 3738.

4576 *Ko. bo-kva-y ara-t* pot with piece broken from mouth. *Ka. boŕki* potsherd. *Te. boŕki*, *boŕki* pot. DED 3739.

4577 *Ma. poŕna* handful. *Ka. bogasi*, *bogase*, *bagase*, *bagasige* the palms joined so as to form a cup. DEN 66.

4578 *Pe. poŕc* (*-c*-) to string (bow), open (umbrella); *poŕpa*- to fix, attach (load on kavri). *Mand. poŕc*- to yoke. Cf. 4361 *Ta. puŕ*. DEDS 748.

4579 *Koŕ. bo-ji* beauty, goodness; *bo-jangundi* well, in proper fashion; *bo-ja-ka-ré* best man at wedding; *bo-javvé* mother's younger sister. *Tu. boŕa* excellence, greatness, pride. *Kui boŕa* (*boŕi*-) to be beautiful, hand-

some; *n.* beauty; *adj.* beautiful, handsome. DED(S) 3740.

4580 *Kur. poŕjŕa* (*poŕjŕa*) to spread along by degrees (a swelling, an infectious sore), gain ground (as a culture of lac on a tree), be multiplied from one common stock or place; *poŕcna* (*pucyas*) to be swarming (in crowds); (*Hahn*) *poŕjŕa* to become worse, increase (as the ulceration of a sore or wound). *Malt. poŕe* to be multiplied (as vermin or fish). DED(S) 3741.

4581 *Ta. poŕu* (*poŕuv*-, *poŕt*-) to cast down; cast away, put, set in a position, fasten (as a bolt), strike, beat, stamp; *n.* anything striking (as a speech). *Ma. poŕuka* to strike (as a wedge into timber), put; *poŕuka* to put a mark on the forehead. *Tu. poŕuni* to throw, cast, fling; place, put. *Kor. (O.) poŕi*, (*T.*) *havŕi*, (*M.*) *hoŕa* to put. DED(S) 3742.

4582 *Ta. poŕvay* toothless mouth. *Ka. boŕu* toothless state; *boŕu-vay* toothless mouth; *boŕa* toothless man; *fem. boŕi*. *Tu. boŕu-bay* toothless mouth. *Te. boŕi* toothless, empty. DED 3743.

4583 *Ta. poŕti*, *poŕti* emulation, rivalry, ridicule. *Ka. poŕti* competition, rivalry. *Tu. poŕti*, *poŕapoti* id. *Te. poŕti* id. DED 3744.

4584 *Ka. poŕnisu*, *pavanisu* to couple, unite, string together, thread (as a needle); *pavanige* joining, being threaded. *Te. poŕnancu* to string together; *poŕana* stringing together. DED 3745.

4585 *Ta. poŕikai* capital of a pillar, stake. *Ma. poŕika* capital of a pillar, prop, support of a king-post. *Ka. boŕige*, *boŕuge* capital of a pillar. *Koŕ. po-ti* niche over a door. *Tu. boŕige* id., architrave. *Te. boŕiya*, *boŕe* trunk of a tree, cornice. DED(S) 3746.

4586 *Ta. poŕttu* male of animals (cattle, tiger, deer), some birds (peafowl, heron, etc.), some aquatic animals (crocodile, etc.). *Ma. poŕttu* male buffalo. *Ka. poŕta*, *hoŕta*, *hoŕtu*, *hoŕtu* he-goat. *Koŕ. (Cole)* *poŕtu* goat. *Te. poŕtu* male buffalo, male of an animal or bird. *Koŕ. po-t* cock. *Nk. poŕt* id. *Pa. poŕt* male of birds. *Go. (S. Ko.) poŕt*, (*Ma.*) *poŕtal* male of animals (*Voc.* 2441). *Koŕa poŕt* id. *Kui* (K.) *poŕtu* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *poŕtu* male of some animals and birds; (*S.*) *poŕtu* male of some animals, of trees; (*Su.*) *poŕtu* male of animals; (*Isr.*) *poŕtu* male of an animal, young male animal. DED(S) 3747.

4587 *Ta. poŕttu* sapling, tender branch or shoot of tree; *poŕtu* flower bud, freshness, beauty. *Te. boŕa* young of bird. *Pa. poŕttid* twig. *Koŕa boŕel* bride, young lady. *Kui poŕdeli* sapling, young green branch; *boŕa* child. *Kuwi poŕe* (F. S.) girl, (*Su.*) woman, girl; (*Isr.*) *poŕti* small girl; *poŕti poŕti* small children, young boys and girls; (*F.*) *poŕtipoda* boys and girls. / Cf. *Skt. poŕa*- young of



animal or plant; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8399. DED(S, N) 3748.

4588 *Ko. po-t* flesh, meat. *To. pī-t* id., muscle. ? Cf. 4513 *Pe. pota*. DED(S) 3749.

4589 *Ta. (Devanesan, p. 3) pōntān* a kind of fowl. *Go. (Tr. Ch. Mu. Ma.) pōnj*, (W. Ph.) *pōi*, *pōinj* pullet (*Voc.* 2436). DEDS 749.

4590 *Ta. pōr* (-pp-, -tt-) to wear, wrap oneself in, cover, envelope, surround; *pōrvai* covering, wrapping, upper garment, cloak, rug. *Ma. pōrkukka* to wrap, cloak. *Kođ. pōrađ* (-pōrađuv-, *pōrađ*-) to dress (well). *Te. pōruva* cloth. *Ko. (Kin.) porkip* to cover; (SR.) *porkip* to cover, close. *Nk. porkip* to cover, lay (cloth) over. *Ga. (P.) porege* loincloth. *Go. (L.) poriyā* id. (*Voc.* 2405). *Koṇḍa pōrpa* to cover body with a garment, put on an upper garment. *Pe. pōr* (-t-) to put on an upper garment, wear round the shoulders. *Maṇḍ. pur* (-t-) to put on an upper garment. *Kui pōrpa* (port-) to wrap around the body, put on an upper cloth. *Kuwi pōr* (-h-) (Su.) to wrap around oneself, wear (cloak), (Isr.) to put on wrap (clothing); (F.) *pōrbi* ki- to cover another; (S.) *pōruva* a cover. DED(S) 3751, DED 3712.

4591 *Ta. pōr* heap, accumulation, heap of unthreshed grain; straw stack; *pōrpu*, *pōruva* grain heap; *pōrpu* heap of threshed paddy. *Ma. pōr* heap. *Ka. pōraji* heap, mass, assemblage. *Te. pōrka*, *pōru* heap, collection. *Ga. (P.) pōrp* heap, stack of grain. *Koṇḍa pōri* heap. DED(S) 3752.

4592 *Ka. bōrala*, *bōralu*, *bōrila*, *bōrlu* upside down, topsy-turvy. *Te. bōra* chest, breast; *bōragil* (lu) to lie or fall on the face or breast, be turned upside down; *bōrila* on the face, face downwards; *bōrlincu*, *bōragincu* to turn upside down (*tr.*), invert. *Koṇḍa bōra* chest. DED(S) 3753.

4593 *Ko. po-ry* young bullock (one to two and a half years); *po-ry ma-v* male deer. *Ka. hōri* bull calf; bullock. *Kođ. po-ri* male buffalo. *Tu. bōri* bull; ox. ? *Ta. pōri* calf or buffalo. Cf. 4540 *Ta. poru*. DED(N) 3754.

4594 *Ta. pōru* (pōnt-) to go on, proceed, continue, reach, be understood (as a meaning); be enough, sufficient; *pōnta* fit, suitable; *pōtu* (pōti-) to be adequate, suffice, be fit, proper, suitable; *pōtiya* adequate, suitable. *Ma. pōruka* (pōnn-) to come, go along, return; suit, suffice; *pōnnavan* competent; *pōru* self-sufficiency; *pōra* does not suit, not suffice; *pōraykka*, *pōrayma* insufficiency, disgrace. *Kođ. po-r* (only in negative *po-ra*) to be sufficient. DED 3755.

4595 *Ka. bōre* hill, hillock. *Tu. bōrē* top of a hill. Cf. 4567 *Ta. pōrai*. / Cf. OMar. (Master) *bōrā* rock. DED(S) 3756.

4596 *Ka. pōncu* to be in wait, lurk; *hōncu* to look after, wait for expectantly, lurk, lie in wait, spy; *añcu* to lurk. *Tu. añcuni* to lurk, be importunate. *Te. poncu* to lurk, lie

in wait; *n. lurking* (also *poncika*). *Kui pōrpa* (pōrt-) to watch for, lie in wait, spy. *Kuwi* (F.) *pōrhali* to lie in wait. DED 3757.

4597 *Ta. pōl* (pōlv-, pōnr-) to resemble, be like, similar, equal, match; a particle of comparison (also *pōla*); *pōli* person or thing that is equal, similarity, likeness, pretence, hypocrisy; *pōlimai* similarity. *Ma. pōluka* to resemble; *pōl*, *pōla*, *pōlē* like. *Ka. pōl*, *hōl*, *ōlu* to resemble; *pōl* resemblance, equality; like, as; *pōlke*, *pōlve* resemblance; *pōlisu* to cause to resemble, compare; *pōl* to be fit or proper, excel; *ōl(u)*, *ol(u)*, *vōl*, *vol(u)* likeness, correspondence, equality; like, as; as if; so that. *Kođ. po-le* like. *Te. pōlu* to resemble; be, exist, be good, beautiful, agreeable or well, be fit, proper, be possible; *n. beauty*, agreeableness, fitness, propriety; *pōlika*, *pōlike*, *pōli* resemblance; *pōl(u)cu* to compare, liken, recognize, identify; *pōni* resembling, similar, like; *bōli* id., equal; ? *pōdi* beauty, elegance. *Ga. (S.) bōl-er* to resemble. *Kuwi* (S.) *pōlinai* to compare. DED(S) 3758.

4598 *Pa. pōl* to finish, complete. *Ga. pōl* (Oll.) id., (S.) to be finished. DED 3759.

4599 *Ta. pōg* (-v-, -nt-) to be cleft, split, gape; be disunited; split, cleave open, dispel, destroy; *n. cleft*, piece; *pōgyu* cleft, fissure; *pōg-vay* open mouth; *pōgu* hole, opening, cleft. *Ko. bo-ḡ* hollow in tree trunk, hole that goes through. *Ka. pōg* to cleave, split, divide into parts; *n. a split*, piece, slice; *pōgal* hollow of a tree; *pōḡu* splitting; (K.) *ph* to split up; *pōḡe* hole in a tree, cavern, hollow; *pōḡte*, *pōḡtare*, *pōḡre* hole in a tree, hollow of a tree. *Tu. pōḡte* the hollow of a stalk or tree. *Te. p(r)ōḡu*, *ponḡu*, (K. also) *pōcu* to split into filaments, draw out in threads; *p(r)ōḡu* thread, string, one strand in a cord. *Pa. pōg* to split, cleave. *Maṭ. pōye* to open, tear; gape. DED(S, N) 3760.

4600 *Ta. pōḡu* baldness, shaven condition. *Ko. bo-l* complete shaving of head; *bo-lp*, *bo-lmandn* man with head completely shaved because of vermin; *fem. bo-ly*, *bo-lmanj*; *bo-l i. meyn* son of man with bald head, etc. (abusive). *To. po-n* (po-ny-) to shave, clear (a way, growth on site). *Ka. bōrisu* to shave (esp. the head); *bōgu* a bald, close-shaved state; a roofless, leafless, treeless state; *bōge* state of being without hair, etc.; *bōra* man with bald or shaven head; bald, shaven; *fem. bōri*; *bōdi* one who is bare or destitute of hair or of horns. *Tu. bōruni*, *bōlasuni*, *bōlisuni* to shave, strip off; *bōru*, *bōru* bald, shaven, uncovered; *bōlu* id., hornless; *bōluni* to become bald; shave; *bōli* widow whose head has been shorn. *Te. bōḡincu* to shave; *bōḡimpu* shaving; *bōḡu* bald, shaven; *bōḡi* id.; person whose head is bald or shaven; *bōḡa*, *bōḡāḡu* id., religious mendicant. *Ga. (P.) bōra* bald. *Go. (A.) bōrkai*, (SR.) *bhōdkai* id. (*Voc.* 2654). *Koṇḍa bōḡi* shaven. *Kuwi* (Su.) *bōra*

hornless. / Cf. Pkt. *boḡa*- bald, shaven-headed; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9268 (8), \**boḡa*. DED(S) 3761.

4601 *Ka. bōḡatara*, *bōḡatara Sphaeranthus hirtus* Willd. *Te. bōḡataramu* id. DED 3762.

4602 *Ko. (W. Kin.) bo-ri* dove. *Pa. bōra* id. *Go. (M.) bode* pigeon; (Ko. L.) *bōde* dove (*Voc.* 2648). DED(S) 3763.

4603 *Ma. pōra* silly, a glutton. *Ka. pōra* child, little boy, little girl, young and inexperienced person; *pōri* little girl. *Tu. pōra*, *pōre* lad; *pōri* lass. *Te. pōrāḡu* boy, child, young man; *pōri* girl; *pōriḡāḡu* boy, child. *Go. (S.) pōri* young of pig; (F-H.) *pōri* chicken; (Pat.) *pitteng pōring* young of birds (*Voc.* 2451). DED(S) 3764.

4604 (a) *Ta. pōrai* hole, hollow in tree, cavern; *pōr* hollow of a tree. *Ko. bo-r* vagina. *To. pī-r* hollow of tree (where bees nest); *o-ḡ* (obl. o-ḡ) hole, wound. *Ka. pōr* hole. *Te. bōriya*, *bōrre* hole, burrow, hollow, pit; *bōrra* hole, hollow, cavity in a tree. *Ga. (S.) bōrra* hole in tree. *Koṇḍa bōro* hole of a crab, etc. *Kuwi* (P.) *bōrra* hole in tree. DED(S) 3765.

(b) *Ta. pōl* hollow object, (Koll.) hollow-ness in a tree. *Te. bōlu* hollow.

4605 *Ta. pōrru* (pōrri-) to praise, applaud, worship, protect, cherish, nourish, entertain; *n. protection*, praise; *pōrri* praise, applause; *pōrrimai* honour, reverence. *Ma. pōrruka* to preserve, protect, adore; *pōrri* nourisher, protector. DED 3766.

4615 *Pe. mayhiṅ* day after tomorrow. *Maṇḍ. ma'hiṅ* id. *Kui mai* id., a future day; (K.) *ma'esi* tomorrow. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ma'e*, (Isr.) *ma'e*, (P.) *ma'asi*, (F.) *ma'e*, (S.) *mae* day after tomorrow. Cf. 4766 *Ta. maṛu* and 5020(b) *Ta. muṅ-nā*. DEDS(N) 758.

4616 *Ta. maka* child, infant, young of animal, son or daughter, young age; *makaḡu*, *makaḡu* female, woman, wife; *makavu* infant, son, young of animals living on trees, as of monkeys; *makaḡ* daughter, woman, female, damsel, wife (*pl. makaḡir* women); *makaṅmai* womanhood, daughterhood; *makaṅ* son, child, exalted person, warrior, husband; *makaṅmai* sonship, manliness; *makaḡ* sons, children; *makaḡ* human beings; *makaḡ* men, people, mankind, children; *em-mān* my son; *mōnai* sonny (term of endearment to a child); *makaṅ* husband, chief of an agricultural tract, lord; *makaṅ* husband, chief of an agricultural tract; *mavunap* husband. *Ma. makaṅ*, *mōn* son; *mōl* daughter; *makaḡ* children (esp. sons); the young of animals. *Ko. mog* (obl. mog-, mo-t-) child, wife;

4606 *Ta. pōn* trap. *Ka. bōn(u)* id. *Te. bōnu* id., cage. DED 3767.

4607 *Pe. prānj* (*pl. prāsku*) mosquito. *Kui* (Mah. p. 123) *prāskā* mosquitoes. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *prācika*-mosquito. DEDS 751.

4608 *Te. prāmu*, *pāmu* to rub, smear, scrub, scour. *Maṇḍ. prēm̐ba*-to smear. DEDS 752.

4609 *Pe. prāl* ringworm. *Kui prādu* (*pl. prātka*) id. (should it be *prāḡu*?). DEDS 753.

4610 *Koṇḍa rēs* (-t-) to stir and mix (boiling flour, etc.) with a ladle. *Kuwi* (F.) *pressali* (prest-), (Ṭ.) *preh-* (prest-) to stir with a spoon; (Isr.) *prēh-* (-t-) to stir (curry, meat, etc.). DEN 67.

4611 *Kui brōdi* a banyan tree or fruit. *Kuwi* (Su. S. Mah.) *prōdi* id.; (Isr.) *prōdi marnu* banyan tree; ? (P.) *bonde* id. ? *Koṇḍa bōra maran* id.; (comm. by K.). DEDS(N) 754.

4612 *Pe. prānj-* (prānc-) to hunt, wander about in search of game. *Kui plāmba* (plāmbi-) to hunt, chase, seek; *n. hunting*, a hunt. DEDS 755.

4613 *Pe. pruk in-* to be silent. *Maṇḍ. pruk in-* id. *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) *prōko in-* id.; (Isr.) *prōko ā-* to become silent, quiet. DEDS 756.

4614 *Kui brūva* (brūt-) to burst, explode (cooked maize, seed pod, gun). *Kuwi* (F.) *brīali* to go off with a report; (Isr.) *brī-* (-t-) to go off (gun, trap, etc.); *brīp-* (-h-) to shoot with a gun. DEDS 757.

## M

*pe-mog* woman (see 4395 *Ta. pen*); *mo-l* daughter; *mo-ta-c* woman with child. *To. mox* (obl. mo-t-) child, son, male, daughter, woman; *toz mox* Toda woman or wife; *moxḡas* adolescent boy (cf. 1851 *kwartas*); *mo-t* *fiḡ* son's wife (not being one's sister's daughter; see 4198). *Ka. maga* son, male person; (insrc., Gai) *makan* son; *magavu*, *magu*, *magavu*, *moga*, *mogu*, *moguvu* infant, child of any sex; *magal* daughter; *makaḡ*, *markaḡ*, *makaḡir* children; *magalmā* a wife who is faithful to her husband. *Kođ. mo-vēn* son; *mo-va* daughter; *makaḡ* children; *pom* makka women, wives (*ponnī* wife, female). *Tu. mage* (*pl. magāḡu*) son; *magalu* (*pl. magalaḡu*) daughter; *makaḡ* children; *mōnu* son; *mōni* daughter. *Te. maga*, *moga* male; *magāḡimi* manliness, bravery, prowess; *magāḡu* husband, man, male, king, hero; (insrc.) *maganu* son; *magatanamu* manliness, virility, courage, bravery, boldness, spirit; *magadi* male of any animal, beast or bird; *maganālu* wife, married woman; *magapādi* manliness, honour, bravery; *magalaḡu* manliness; *magavāḡu* man, male, hero; *maguva* woman;

maguvatanamu womanhood. *Kol.* magvan husband. *Pa.* māi (*pl.* māsīl) daughter; mayid (*pl.* mayil) husband. *Ga.* (OIL.) magind sind man, husband; māi daughter; (S.) maga sindu boy child (*sindu* son); magind husband; māsīl girl child; children; māi (*pl.* māsīl) woman; (S.<sup>2</sup>) cin makil small children. *Go.* (Tr.) miār (*pl.* miāhk), (W.) miār, (M.) miyār, (Ma.) miar(i) (*pl.* miasku), (L.) miyāli daughter; (Ph.) miyār (*pl.* miyāsk/miyāhk) id., girl (*Voc.* 2832); (Koya Su.) mayyād daughter. *Koṇḍa* moga koṇḍa boy child; husband, young man; gāru, gālu daughter (< \*mgāru, \*mgālu); (BB) magavandu man, husband (< Te.). *Pe.* gār daughter; garce girl. *Mand.* gār daughter; nā-mgār my daughter; āco-mgār (*pl.* -mgahke) woman (for āco-, see 400); gāreh (*pl.* -iṅ) girl. *Kuwi* (Isr.) maka *voc.* used to daughters and sisters in affection. *Malt.* mage boy; maḡi girl; maḡo small, little, young; maḡmaḡo small ones; maḡu young one (animal). /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) mālikā- daughter. DED(S) 3768.

4617 *Ta.* makiṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to be overturned. *Ko.* mavp- (mavd-) to overturn (*intr.*), (sleeping person) rolls over; mavt- (mavty-) to overturn (*tr.*), roll over, push; mart- (mayt-/marty-) to turn over (*tr.*); stone, log, sleeping person, push away (charcoal from funeral burning-place); marty go-l churning stick; maki-r- (mak(a)rc-) (tree) is unrooted and falls; ?makal- (makal-) to disobey (command), break (oath, promise). *Ka.* maguṛ (*magurd-*), mogar to turn round (*intr.*), be turned upside down, return, turn back, recede, retreat, happen or do again; maguṛu receding; maguṛcu to cause the face to go or turn backwards, turn away (*tr.*), turn round, grind, return (*tr.*); magacu, magucu, maguṛcu, mogacu, mogucu to turn round (*intr.*), return; turn upside down, overthrow, turn (as the leaf of a book), grind, whet. *Tu.* magupuni, magupuni, magucuni, mogapuni to turn, upset (*tr.*); bañji mō to retch; magupu, magpu a turn; magutē again, a second time; maguṛu, magaru, magru next, following; again, once more; magurū next, following, succeeding; magapuni to draw and turn over (e.g. water) (or with 4887 *Ta.* muka); mag(a)runi to fall, tumble, feel a reeling sensation; bañji mō to feel uneasiness in the belly; magravonuni to prostrate oneself; makar(i)yni to be changed; maupuni to upset, turn. *Te.* magudu to turn back, return; magudincu, magud(u)cu to turn or bring back, avert; magidi, maguda again, anew, back, in return; (K.) magucu to cause to return, turn back; makkalincu to turn back; change, adjust. *Kol.* magud- (maguṭ-), (Kin.) magur-, (SR.) magul-, magul-, magd- vomit. *Nk.* maguṛ vomit. *Koṇḍa* mak- (t-) to turn over (as a stone), turn upside down, (BB 1972 also) dig. *Kuwi* (Tg.) meg- (t-) to fall down or off, (tree) to fall; (S.) mekh'nai to outroot. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) maūli-nausea, retching; Guj. mōl id. DED(S, N) 3769.

4618 *Ta.* makiṭ (-v-, -nt-) to rejoice, exult, forget oneself in joy, bubble up in boiling, drink; *n.* joy, exhilaration, intoxication from liquor, toddy; makiṭci joy, pleasure, delight, gladness; makiṭvu joy, mirth. *Ma.* makiṭuka to rejoice. *Br.* maxing to laugh; (Su. 1973). DED 3770.

4619 *Ta.* makiṭ, makiṭam *Mimusops elengi*. *Ma.* makiṭ-maram id. *Ka.* (Lush.) mugule id. /Cf. Skt. makura-, makula-, mukura- id., H. maulsari id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9116, where Skt. bakula-, vakula-, Pali bakula-, vakula-, etc., are also connected with the m-forms. DED 3771.

4620 *To.* mokery basket. *Ka.* makkari, makri, maṅkari, maṅkri basket plaited of stout slits of bamboo or of the date tree. *Tu.* makkeri kind of wicker basket used for fishing. *Te.* (VPK) makkeri, makkiri big basket made of date leaves, used to carry manure or grain on cart. DED(S) 3772.

4621 *Kur.* makkā the sal tree, *Shorea robusta*. *Malt.* make id. DED 3773.

4622 *Kol.* mak neck. *Nk.* makk id. DED 3774.

4623 *Ka.* (Hav.) makku awn. *Tu.* makku awn or beard of grain; *adj.* bristly, rough.

4624 *Ta.* makkam loom. *Ma.* makkam id. *Ka.* magga id. *Tu.* magga id. *Te.* maggamu id.; maggari weaver. *Go.* (Mu.) magja weaving instrument (*Voc.* 2681). /Cf. Mar. māg loom; Or. maṅg id. DED(S) 3775.

4625 *Ta.* maṅkai woman, girl between twelve and thirteen years. *Ma.* maṅka, maṅkacci (*pl.* maṅkayar) a young, playful woman, a coquette. *Ka.* (Hav.) maṅgu female cat. *Tu.* maṅgaṇē, maṅgaṇē affectation, coquetry; maṅgu female cat, silly female. DED 3776.

4626 *Ma.* moṅṅa monkey; mocca a light-coloured monkey (or with 4910 *Ta.* mucu). *Ka.* maṅga monkey. *Tu.* maṅge monkey, ape. *Kor.* (M.) maṅgi monkey. DED 3777.

4627 *Ta.* macaṅku (macaṅki-) to become dull, lose lustre; macaṅkal twilight of evening; maiy-a to become dim; maimal evening. *Ma.* mayāṅṅuka to grow dim or dusk; mayakku dusk, twilight; mayal dimness, dusk; mayyal twilight, darkness; mayimpu dusk. *Ka.* masamasa great dimness, darkness; masaka, masage a dusky colour; masaku id., dimness; masakane dimness; dim; masul lustre to go away or disappear, light to grow faint, grow dim, become pale, disappear, hide oneself; *caus.* masulisu. *Tu.* majakuni, maskuni to fade, become dim; mayakuni to vanish, disappear; masaluni to change colour, become muddy or foul. *Te.* masaka, masakana dimness, duskiness, darkness, obscurity, dimness of sight. *Kui* mahuri dusk, twilight. Cf. 4750 *Ta.* maṅu, 4781 *Ta.* mā, and 5101 *Ta.* mai. DED(S) 3778.

4628 *Ta.* māy (-pp-, -tt-) to grind and sharpen. *Ka.* mase to rub, grind, whet, sharpen; grow sharp; *n.* whetting, a rub, polish, lustre; masagu to rub, whet; masaga a whetter; masa whetting. *Tu.* masiyuni, masevuni, masevuni to whet, sharpen. *Kor.* (M.) maja, (T.) maje to sharpen. *Kol.* may- (mayt-) id. *Nk.* may- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) may- id. *Pa.* mayp- (mayt-) id.; (S.) maykip- (maykit-) to rub; mayil kel, may gel whetstone. *Ga.* (OIL.) mayp- (mayt-) to sharpen; mayponḍi kand whetstone; (P.) maytal id. *Go.* (Tr.) masitāṇā to sharpen a razor or knife on a hone; (A.) mesi- to whet; (W.) massitāṇā, (SR.) mesiyāṇā, (Ma. M.) mes-, (Ko.) mēy- to sharpen; (SR.) mesitāṇā to polish (*Voc.* 2958); (Tr.) masol (ṭongī), (Ch.) masel ṭongī, (A. Y.) mesel banda, (A.) mesi-val, (G.) mesel kal, (Mu.) mesel whetstone (with various words for 'stone'); (W.) masāṇa hone (*Voc.* 2959). ?*Koṇḍa* mēr- to sharpen. Cf. 5552 *Ta.* vai. DED(S, N) 3779.

4629 *Ta.* maccam, macca-ppon, maccu piece of gold kept as a sample. *Ma.* maccam, meccam id., pattern. *Ka.* macca, maccu mark, sign, sign of identity, little piece of gold or silver taken by the goldsmith from what was given to him and returned to the owner to be kept as a sample or test. *Tu.* macca little piece of silver or gold kept as a sample or test. *Te.* maccu sample, specimen, type, model, pattern, standard, the touch of precious metals, quality. DED 3780.

4630 *Ta.* maccikai buttermilk. *Ko.* manj id. *To.* moz id. *Ka.* majjige id., whey. *Te.* majjiga buttermilk. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) majjiga id. (< Te.). *Go.* (Koya T.) majjili id. /? < IA, Skt. (*lex.*) mājṛitā- curds with sugar and spice, Pkt. majjā- a curd preparation (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564). DED(S, N) 3781.

4631 *Ta.* maccu terraced roof, flat roof, wainscot ceiling, upper story, board partition for the gable of a room, or boarded enclosure of an upper room, loft under the roof of a house. *Ma.* maccu boarded ceiling, upper story; macc-akam house or room with boarded ceilings. *Ka.* maccu upper story. *Koḍ.* macci ceiling. *Te.* maccu terrace; masela loft in a house. /Possibly < IA; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9715, maṅca- stage, platform. DED(S, N) 3782.

4632 *Ta.* maccu blemish, fault, that which is improper; maccam mole on the skin. *Ko.* mat black or white spot on skin. *To.* maṣt black pigmented spot on body (or with 4767 *Ta.* maṅu). *Ka.* macca, macce black speck or spot on skin, mole, freckle, scar of a wound; matti freckle, mark; (Hav.) maja mole. *Tu.* maja, majē a natural speck, spot, freckle, mole; majanē a kind of black scars on the body. *Te.* macca spot, speck, stain, blot, blemish, mole, freckle, scar. *Ga.* (P.) masa mark, stain. *Go.* (Mand.) masa mole, wart (*Voc.* 2759). *Koṇḍa* masa blot; pudgu-masa birthmark, mole. *Pe.* mac spot made

on forehead with turmeric. *Br.* mashāx scarred; bald, hornless (of animals). Cf. 4767 *Ta.* maṅu. /Cf. Mar. matsya a mole on the body; H. masā wart, mole. DED(S) 3783.

4633 *Ta.* maccu cowhage. *Ma.* maccu a rough kind of creeping plant. DED 3784.

4634 *Pa.* mac- to rub head with earth. *Br.* mashing to wash the head, clean the head with fuller's earth. DED 3785.

4635 *Ta.* maṅcaḷ turmeric, *Curcuma longa*; yellow colour as that of turmeric; maṅcan man of yellow complexion. *Ma.* maṅñāḷ Indian saffron, *C. longa*, turmeric, yellow dye; maṅñāḷikka to turn yellow; maṅña yellow or turmeric colour. *Ka.* maṅjala turmeric. *Koḍ.* maṅja id. *Tu.* maṅjalu, maṅjalu id., yellow colour; yellow; maṅjala yellow; maṅjale, maṅjale a yellow or tawny-coloured man. DED(S) 3786.

4636 *Ta.* maṅcāṭi red-wood, *Adenanthera pavonina* Lin., *Adenanthera* seed weighing two kupri-maṇi used by goldsmiths as a weight; maṅcāḷi *Adenanthera* seed used by goldsmiths as a weight. *Ma.* maṅcāṭi id., weighing four grains. *Ka.* maṅcāṭige, maṅjāḍi, maṅjēṭi *A. pavonina*. *Tu.* maṅjēṭi arnetto tree, *Bixa orellana*; the seed of it used as a weight by goldsmiths. *Te.* maṅjāḍi, maṅjāḷi a certain weight used in weighing diamonds. /Cf. Sgh. madaṭiya *A. pavonina*; madaṭa its seed. DED 3787.

4637 *Ta.* maṅci sunn-hemp [i.e. *Cannabis sativa*], hemp fibre. *Ka.* maṅji a perennial plant (and the fibres of its bark of which cords are made), bow-string hemp, *Sansevieria zeylanica* Willd. *Tu.* maṅji a kind of hemp. Cf. 4712 *Ta.* maral. [Is the identification in *Ta.* *Lex.* wrong? Winslow: fibre of the maral shrub, *Sansevieria* Zeyl.] DED 3788.

4638 *Ta.* maṅci cargo boat with a raised platform; vaṅci canoe. *Ma.* maṅci a large sort of boat, single-masted Pattimar in coasting trade, holding 10–40 tons; vaṅci a large boat. *Ka.* maṅji a large boat with one mast used in coasting trade; (Bark.) maccive a kind of boat. *Tu.* maṅji a long boat, a single-masted country vessel. /Possibly < IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9715, maṅca- stage, platform. Cf. also 4631 *Ta.* maccu. DED(S) 3789.

4639 *Ga.* (OIL.) māṅik rice; (S.<sup>2</sup>) manjig unhusked rice; (P.) nongre manjik broken pieces of rice after pounding (for nongre, see 3728). *Koṇḍa* (BB) manzi (*pl.* -k) husked rice. *Pe.* manji id. (balance word of 3982 preyi). *Kuwi* manji (F.) raw rice, (S.) rice without husk, (Su. P.; *pl.* -ga) husked rice, (Isr.) a grain of rice; (Isr.) manjiḥ husked rice. *Kur.* māñji seed in general. Cf. *Go.* wanji, s.v. 5265 *Ta.* vari. DED(S) 3790.

4640 *Ta.* maṅcikai chest, box, storeroom, grain bin; maṅcikam chest, box; maṅcu store-house, granary. *Ma.* maṅcaika a large basket.

/? Cf. Skt. *mañjūṣā*-box; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9721. DED 3791.

4641 *Ta. mañcu* cloud, white cloud, fog, dew; *māci* mist, cloud. *Ma. mañhu* dew, mist, snow. *Ko. mañj* cloud. *To. mox* id. *Ka. mañju* dew, fog, coldness. *Koḍ. mañji* dew. *Tu. maindu* dew, mist, fog. *Te. mancu* id., frost. *Kol. (Kin.) manc* mist; (Pat., p. 55) mass dew. *Pa. mañ*, *mañj* mist, dew; *mēndir*, *mēdir* dew. *Ga. (OIL.) nēndir* id. *Go. (W. Ph. Mu.) mac*, (Ch.) *mach*, (G.) *macc(i)*, (Ko.) *mac* *ēr* dew; (M.) *mac* snow (*Voc.* 2682). *Koṇḍa masu* dew; *nir masu* id., mist. *Kuwi (F.) moncu*, (S.) *mancu*, (Su.) *mancu* *ēyu*, (Isr.) *macu* dew. DED(S) 3792.

4642 *Ta. maññai*, *mayil* peacock. *Ma. mayil. Ko. mi-l. To. mi-s. Ka. mayla*, *maylu. Koḍ. mayli. Tu. mayru. Pa. maññil*, *mañil. Ga. (OIL.) maññil*; (S.) *mayñil*, (P.) *mayñil. Go. (Tr. W. Ph. Mu. Ma. etc.) mal*, (S. Koya Su.) *mallu* (*Voc.* 2749). *Koṇḍa (BB) miril*, (K. Sova dial.) *mirilu. Pe. mal* (pl. -ku). *Mañḍ. mel* (pl. -ke). *Kui meḍu*, *melu. Kuwi (F.) mellu*, (S.) *mellu*, (Isr.) *melu*. /Cf. Skt. *mayūra*-id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9865. DED (S, N) 3793.

4643 *Ka. maḍa-guḥ* the rejected leavings of food. *Tu. maḍē* orts, refuse, crumbs or remains of victuals; saliva, spittle, whatever has come in contact with the mouth. DED 3794.

4644 *Ta. maṭakku* (*maṭakki*.) to engage as a servant, secure for oneself as an article or cargo. *To. moḍx-* (*moḍxy-*) to keep lover (of either man or woman; not of *Todas*). *Ka. maḍagu*, *maḍaṅgu* to lay down, place, put, take into one's service as a man, etc., procure and keep for one's use as a horse, etc., hire. *Tu. maḍaguni* to lay, put down, place. DED (N) 3795.

4645 *Ta. maṭaṅku* (*maṭaṅki*.) to become bent as the arm or leg, be shut, closed or folded as a knife or table, be inflected, deflected, refracted, bent out of place, bend, turn as a road or river, turn about, be repeated, be twisted, distorted as a limb, be diminished, shrink, submit, yield, surrender, be humbled, tamed, be decreased in force, be stopped, hindered, be turned off, diverted (as weapons), be refuted; *n.* suppression, control; *maṭaṅkal* bending, being bent, crook, angle, corner, returning, curving or blunting of the edge, suppression, control, Yama (as subduer of all things); *maṭakku* (*maṭakki*.) to bend as the arms or knees, draw in, fold, shut (as a knife), double, deflect, turn, turn about, turn back, repeat, subdue, restrain, hinder, tame, humble, counteract, wear round the waist (as a garment); *n.* bend, crook, flexure, corner, inflexion, deflexion, refraction, turn, fold, folding, curb, check, rebuff, repetition, recurrence, zigzag course; *maṭakkaṭi* crookedness; *maṭakkam* flexure, crook, subjection,

subordination, restraint, limitation, return, relapse (as of a fever); *maṭali* (-pp-, -tt-) to bend double; *maṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be bent, folded, turned down, lapped in, be turned as an edge or point, roll or waver, shrink, contract; (-pp-, -tt-) to fold as the arms, fold up (as cloth or paper), shut up (as a folding knife), turn down, turn in, curl, trample down, throw into confusion; *n.* crease in the abdomen, belly, stomach, waist, lap, fold as in a paper, fold in cloth wrapped round the waist answering for a pocket, udder (esp. of a cow), submission, ruin, loss, lie, falsehood, turn, time; *maṭippu* fold, doubling, plait, crease, mark of a fold, trick, fraud, fold, crease in the abdomen as from obesity; *maṭivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to blunt as the edge of an instrument. *Ma. maṭaṅṅhuka* to be bent, folded, double up, return, return defeated, retreat; *maṭaṅṅhippikka* to cause to turn back; *maṭaṅṅhu* a fold, turn, time; *maṭakkam* folding, return, discomfiture, golden necklace (clasped); *maṭakkuka* to fold, plait, bend, turn back, give or take back, overcome; *maṭakku* a fold, joint, knuckle; *maṭayuka* to fold, braid; *maṭi* fold, that part of a cloth which hangs loosely from the girdle, lap, bosom; *maṭiyuka* to be bent, coiled up; *maṭippu* fold, complication; *maṭaṅṅhuka* to bend, bow. *Ko. maṭk-* (*maṭky-*) to fold (*tr.*), subdue, make to obey; *mac* lap, lap of garment. *To. moṛy-* (*moṛc-*) to fold neatly or properly (*intr.*, *tr.*; garment, cane loop); *moṛx-* (*moṛxy-*) to bend (*intr.*), be defeated in argument, fall on evil days; *moṛk-* (*moṛky-*) to fold (*tr.*), bend, defeat in argument; *moṛk* a fold; *moḍk-* (*moḍky-*) to defeat in argument; *moṛy* lap; ? *meṛ* id.; ? *moṛy-* (*moṛc-*) to have foot-and-mouth disease. *Ka. maḍate* folding, a fold; *maḍapu*, *maḍipu* what is folded, a fold as of cloth, betel leaf, paper, etc.; *maḍalu*, *maḍil*, *maḍlu*, *maḷlu* the pouch-like fold occasionally made (by women or men) of the front portion of their upper garment, to put in catables, etc.; *maḍi* to bend, fold up, double or lay together; *n.* bending, doubling, folding, the pouch-like fold, etc., fold, times; *maḍike* bending, folding, laying together, a fold, times; *maḍisu*, *maḍacu*, *maḍasu* to bend, fold, fold up, double up; *maṇi* to bend, bow, bow down, make obeisance; bend (*tr.*); *n.* bending, a bow, obeisance; *maṇisu* to bend, cause to bend; *maṇagu* to bend, be submissive; *maṇikāl* knee. *Koḍ. maḍak-* (*maḍaki-*) to fold (*tr.*); *maḍaki* a bend, fold; ? *maṇa-kay* elbow. *Tu. maḍatē* a fold, crease; *maḍi* fold, the quantity added; *maḍikē* folding, doubling, wrinkle, crease; *maḍipāvuni* to make fold, cause to fold; *maḍipu* a fold, plait; *maḍipuni* to fold, plait, double up; *maḍiyuni* to become folded, doubled up; *maṭṭelu* the pouch in front formed by the folds of a female's garment and used as a pocket, the bosom, lap. *Te. maḍāka* fold, plait; *maḍāgu*, *maḍūgu*, *maḍuvu*, *maṇāgu*, *maṇūgu* to bend, be bent, be doubled, fold, be folded, turn back,

return, (K. also) be submissive; *maḍācu*, *maḍūcu*, *maṇūcu*, (K. also) *maṇācu* to fold, plait, double, bend, turn in; *maḍata*, (K.) *maḍāta* a fold, plait, crease; *maḍata peṭṭu* to fold, double up, crease; *maḍi* (so many) times; *maḍūgu* a time (e.g. *reṇḍu maḍūgulu* twice as much, *ayidu maḍūgulu* five times as much); *maḍupu* a fold, plait, fold or roll of betel leaf; *muḍuta* fold, doubling. *Pa. maḍkip-* (*maḍkit-*) to fold, roll up. *Go. (M.) maṭpānā*, (Ko.) *maṭp-*, (Ma.) *maṭta* ki- to fold (*Voc.* 2746); (Tr.) *mudhut-tānā* to fold a blanket in many folds; (A.) *mudis-* to fold (*Voc.* 2879); (ASu.) *muddun-* to be folded; *muddūs-* to fold (a cloth). *Kuwi* (Su.) *maṭta* fold (< *Te.*); (Isr.) *maṭa* id.; *maṭta* ki- to fold. Cf. 4673 *Ta. maṇik-kaṭṭu* and 4677 *Ta. maṇṭi*. DED(S, N) 3796.

4646\**Ta. maṭappam* town in an agricultural tract, chief town among 500 villages. *Ma. maṭampu* principality, shire. *Ka. (K.) maḍamba* a division of a country. *Te. (Inscr.) maḍambamu* a geographical division. /Cf. Skt. (*JEG*) *maḍamba-* a territorial division; Pkt. *maḍamba-* a village or city which has no habitation surrounding it up to 2½ *yojanas*. DED 3797.

4647 *Ta. maṭam* ignorance, folly, simplicity, credulity, artlessness, beauty, tenderness, acquiescence; *maṭamai* ignorance, stupidity, silliness, folly; *maṭa-vā* to be charming as a girl; *maṭa-varal* simplicity, artlessness; woman; *maṭavan* stupid person; *fem. maṭaval*; *maṭavār*, *maṭavōr* women; fools; *maṭaṇ* ignorance, credulity; ignorant person; *maṭaiyaṇ* blockhead; *maṭantai* woman, woman between the ages of 14 and 19, girl who has not attained puberty; *maṭappam* simplicity, credulity; *maṭṭaṇ* dullard; *maṭṭi* dolt, blockhead; clumsiness, awkwardness, roughness, coarseness; *maṭṭitanam* stupidity, foolishness; *maṭṭai* stupid fellow; *maṭṭu* fool; *maṭṭaṇ* clodhopper, dullard, stupid person. *Ma. maṭam* stupidity; *maṭanta* young woman; *maṭayan* stupid person; *maṭava* a grown woman; *maṭavi* servant girl; *maṭṭa-taram* rusticity, awkwardness; *maṭṭi* clumsy. *To. maḍṭy* woman (other than *Toda*). *Ka. maṭa* confusion, stupidity, deceit, ignorance; *maṭta* illusion, phantom; *maḍḍa* stupid man; *maḍḍatana* stupidity; *maḍḍi* a stupid, dull, awkward person; awkwardness, clumsiness, rudeness; *maḍḍi* woman, wife. *Te. maḍḍai*, *maḍḍatuka* woman; *maḍḍiḍḍu* fool; *maḍḍi* dull, stupid, awkward, clumsy; *maḍḍitanamu* stupidity, dullness, rudeness, rusticity, clownishness. /Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *maṭṭha-* slow, dull, stupid, H. *maḍḍi* stupid, fool; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723. DED(S) 3798.

4648 *Ta. maṭa-maṭ-enal*, *maṭa-maṭav-enal* onom. expr. signifying gurgling (as water), rattling, rustling; *maṭamaṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to gurgle, rattle; *maṭakku-maṭakk-enal* onom. expr. signifying gurgling of water in drinking.

*Ko. marv-* (*maṛd-*) (water) boils and bubbles. DED 3799.

4649 *Ma. maṭampu* heel. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11)* *muymbe* id. *Ko. miṭb* id.; *miṭb* ory- to rub heel on stone to remove callous. *To. miṭb* a callous. *Ka. maḍa*, *maḍahu*, *maḍi*, *miḍi* heel; (PBh.) *maḍa-kāl* id.; *himmaḍi* id. (*him* = *pim*; s.v. 4205 *Ta. pin*). *Koḍ. muḍi* heel. *Tu. himmaḍi* id. *Te. maḍama* id. *Go. (Mu.) maḍeka*, *maḍe kāl*, (Ma.) *mārka*, *mān'ka* id. (*Voc.* 2690, 2790); (LuS.) *manka* id. *Koṇḍa maṛma kālū*, *maṇma kālū* id., ankle. DED(S, N) 3800.

4650 *Ta. maṭal* eyelid. *Ga. (P. S.) kanul* *maṭa* id., eyelash. *Koṇḍa (BB)* *kaṇka maṭaka* eyelid. *Pe. maṭa* eyelashes. *Mañḍ. kan-maṭaṇ* eyebrows. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kanu maṭa*, (F.) *mutta* eyebrow, (S.) *kannu maṭta* eyelid; k. m. *bān-anga* eyelash; (Isr.) *kanu maṭa* eyelid. DED(S, N) 759.

4651 *Ta. maṭā*, *miṭā* large earthen vessel; *maṭakku* a large, earthen plate. *Ma. miṭāvu* large waterpot; *miṭāvu* large pot. *Ka. maḍake*, *maḍike* pot. *Tu. maḍakē* earthen vessel for collecting toddy. *Kuḷi* *maṭa* pot. *Malt. meṭa* chatty, pitcher. /Cf. Pkt. *maḍakka-* pot, pitcher, Mar. *maḍki*, *maḍkē* water-jar or pitcher. For alternative origin for IA forms, Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10291, *miḍā-* clay. DED(S) 3801.

4652 *Ta. maṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be indolent, inactive, sleep, be dispirited, droop (as the head or sheaves of grain), wither; *n.* sloth, idleness, indolence, lazy person, bending down (as sheaf of paddy); *maṭimai* idleness, sloth, inactivity; *maṭivu* inactivity, indolence, discouragement; *maṭaṅku* (*maṭaṅki*.) to be indolent, inactive. *Ma. maṭikka* to grow tired, lazy, be backward, averse, doubt, despond; *maṭiyuka* to be lazy; *maṭivu* laziness; *maṭiyan* backward, undecided, lazy; *maṭippu* aversion, backwardness; *maṭuppu* backwardness, loathing, dislike; *maṭukka* to be foiled, tired of, faint, loathe. *Te. (K.) maḍavu* to become useless, worthless, hesitate, shrink, dislike. *Kol. (Kin.) maṭi-*, (SR.) *maḍiy-* to lie down, sleep. *Pa. maḍ-* (*maṭ-*) id. *Go. (SR.) minḍānā*, (Pat.) *mindānā*, (i.e. *mindānā*), (L.) *menḍānā*, (S.) *miṇḍ-*, *miṭ-* to sleep; (Tr.) *mindānā* to lie on one side; (Ph.) *miṭānā* to sleep on one's side (*Voc.* 2826). *Br. maṭta* sluggish, lazy; sluggish (< IA). /Cf. Pkt. *maṭha-* lazy; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723(3). DED(S, N) 3802.

4653 *Ta. maṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be destroyed, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to kill, destroy; *n.* ruin, loss, damage; *maṭical* damage caused by lapse of time or dampness; *maṭivu* ruin, loss, destruction, death; *maṭivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to kill; *maṭakku* (*maṭakki*.) to destroy, kill. *Ka. maḍi* to die; *maḍipu*, *maḍihu*, *maḍuhu* to kill; *maḍuhisu* to have killed. *Te. maḍiyu* to die, expire, perish; *maḍiyincu* to kill, put to death; (K.) *maḍāgu* to be destroyed; (K.) *maḍācu* to destroy, kill. DED 3803.

4654 *Ta. maṭi* ceremonial purity, as of one who has bathed; cloth made of fibre of trees, coarse silk, cotton, etc., as ceremonially pure. *Ka. maṭi* cleanness, purity; a washed, clean cloth; *maḍivāla*, *maḍivāla*, *maḍivāli* washerman; *fem. maḍivāli*, *maḍivālagitti*. *Koḍ. maḍi* ritual purity; *maḍi baṭṭe* clean clothes; (Shanmugam) *maḍivāḷe* washerman; *fem. maḍivāḷati*. *Tu. maḍi* a newly washed cloth, bleached cloth, a garment of bark, silk or wool worn by brahmins and other high-caste people during meals or any ceremony; *maḍdele*, *maḍyele* washerman. *Te. maḍi*, *maḍūgu* purity, state of being unpolluted; a pure or unpolluted cloth; *maḍivālu*, *maḍivēlu* washerman; *fem. maḍivālu*. / Cf. Jaina Skt. *maḍḍi* a whole piece of cloth (?; B. J. Sandesara and J. P. Thaker, *Lexical Studies in Jaina Sanskrit*, p. 176). DED(S) 3804.

4655 *Ka. maḍi* the bed of a garden, division of a field, basin round a tree. *Te. maḍi* field, garden bed. *Koṇḍa maṭi* paddy field. DED(S) 3805.

4656 *Ka. maḍike* a kind of harrow or rake. *Te. maḍāka* plough with bullocks complete. DED 3806.

4657 *Ta. maṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to take food or drink, devour; cause to eat or drink, feed; *maṭuppu* taking food; *maṭai* boiled rice, offering of food to a god, cooking; *maṭaiyan* cook; *maṭu* (maṭi-) to eat and drink greedily. *Ko. maṇḍ* (mandy-) (calf) becomes accustomed to suckle. *To. moḍ* (mody-) (buffalo) allows calf to suck; *moḍḍ* īr milch buffalo. *Te. (Inscr.) maḍapali* kitchen. DED(S) 3807.

4658 *Ta. maṭu* pond, pool, deep place in a river or channel. *Ma. maṭu* a deep place, pool. *Ko. maṭv* deep pool in a stream. *Ka. maḍu*, *maḍa*, *maḍuvu*, *maḍavu*, *maḍuhu* deep water, deep place in a river, pool. *Te. maḍūgu* pond, tank, basin, lake, pool or collection of any liquid in a pit or hollow. DED 3809.

4659 *Ta. maṭai* small sluice of channel or stream, hole, aperture, shutters of a sluice, dam by which the flow of water in a channel is obstructed, channel. *Ma. maṭa* hollow, hole (as of rats or snakes), sluice, floodgate. *Ka. maḍe*, *maḍa* small dam or dike to stop water, small opening out of a channel into the field; *maḍavayi* a small channel that leads water from the big one to a division of a field or a garden bed. *Te. maḍa* small opening out of a channel into a field; *maḍava* id., small dam or dike for stopping water. DED(S) 3810.

4660 *Ta. maṭṭam* measure, evenness, flatness, rule, line, gauging rod, limit, extent, bound, degree, guess, conjecture; equality in height, size, measure; moderation; whole quantity leaving no overplus; *maṭṭay* moderately, temperately; *maṭṭu* measure, quantity, standard, degree, size, proportion, amount, limit, extent, scope, range, estimate, conjecture, moderateness, that which is middling, commonplace, a standard of measurement;

*maṭaṅku* measure, quantity, degree. *Ma. maṭṭa* a certain measure of length; *maṭṭam* the rule, level of a bricklayer, carpenter's square; *maṭṭu* measure, limit. *Ko. maṭm* (obl. maṭ-) level place; all. *To. moṭ* (only in dat. moṭ/moṭṅ) all. *Ka. maṭṭa*, *maṭa*, *maṭṭasa* measure, extent, height, bound, limit, proper limit, levelness, evenness, equality, regularity, exactness, carpenter's level or square; *maṭṭu* measure, extent, height, limit; *maṭṭa* exactness, etc. *Tu. maṭṭa* carpenter's or bricklayer's square, level, height, measure; *maṭṭu* measure, extent, limit, capacity, ability. *Te. maṭṭamu* level, a levelling instrument, a level; *maṭṭu* limit, bound, restriction, measure, extent, degree; limited, moderate; *maṭṭuḡa* moderately, limitedly. DED 3811.

4661 *Ta. maṭṭam* smallness, inferiority, deficiency, decrease; pony, sapling; *maṭṭai* worthless person or thing, a variety of paddy (as inferior). *Ma. maṭṭam* pony. *Ko. maṭm* (obl. maṭ-) inferiority. *Ka. maṭṭa*, *maṭṭu*, *moṭṭa* shortness, smallness; decreasing, growing less (as wind, rain, price, etc.), small horse, pony; *moṭaku* state of being small in size; bit, piece (as of a pencil, etc.). *Tu. maṭṭi-taṭṭe* a small kind of cucumber. *Te. maṭṭagu*, *maṭṭu-paḍu* to decrease, diminish, abate (intr.); *maṭṭagincu*, *maṭṭu-ḥeyu* id. (tr.); *maṭṭamu* inferior, poor, bad, indifferent; *maṭṭasamu* small, petty, scanty; *maṭṭasi* a dwarf; *maṭṭu* limited, stinted, small, little, scanty; *moṭika* a remaining piece, remnant. Cf. 4938 *Ta. muṭṭu*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723; add to (6) Pali *maṭṭhaka* - short, small. DED(S) 3812.

4662 *Ta. maṭṭu* honey, toddy, fermented liquor, sweet juice, drink taken at the time of sexual union, liquor jar, fragrant smell; *maṭṭam* toddy. *Ma. maṭṭu* sweetness, honey; *maṭṭu* nectar. *Tu. miṭṭi* sweetness (or < 1A; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10299); *miṭṭe* pollen. DED(S) 3813.

4663 *Ta. maṭṭai* leaf-stalk of a fern or palm, stem of plantain; husk of coconut; *maṭai* flat leaf of palm, plantain and screw pine, jagged stem of a palmyra leaf, horse of palmyra stems on which a thwarted lover mounts to proclaim his grief and win his love, flower petal, branch, sheath as of Indian corn, blade of a weapon, shoulderblade. *Ma. maṭṭa*, *maṭṭal* palm branch; *maṭai* palm bough, cadjan, palm-leaf (as for thatching), husk of coconuts, coat of jackfruits, etc. *Ka. maṭṭe*, *moṭṭe* bough of the palm, coconut or date tree, fibrous coat of a coconut, brush for whitewashing made of the fibrous coat of the coconut; *maḍal* bough of the coconut tree. *Koḍ. maṭṭa* base of fronds of coconut tree. *Tu. maḍalu* palm branch, coconut branch with plaited leaves. *Te. maṭṭa* branch or bough of any palm tree, leaf of the aloe, cabbage, or of similar plants, a young palm tree. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) maṭṭa* spathe of palm tree. DED 3814.

4664 *Kui maṭa* (maṭi-) to sow broadcast; n. broadcast sowing. *Kuwi* (F.) matali, (S.) mattenai, (Su. P. Isr.) maṭ- (it-) to sow. DED(S) 3815.

4665 *Ta. maṭṭi-ppāl*, *maṭṭi-ppālai* *Ailantus malabarica*. *Ka. maḍḍi* id. *Te. maḍḍi-pālu* the resinous juice of *A. malabarica*. DED 3816.

4666 (a) *Ta. maṭ* the earth, world, earth as an element, dust, dirt, dry ground, soil, land, lime-mortar. *Ma. maṭ*, *maṭṭu* earth (as one of the five elements), soil, mud, mud-wall, wall, earth as opposed to heaven. *Ko. maṭ* earth, mud, whitewash, rust; *maṭṭ* clod of earth (kūṭ clod). *To. moṭ* earth, mud; land property. *Ka. maṭ*, *maṭṭu* earth, clay, mud, soil, ground. *Koḍ. maṭṭi* mud; land property. *Tu. maṭṭu* earth, clay, soil. *Te. manu*, *manṭu* earth, mud, soil, dirt. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) manu* earth, clay. *Go.* (Ko.) *maṭṭul* earth, ground, soil (Voc. 2694); (Ma.) *mandom* dust (Voc. 2695).

(b) *Ta. maṭal* sand, gravel. *Ma. maṭal* sand. *Ko. maṭi* id. *To. er-moṭ* (obl. er-moṭ-) id. (cf. 2552 *Ta. iravu*). *Ka. maṭal*, *maṭal*, *malal*, *malal*, *malar* sand, gravel. *Koḍ. maṭa* sand. *Pa. man* id. *Ga. (P.) man* id. *Go. (Lu.S.) munnomee* id. *Koṇḍa maṭu* id. DED(S) 3817.

4667 *Ta. maṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to be united, mingled, come together, happen, be fixed, attached, shine, wed, copulate with, live in company with, embrace; *maṭappu* copulation, essence, possession of extensive properties; *maṭam* union as of lovers, marriage, respectability, dignity, prosperity, affluence; *maṭantavan*, *maṭavālan*, *maṭavāli* bridegroom, husband. *Ma. maṭam* reputation, marriage; *maṭavālan*, *maṭalan* bridegroom, husband; *maṭṭi* bride. *Te. manumu*, *manuvu* marrying a husband, marriage of a woman. *Go. (A. Y. Mu. Ma.) marmiq*, (Tr.) marming marriage (Voc. 2735). *Malt. manye* to love, marry; *manc-naqe* to love each other, marry each other. DED(N) 3818.

4668 *Ta. maṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to emit fragrance; *maṭappu* scent, odour, perfume; *maṭam* fragrance, fragrant substance. *Ma. maṭakka* to yield a smell; smell (tr.); *maṭappikka* to cause to emit a smell or smell; *maṭam* smell (good or bad). DED 3819.

4669 *Ta. (Lush.) maṭakkārai* *Vangueria spinosa*. *Ka. maṭgāre*, *maḍgāre*, *maḍgāre* id. Cf. 4716 *Ta. marukkārai* and 1475 *Ta. kārai*. DED(S) 3820.

4670 *Ma. maṭaṅṅu* a bad sort of fish, pilchard; a bait fixed to a fish-hook. *Tu. maṭaṅṅu* pilchard. DED 3821.

4671 *Ir. maṭi* (-t-) to talk, speak. *Ko. mayn-* (maṭ-) to talk, scold, abuse. *Tu. maṭipuni*, *maṭipuni* to speak, utter (used chiefly in negative). DED 3822.

4672 *Ta. maṭi* bell, gong, sound of bell, hour. *Ma. maṭi* little bells (worn as jewels), gong, hour by the bell; *maṭikka* to strike a

bell, sing child asleep. *Ko. mayn* bell, sound of bell, time of day. *To. mony* sacred bell kept in dairy. *Tu. maṭi* small bell. / ? < Skt. *maṭi*-jewel. DED 3823.

4673 *Ta. maṭikkāṭṭu*, *maṭikkāṭṭu* wrist. *Ma. maṭikkāṭṭam*, *maṭikkēṭṭu* id. *Ka. maṭikkāṭṭu* id. *Tu. maṭigaṇṭu* ankle. *Te. maṭikkāṭṭu*, *maṭikkāṭṭu* wrist; *maṭa* ankle; back of the hand. *Ko. menekṭi* wrist (< Mar.) *Ga. (P.) maṭa* id. *Go. (G.) maṭṭa* id. (Voc. 2688). *Kur. (Hahn) mulguṭa* id. Cf. 4645 *Ta. maṭaṅku* (maṭi-forms). / Cf. Mar. *mangaṭ* wrist, ankle. Skt. *maṭibandha-* (bandha- translates *kaṭṭu*); see Mayrhofer s.v. DED(S) 3824.

4674 *Ta. maṭiyam* office of the village headman, employed as a revenue subordinate of the Sirkar, for which he holds a *maṭiyam* or receives payment; superintendence of temples, mutts, palaces, custom-houses, etc.; *maṭiyakkāran* headman of a village, superintendent of a temple, etc. *Ma. maṭiyam* superintendence of temples, palaces, villages, etc.; *maṭiyakkāran* manager of an estate. *Ko. maṭe-v*, *maṭye-v* the office of monegar; *maṭe-ga-rn*, *maṭye-ga-rn* monegar. *To. monyxo-rn* government-appointed representative of the tribe. *Ka. maṭiya*, *maṭiha*, *maṭeya*, *maṭe* superintendence of temples, maths, palaces, custom-houses, etc.; *maṭiyagāra*, *maṭegāra* man who holds any *maṭiya* office. *Tu. maṭigāre*, *maṭegāre* revenue inspector. *Te. maṭiyamu* office or duties of the manager of a temple; *maṭiyagāḍu* subordinate revenue officer under a tahsildar, one who manages the affairs, or the manager, of a temple. / ? < Skt. *maṭi*- (jewel of office). DED 3825.

4675 *Ta. maṭai* low wooden seat, low earthen dais, howdah, board, plank, wooden base of cutting instruments, footstool. *Ka. maṭi*, *maṭe* stool, low bench, seat. *Tu. maṭe* low stool to sit upon. DED 3826.

4676 *Ta. maṭṭi* sediment, dregs, settleings. *Ma. maṭṭu* dregs, lees, sediment of oil or palm-wine. *Ka. maḍḍi*, *maḍḍu*, *maṭṭu*, *miḍḍe* dregs, lees of sediment as of oil, ghee, etc., given as food to cattle; a lumpy mass as of worms, etc. *Tu. maḍḍi* sediment, lees; rice boiled with coconut and husk for cattle. *Te. maḍḍi* lees, sediment or refuse of any liquid, dregs; foulness, dirtiness, turbidity; foul, turbid; *maṭṭu* sediment, less, settleings, dregs, refuse, scum, dirt. Cf. 5237 *Ta. vaṇṭal*. DED 3827.

4677 *Ta. maṭṭi* kneeling, kneeling on one knee as an archer. *Ma. maṭṭuka* to be seated on the heels. *Ka. maṭṭi* what is bent, the knee. *Tu. maṭṭi* knee. *Te. maṭṭi* kneeling on one knee. *Pa. maṭṭel* knee; *maḍi* kuḍṭel kneeling position. *Go. (L.) meṇḍa*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *miṇḍa* knee (Voc. 2827). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *meḍa*, *meṇḍa* id. *Pe. meṇḍa* id. *Mand. meṇḍe* id. *Kui meṇḍa* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *meṇḍa*, (S. Su. P.) *meṇḍa*, (Isr.) *meṇḍa* id. Cf. 4645 *Ta. maṭaṅku* (maṭi-forms). / ? Cf. Skt. *maṭṭuki-*



part of an elephant's hind leg; Mar. *meṭ* knee-joint. DED(S) 3828.

4678 *Koṇḍa maṇḍi* earthen pan, a covering dish. *Pe. maṇḍi* cooking pot. *Kui maṇḍi* brass bowl. *Kuwi* (S.) *maṇḍi* basin; (Isr.) *maṇḍi* plate, bowl. Cf. 4682 Ta. *maṇṭai*. DEDS 760.

4679 *Ma. maṇṭa* broken grain, dough of rice flour. *Kur. maṇḍi* cooked rice, meal. *Malt. maṇḍi*, *meṇḍi* ricewater. Cf. 4683 Ka. *maṇṇi*. DEDS 761.

4680 Ta. *maṇṭu* (*maṇṭi*-) to blaze up, glow; *maṇṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to kindle. *Te. maṇḍu* to burn, blaze, flame, cause or produce a burning pain, be angry, be in a fury or violent rage, be envious; *maṇṭa* flame, blaze, burning pain, anger, wrath, fury, envy; *maṇḍincu* to burn (*tr.*), inflame, provoke, irritate; *maḍḍu* great heat, red-hot iron, brand; very hot; (K.) *maṇḍu* to be consumed by fire, burn. *Kol* (Pat., p. 167) *maṇḍeng* to burn, scorch (*intr.*). *Nk. maṇḍ* to burn (*intr.*). *Go* (M.) *margānā* to blaze; (Ma.) *marg*- to burn (*intr.*) (*Voc.* 2745); (Tr.) *maṇṭustānā* to cook in oil (*Voc.* 2743); (ASu.) *maṇṭu* (curry) to be charred. *Kui mṛahpa* (*mṛaht*-) to consume by fire, burn; *n.* destruction by fire. Cf. 4801 Ta. *maṇṭu*. DED(S, N) 3829, and from DED 3905.

4681 Ta. *maṇṭu* (*maṇṭi*-) to be close together, crowded, pressed, throng, abound, move swiftly, grow vehement, increase, become excessive, be fascinated, charmed, engrossed, thrust in, press upon, close in, attack; *n.* pressing, thronging, plenty, abundance; *maṇṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to gore, pierce, thrust, unite, join; *maṇṭai* clasp as of ornament, joint as in a spear, nail, rivet. *Ma. maṇṭuka* to run, run to escape, flee; *maṇṭikka* to cause to run. *Ka. maḍu* to put firmly together, join closely; *maḍuḥa* joining closely together. *Te.* (K.) *maṇṭu* to be thronged, spread; besiege, surround. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *maḍ*- (thorn) to pierce. *Br. maṭ* thick, dense (of hair, jungle, weaving, buttermilk). DED 3830, 3808.

4682 Ta. *maṇṭai* mendicant's begging bowl, earthen vessel, head, skull, cranium, brainpan, top portion as of palms, a standard of measure. *Ma. maṇṭa* skull; similar objects. *Ko. maṇḍ* head. *To. maḍ* id. *Ka. maṇḍ* id.; (Hav.) *maṇḍage* a big jar. *Koḍ. maṇḍ* head. *Tu. maṇḍ* large earthen vessel, skull, head. *Kor* (M.) *maṇḍa*, (O. T.) *maṇḍ* head. Cf. 4678 *Koṇḍa maṇḍi*. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *maṇḍa*- head. DED(S) 3831.

4683 Ka. (Hav.) *maṇṇi* thick porridge. *Tu. maṇṇi* rice flour and jaggery boiled with coconut juice, etc., treacle. Cf. 4679 *Ma. maṇṭa*.

4684 Ta. *maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*-) to bathe, perform ablutions, immerse oneself completely as in water; wash (*tr.*), clean by washing, smear, anoint; *maṇṇ-uru* to wash, cleanse,

bathe as an idol; *maṇṇān* washerman of the Ādi-Dravīdas. *Ma. maṇṇān* washerman. Cf. 5241 Ta. *vappān*. DED 3832.

4685 Ta. *maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*-) to do, make, perform, adorn, beautify, decorate, polish, perfect, finish; *maṇṇ-uru* to polish as a gem; *maṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to make, create, form, fashion, shape. *Ma. manayuka*, *maniyuka* to fashion, form earthenware, make as a potter. Cf. 5327 Ta. *vapai* and 4758 *Tu. maṇṇuni*. DED 3833.

4686 Ta. *maṇṇai* calf of the leg. *Ma. maṇṇa*, *vanna* id. (or *vanna* with 5249). *Koḍ. mope* id. DED 3834.

4687 Ta. *mata* (-pp-, -tt-) to be furious as by must or fanaticism, be luxuriant or fruitful, grow fat, be wanton or lascivious, be intoxicated, be arrogant, be bewildered; *n.* (also *matavu*) strength, beauty, excess, abundance, ignorance; *matakam* stupor caused by over-eating or drinking, weariness; *matappu* being intoxicated, exhilaration, wantonness or voluptuousness, being ferocious as beasts, being fertile as land, being luxurious as trees or vegetation; *matam* exhilaration, exultation, joy, ichor of elephants, strength, pride, arrogance, presumption, honey, madness, frenzy, wantonness, lasciviousness, venereal heats, richness of land, fertility, inebriety, intoxication, musk, abundance, greatness; *matan* arrogance, strength, enthusiasm, elation, beauty, greatness, glory, abundance, excess, ignorance, bewilderment; *matar* (-pp-, -tt-) to flourish, be fertile, rich or luxuriant, be too luxuriant to be productive (as soil, plants, etc.), be affected with frenzy as a bull or elephant, be self-conceited, arrogant, rejoice, be full of joy, increase, abound; *n.* pride, arrogance, self-conceit, wantonness, joy, abundance, rush, gust, impulse, bravery; *matarppu*, *matarvu* flourishing, being rich, plump or luxuriant, joy, delight, intense desire, beauty, strength, abundance, fullness; *matarvai* flourishing, being rich, plump or luxuriant, pride, haughtiness, exhilaration, bewilderment; *matalai* desire, attachment; *matār* arrogance; *matāi* (-pp-, -tt-) to thrive, flourish, be luxuriant, rich, be too luxuriant to be productive as plants, soil, etc.; *mati* (-pp-, -tt-) to be haughty, be furious; *matippu* growing fat (as a person), growing leafy (as a plant); *matāiyya* wanton, lascivious, beautiful, handsome, innocent, strong; *matukai* strength. *Ma. maḍam* delight, intoxication, elated spirits, passion, juice that flows from a rutting elephant's temples; *maḍālikka* to grow rank; *maḍikka* to be elated, intoxicated, be in rut. *Ka. masaka* vehement emotion, great agitation, passion, wrath, rage; *masagu*, *mosagu* to expand, become expanded, developed, break forth or out, appear, rise; activity to be displayed, be agitated or commoved; be urged on by the passions, grow furious, be enraged, rage; display, exhibit, manifest; *mase* acute lust. *Koḍ. maḍi*- (*maḍip*-

*maḍi*-) (animal) is lustful of the female, (elephant) is in must. *Tu. maḍakuni* to go or move swiftly. *Te. maṣagu* to rage, be enraged or furious, increase, rise or swell, be extended; *masakamu* copulation, sexual desire or inclination; *masakonu* to feel sexual desire, yield, melt, be charmed; *masaru* frenzy, fury, absorption; (K.) also *vb.* to grow frenzied, arrogant, proud; *masalu* to boil well or violently, bubble; *maḍincu* to become fat. *Kur. maḍānā* to be nervous and fidgety (as an animal overfed and left without work), be in rut, grow fond of a thing through habit, (Hahn) be intoxicated. Cf. 4706 Ta. *maya*. / The group has been influenced by Skt. *maḍ*- and its derivatives. Cf. also Skt. *mac*- to be arrogant, Pkt. *macca* is excited, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9710. DED(S) 3835.

4688 Ta. *mataka* covered channel, drain, conduit, sluice to let off water from a tank. *Ka. maḍaga*, *maḍagu* sluice, floodgate; (Hav.) *maḍakka* pond. *Tu. maḍaga* a large natural tank. *Te. maḍugu*, *maḍumu*, *maḍuvu* sluice, floodgate, watergate. DED 3836.

4689 Ta. *matalai* prop, post, cornices on sides or front of house. *Ko. maḍl* lintel of doorway. DED 3837.

4690 Ta. *matapi* sister-in-law; *matipi* elder brother's wife, wife's sister, daughter of one's maternal uncle older than oneself, elder brother's daughter. *Koḍ. maḍema* female, cross-cousin a little older than oneself, sister-in-law. *Te. vadiniya*, *vadine* an elder sister-in-law, elder brother's wife, husband's or wife's elder sister, whether older or younger than oneself (though always elder in the former case according to Hindu custom, the husband being always older than the wife), paternal aunt's or maternal uncle's daughter older than oneself. DED 3838.

4691 Ta. *mati* moon, full moon, month; *matiyam* id., full moon day. *Ma. mati* moon. DED 3839.

4692 Ta. *matil* wall round a fort, fortification, wall, coping. *Ma. matil* wall, esp. as surrounding a garden, house or temple. *Ka. maḍil* wall. *Tu. maḍily*, *maḍily* roofed wall of a compound. *Te. maḍuru*, *maḍulu* coping of a wall. *Koṇḍa maḍru* *gōḍa* mud wall, the compound wall. DED(S) 3840.

4693 *Kui* (Mah., p. 123) *maḍurka* (*pl.*) red ants. *Kuwi* (ibid.) *mairika* id. DEDS 762.

4694 Ta. *vatuva* bride, wedding, wedding garland, sexual union. *Ko. maḍv* Badaga wedding ceremony. *To. meṭ* marriage of people other than Todas. *Ka. maḍa* joining, wedding, marriage; *maḍal*, *maḍive*, *maḍuve* wedding, marriage; *maḍaliga*, *maḍavaniga* bridegroom; *maḍaligitti*, *maḍavanigitti*, *maḍavalige*, (K.<sup>2</sup>) *maḍeval* bride; *maḍavana* man connected by marriage, husband. *Tu. maḍumē* wedding; *maḍumāye* bridegroom; *maḍumāly*

bride, pubescent female. *Kuwi* (D.) *mahla* betrothal. DED 3841.

4695 *Kur. maḍgi* mahua flower. *Malt. māthgi* *Bassia latifolia*. DED 3842.

4696 Ta. *maṭti* a kind of fish. *Ma. maṭti* a small fish, *Sardinia*, used as manure. DED 3843.

4697 Ta. *maṭāram* cloudiness, murkiness. *Ma. maṭāram*, *maṭāram* close, sultry weather. *Te.* (B.) *maṭāramu* cloudy, gloomy, dark weather. DED 3844.

4698 Ta. *maṭi* female monkey, monkey in general. *Ma. maṭi* black-faced monkey. DED 3845.

4699 *Ma. maṭiri*(*ya*) coloured mat. *Ko. maṭi-r(g)* grass sleeping-mat. *To. maḍery* mat. *Ka. maṭalige*, *maṭalige* grass mat. *Tu. maṭiri*, *maṭiri* bedsheet, covering garment. DED 3846.

4700 (a) Ta. *maṭai* flock, herd, common pasture of a village, open space in the middle of a village common to the community. *Ka. maṭi*, *maṭe* flock of sheep or goats, herd of cattle or buffaloes, open place in the jungle or near a village where a flock or herd stands, pen, fold. *Te. maṭa* flock, herd, drove, pack, (B. also) place where flocks or herds are kept outside a village, hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. *Pa. maṭa* herd, flock; company, association. *Go.* (F-H. Ma. S.) *maṭa* herd, flock (*Voc.* 2704). *Koṇḍa maṭa* herd. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *maṭa* herd, flock.

(b) *Ka. maṭi*, *maṭe* persons, people. *Tu. maṭi*, *maṭe* id. *Te. maṭi* crowd, collection of persons; retinue, following, infantry. *Kol* (SR.) *maṭi* men; (Kin.) *maṭi* man. *Pe. maṭanakar*, *maṭanakar* people belonging to the same side or party. Cf. 4777 Ta. *maṇṭu*. DED(S, N) 3847.

4701 *Te. maṇṇemu* highland, upland. *Pa. maṇom* cultivated field in the jungle or upland. DED 3848.

4702 Ta. *maṇṇam* distress, sorrow, affliction, delusion, illiteracy, lasciviousness, lust. *Ka. maṇṇam* mental inquietude. *Tu. maṇṇam* longing, eagerness; want, deficiency. DED(S) 3850.

4703 *Ka. maṇṇu* food (in children's language). *Tu. maṇṇa* breast. *Pa. maṇṇa* milk (children's word). *Kur. maṇṇa* rice (nursery language). DED 3851.

4704 *Pe. maṇ* (*pl. -ku*) breast, teat. *Maṇḍ. maṇ* (*pl. -ke*) id. Cf. 5073 Ta. *meṇ*. DEDS 763.

4705 *Kol* (SR.) *maṇ*, (Kin.) *maṇ* cat. *Kui meo* id. *Kuwi* (D.) *māyo*, (S.) *māyuli* id. DEDS(N) 764.

4706 Ta. *maya* (-pp-, -nt-) to mistake, misunderstand; *mayakku* (*mayakki*-) to bewilder, confuse, puzzle, mystify, fascinate, allure, charm, mix up, unite, ruin, destroy, disturb, unsettle, make one swoon; *n.* (also

mayakkam) mental delusion, stupor, bewilderment, aberration of mind as from ignorance, fascination, etc., spiritual ignorance, mistaken knowledge, misunderstanding, giddiness, unconsciousness, coma, confusion, mixture, laziness; **mayakkai** bewilderment, intoxication; **mayāṅku** (mayāṅki-) to be confused, bewildered, be charmed, allured, be intoxicated, be changed in one's mind or body, be ruined, desolated, be distressed, be disturbed, tossed about (as the sea), be in doubt, be overwhelmed with anxiety, be mixed up, resemble, be crowded together, be engaged in a fight, lose one's senses, be in a state of disorder or confusion, become unconscious; **mayar** (-v-, -nt-) to be bewildered, confused, lose consciousness, be fatigued, tired, wonder; *n.* bewilderment; **mayarvu** illusion of the senses, confusion, bewilderment, ignorance, weariness; **mayari** person whose mind is confused, bewildered person, lascivious person, ignorant person; **mayal** confusion, bewilderment, delusion, madness, desire, lust, sensual infatuation, doubt, fear, dread; **mayarkai** confusion, bewilderment, delusion; **mayal** infatuation of love, madness, overwhelming pride, must of elephant; **mayalavar** persons of deranged minds; **mayalār** id., magicians; **maiya** (-pp-, -tt-) to be perplexed; **maintu** infatuation of love, madness, must of elephant, ignorance; **macakku** (macakki-) to charm, bewitch, confuse, perplex; **macakkam** dullness, indolence, swoon, unconsciousness, morbid longings of a pregnant woman; **macakkai** morbid longings of a pregnant woman; **macaṅku** (macāṅki-) to become confused, be doubtful; **macaṅkal** confusion, perplexity. *Ma.* **mayāṅhuka** to be drowsy, giddy, be perplexed, infatuated; **mayakkam** drowsiness, giddiness, swoon, bewilderment, distraction; **mayakku** perplexity, doubt; **mayakkuka** to perplex, delude, fascinate; **mayal** infatuation, charm of love; **mayyal** perturbation, grief. ? *To.* **mo-št-** (mo-šty-) to be in rut; **miṇt** passion, heat (of female buffalo); **min ušt-** (ušt-) (female) is passionate and arouses passion. *Ka.* **mayamu**, **maymu** bewilderment, perplexity; **mayme** perplexed, downcast state; **maccu**, **meccu** illusion, delusion, deception; a decoy powder. *Koḍ.* **me-k-** (me-ki-) to mix thoroughly (*tr.*); **me-ng-** (me-ngi-) id. (*intr.*). *Tu.* **maikuni** to entice, persuade, perplex. *Te.* **maikamu** intoxication, inebriation, unconsciousness, drowsiness; **māida** intoxication; **māidu** deception, deceit, delusion, intoxication; an enchanting powder; (K.) **mei(i)du** to be infatuated, be beside oneself, be intoxicated; **mampu** intoxication. *Kur.* **māyā** malt prepared for making beer, malt refuse, beer in its preparatory stage; (Hahn) **māyā**, **māyān** arrack made of rice. *Malt.* **mēca** an intoxicating beverage prepared of corn. Cf. 4687 *Ta.* **mata** and 5257 *Ta.* **vayam**. DED(S) 3852.

4707 *Ta.* **mayir** hair of human beings or animals, fur, fleece, down of birds, tail of the yak; **macir** hair. *Ma.* **mayir** hair. *Ir.* **megaru**

id.; **meguru**, **moyiru** hair of body. *Ko.* **mi-r** hair, feathers. *To.* **mi-r** hair. ? *Tu.* **jameri** the hair about the body. *Kui* **tlamberi**, (K.) **tlameri** hair of the head (for **tlā-/tlā-**, cf. 3103 *Kui* **tlau** head). *Yerukala* (Hodgson, *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects*, 2. 119) **mogurū** hair; **Korvī** (Belgaum; *LSI* 4. 650) **magara** id.; **Kaikaḍi** (Sholapur; *LSI* 4. 650) **magri** id. [*Kur.* = *Yerukala* according to *LSI*; this and **Kaikaḍi** are classed as *Ta.*] DED(S) 3854.

4708 *Pa.* **mayur** duckweed. *Ga.* (P.) **may-muṣ** moss. DEDS 765.

4709 *Pa.* **mer-** to rub oneself; **merpip-** (merpit-), (S.) **mercip-** (mercit-) to rub another with the hand. *Ga.* (P.) **mar-** to rub (oil, etc.) on oneself; **marup-** (marut-) to rub (oil, etc.) on another. *Go.* (W.) **marehtānā** to rub; (Ph.) **marah tānā**, **marehtānā** to smear; (Driberg) **marehtāle** to apply (*Voc.* 2724). DEDS 766.

4710 *Tu.* **maramara** sleepy, drowsy. *Te.* **mraṭu** to droop, (K. also) eyes to close; (Saṅk.) **mraṭu** to droop; **mra-gannu** half-closed eyes; **mra-ganniḍu**, **mra-gannu-vaḍu**, **mra-gannu-veyu** to have the eyes half-closed; (K.) **mraṅcu** to close (the eyes). DED 3855.

4711 (a) *Ta.* **maram** (in *cpds.* **marattu-**) tree, wood, timber; **marakkā** a measure. *Ma.* **maram** tree, wood, timber; **marakkā** a measure. *Ko.* **marm** (obl. *mart-*) tree. *To.* **me-p** (obl. *me-pt-*) id. *Ka.* **marā** id. *Koḍ.* **marā** id. *Tu.* **marā** id.; **mar(a)kalu** a measure of salt equal to 28 pounds. *Te.* **m(r)ānu**, **m(r)āku** tree. *Kol.* **ma-k** (pl. *ma-kul*) id. *Nk.* **māk** id. *Pa.* **meri** (pl. *merkul*) id. *Ga.* (OIL) **mar**, **marin** (pl. *markil*), (S.) **māren** (pl. *markil*) id. *Go.* (Tr.) **marā**, (most other dialects) **mara**, **maṛa**, (Ko.) **māra**, **māra**, (Ma.) **marnu**, **māru** id. (*Voc.* 2712); (Koya Su.) **māra** id.; (LuS.) **muranoo** id. *Konda* **maran** (pl. *marak*) id. *Pe.* **mar** (pl. *-ku*) id. *Manḍ.* **mar** (pl. *-ke*) id. *Kui* **mraḥnu**, **mraḥundi** (pl. *mraḥka*), (K.) **mraṇu** id. *Kuwi* (Su.) **māru** (pl. *mārka*), (F.) **māru** (i.e. *māru*; pl. *mārka*), (S.) **marnu**, **māru**, (Isr.) **māru**; **marnu** (pl. *mārka*), (P. D.) **marā** id. *Kur.* **mānn** id. *Malt.* **manu** id. Cf. 4714 *Ta.* **maravai**. DED(S) 3856.

(b) *Pa.* **mar netta** a kind of animal [? tree-dog]. *Go.* (Mu.) **maṛa** nay a kind of animal living on trees; (Ko.) **maṛ** ney wild dog (*Voc.* 2741). *Kui* **bōde marna** a kind of wild cat.

4712 *Ta.* **maral**, **marul** bow-string hemp. *Ka.* **marugu** id. Cf. 4637 *Ta.* **mañci**. Cf. Skt. **mūrva-**, **moraṭa-**, Pali **maruvā-**. DED 3857.

4713 *Ta.* **maravam**, **maravu**, **marā**, **marām** seaside Indian oak, *Barringtonia racemosa*; small Indian oak, *B. acutangula*; common cadamba, *Anthocephalus cadamba*; **marā-maram** sal tree; pipal. *Ma.* **marā-maram** the sal tree. DED 3858.

4714 *Ta.* **maravai** a wooden utensil or bowl. *Ma.* **maravi** id. *Ka.* **marage**, **maragi**,

**marige** wooden basin, a sort of bucket; (Gowda) **magili** a small vessel with handle for serving food. *Tu.* **marāy** trough, bowl. Cf. 4711(a) *Ta.* **maram**. DED 3859.

4715 *Ta.* **marupak**, **maru-makān**, **marumān** man's sister's son, woman's brother's son, son-in-law, descendant, scion, member of a clan; *fem.* **maruki**, **maru-makā**; **maru-makkal** cross nephews and nieces; **marumakkattāyam** system of inheritance in which sister's sons become heirs to man; **marapu** lineage, established usage; **marapinōr** descendants, forefathers, kinsfolk, people of one's own caste; **maruṅku** relative; race, tribe, family. *Ma.* **marumakan** sister's son, son-in-law; **maru-makattāyam** = *Ta.* **marumakkattāyam**. *Ka.* **momma**, **mom-maga**, (K.<sup>2</sup>) **mamma** grandson; **mom-magalu** granddaughter; **mom-mak-kalu** grandchildren. *Koḍ.* **mommo-ven** grandson; **mom-mo-va** granddaughter. *Tu.* **mar-māye** female's son-in-law, nephew or brother's son; *fem.* **marmāyū**. *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) **marjedi** grandchild. *Kor.* (T.) **marje** grandson; **marji** granddaughter; (O.) **marmayi** son-in-law. *Te.* **manumādu** grandson; **manumarālu** granddaughter (cf. 4764 for **marālu**). *Kol.* **marge** grandchild. *Nk.* **marge** id. *Nk.* (Ch.) **marge** id. *Pa.* **merva**, (S.) **meriya** son's son. *Go.* (G.) **mariyur** mother's brother's son; (Ma.) **mariyog** father's sister's son (*Voc.* 2716). DED(S, N) 3860, DED 4205.

4716 *Ta.* **marukkārai**, **matukkārai** emetic nut, *Randia dumetorum*. *Ka.* **maṅgare-muḷlu** id. *Te.* **mraṅga**, **maṅga** id. Cf. 1475 *Ta.* **kārai** and 4669 *Ta.* **maṅakkārai**. DEDS 767.

4717 *Ta.* **maruṅku** side, side of body, waist, form, limit, land, place, track, trace; **maruṅkul** waist, esp. of women, hip, stomach, abdomen, body; ? **maru** place. *Ma.* **maruṅhu** side. *Ko.* **magi** side, act of lying down to sleep, slope of hill. *To.* **magil** slope of hill; **max** slope, hillside; ? **ma-r** side (a **ma-r** that side, etc.; or **ma-r** left side; **paṣ** **ma-r** right side; ? **ma-rm** both sides; o **ma-r** half [lit. one side]; **tada(m)** **ma-r** separately [see 3162]). *Ka.* **maggal**, **maggil**, **maggul** side. *Tu.* **margily** the side, flank. *Te.* **makka** either side of the part of the body just above the hip. *Pa.* (S.) **makka** buttock; ? **māroḷḷu**, (S.) **marnong** rib. *Go.* (Tr.) **margi** rib bone; (Mu.) **maruṅ** ribs of mat; (Mu.) **marnḡi**, **marnḡeri**, (Ma.) **marnḡi** rib; (Ko.) **marnḡ** side (*Voc.* 2717). *Pe.* **marnḡar** side; **marnḡar** preku ribs (cf. 4418). Cf. 4820 *Go.* **mārel**. DED(S, N) 3861.

4718 *Ta.* **marutu**, **marutam** *Terminalia tomentosa*. *Ma.* **marutu** *T. alata*. *Ka.* **matti**, **maddi**, **maṭti** several *Terminalia* species, esp. *T. tomentosa*; *Shorea robusta*. *Tu.* **matṭi** *T. tomentosa*. *Te.* **maddi** *T. glabra*. *Kol.* (Kin.) **madgi** *T. tomentosa*. *Nk.* **madgi** id. *Pa.* **mer-dengi** (stem *merdeng-*) the sāṅ tree, *T. tomentosa*. *Ga.* (P.) **mardṅ** maren id. *Go.* (Tr.) **mard** **marā**, (W.) **maru**, (M.) **mardi** id.; (SR, Ma.) **mard** sāṅ tree (*Voc.* 2723, 2733). *Konda*

**madi maran** *T. glabra*; (BB) **maddi** sāṅ tree. *Pe.* **mardi** *mar* id. *Manḍ.* **mardi** id. *Kui* **mardi** (pl. *mardinga*) the arjun tree, *T. arjuna*; (K.) **mardi** sāṅ tree. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) **mardi** id. [*T. tomentosa* var. *typica* Bedd. = *T. alata* Roth = *T. tomentosa* W. & A. = *T. glabra* var. *tomentosa* Dalz. *T. arjuna* Bedd. = *T. glabra* W. & A.] DED(S) 3862.

4719 *Ta.* **maruntu** (in *cpds.* **maruttu-**) medicine; **maruttan** physician; **maruttuvam** practice of medicine, remedy. *Ma.* **marunnu** medicine; **maruttan** doctor or charmer, headman of Pulayars. *Ko.* **mad** medicine. *To.* **mad** id. *Ka.* **mardu**, **maddu** id. *Koḍ.* **maddi** id. *Tu.* **mardy** id. *Te.* **mandu** id. *Kol.* (SR.) **mand** id. *Nk.* **mand** id. *Nk.* (Ch.) **mand** id., poison. *Pa.* **merud** (pl. *merdul*) medicine. *Ga.* (OIL) **mardil**, (S.) **mardil** id. *Go.* (W. M. A.) **mat**, (L.) **matu**, (SR.) **matta** id. *Kur.* **mandar** id. *Malt.* **mandru** id. DED(S) 3863.

4720 *Ta.* **maruppu** horn of a beast, elephant's husk, part of a lute, branch of a tree, horns of crescent moon, ginger. *Kur.* **marāḡ** horn, antler. *Malt.* **margu** horns; **margo** male deer. *Br.* **marḡ** horn. DED 3864.

4721 *Ka.* **maruva** *Lagerstroemia flos reginae*, a timber tree. *Tu.* **marva** *L. reginae*. [*L. flos-reginae* Retz. = *L. reginae* Roxb.] DEDS 768.

4722 *Ta.* **maruvu** (maruvi-) to combine, join together, be united in affection, arise, be evolved (as a custom), appear, come near, approach, embrace, adopt, accept, follow, become accustomed to, have sexual intercourse with, meditate upon, encase, set (as a jewel); *n.* combining, following, embracing; **marū** friendship, intimacy, word or phrase in a corrupted or contracted form sanctioned by usage; **meccu** (mecci-), **meycu** (meycci-) to praise, extol, flatter, esteem, admire greatly, wonder; *n.* approbation, commendation. *Ma.* **maruṅhu** tameness, friendliness; **maruṅhuka** to be attached, accustomed, tame; **marukkam** attachment, tameness, experience; **marukkuka**, **maruṅhikka** to tame, domesticate, seduce, embrace; **maruvuka** to become familiar, fondle, embrace, abide; **maruvalar** enemies; **meruṅhuka** to be tamed, attached; **merukkuka** to tame; **merikkam** = **marukkam**. *Ko.* **marg** infatuation caused by love-philtre; **mark** mad Kurumba medicine which causes helplessness to resist physical harm; **mec-** (mec-) to praise. *Ka.* **marcu**, **maccu**, **meccu** to be very much devoted to, assent, be pleased with, like, approve; *n.* superior attendance, great devotion, approbation, liking, fondness, pleasure; **marcisu**, **maccisu**, **mercisu**, **meccisu** to cause to assent, please; **maccike**, **meccike**, **meccice** assent, etc. *Koḍ.* **mecc-** (mecci-) to be pleased. *Tu.* **marca** enticement, seduction, taming, domesticating; **marcuni** to be enticed, seduced, be tamed, domesticated; **marcelu** tamed; tameness; **marcāvuni** to entice, seduce, tame, domesticate; **meccuni** to approve,

consent, be pleased; meccigè approval, approbation, applause; meccāvuni to please. *Te. maragu*, (K. also) *marāgu*, *marugu* to become familiar with, be accustomed to, be addicted or given to, take to, acquire a strong liking or taste for, love, desire, wish, (K. also) learn; *marapu*, (K. also) *marupu* to accustom to, familiarize with, create a strong liking or taste for, train, break in, (K. also) teach; *mappu* to teach, train, break in; *maccika*, *macciga* love, affection, caressing, tameness; tame, domesticated; *maccu* love-powder, bait; (K. also) *vb.* to attract, enchant; *meccu* to admire, applaud, praise, commend, compliment, approve; *n.* admiration, applause, praise, commendation, approbation; admirable, praiseworthy; *meppu* admiration, approbation, praise, applause; *meppincu* to please, satisfy, give satisfaction, win the approval or admiration of. *Pa. mer-* to learn; *mercip-* (mercit-) to teach. *Ga.* (OIL) *mar-* to learn; *marip-* (marit-) to teach; (S.) *marr-* to learn; (S.) *mary-* (mariy-) id., be habituated. *Go.* (Tr.) *maršānā* to visit frequently, come again and again (as pigs to a field); (SR.) *maršānā* to visit again and again; (Ph.) *maršānā*, (Ch. Mu.) *mars-* to be used to, be in the habit of (*Voc.* 2739). *Konda marzi-* (-t-) to learn; *mars-* (-t-) to teach, train (as bullocks yoked to the plough). *Pe. mah-* (mast-) to learn, become accustomed. *Kui māspa* (māst-) to break in cattle, train cattle to the plough; *māspa* (māst-) to train, break in; *mriha* (mrihi-), *mriša* (mrisi-) to be content with, bear with, tolerate, settle down in a place. *Kuwi* (F.) *mrišali* to accustom; *mrihali* to be accustomed; (S.) *mrih'nai* to tame, teach; *mrih'nai* to learn; (Isr.) *mrih-* (-t-) to practise; love. ? *Kur. māpnā* (māpnas) (animals) stay habitually in a certain place. ? *Malt. mare* to will, wish, love; *mar-mene* to be pleased with, love; ? *minje* to become familiar. *Br. marri* tame, domesticated; *marring* to pay heed to, obey. / Cf. *Mar. mecpē* to approve (< Ka.). DED (S) 3865.

4723 *Ta. marul* (marulv-, marup-) to be confused, bewildered, deluded, be afraid, be timid, wonder, be similar; *n.* bewilderment of mind, confusion, ignorance, delusion, illusion, wonder, intoxication, madness, toddy, imp. devil, possession as by a spirit; *marulal* inarticulate sound, murmur of voices, fear, infatuation; *marulan* bewildered person, person under possession of a spirit or deity; *marulāli* priest acting as medium through whom a deity is supposed to foretell, worshipper of certain minor gods; *maruli* bewilderment of mind, person in bewilderment; *maruḥkai* astonishment, wonder, bewilderment; *maruḥci* false understanding, perversion of mind, bewilderment; *maruḥṭi* (maruḥṭi-) to entice, fascinate, infatuate, bewitch, threaten, menace, cause to be changed, resemble, allure, coax, cheat; *n.* threatening, enticing; *maruḥṭam* that which intoxicates, toddy, cheating; *maruḥṭi* that which intoxicates, toddy;

temptress, blandishing, woman, fascinating woman; ? *varuḥṭu* (varuḥṭi-) to charm, fascinate. *Ma. mariluka* to be frightened; *marul* frenzy, possessedness, evil spirit. *Ko. marl* voice of demon (pica-c) which seizes woman at night and speaks through her. *To. maril* o-x- to lose one's senses. *Ka. marave*, *maruvu* intoxication, madness, fury, bewilderment, paralysis, torpor, etc.; *marasu* to become furious, begin to rage; *marali*, *maruli* person who in reality is clever but simulates stupidity; *marukuli* bewilderment; *marul* to be bewildered, etc.; *n.* bewilderment, confusion, madness, foolishness, stupidity, fury, ecstasy, frenzy, state of being possessed; a mad or foolish person, an evil spirit, demon, imp; *marula* a bewildered, bad, foolish man, a badly disposed man; *marul(u)-tana* state of being bewildered, mad, etc.; *marulcu* to bewilder, etc.; *mal*, *mallu*, *mei* bewilderment, etc. (= *marul n.*). *Tu. marlu* madness, insanity; mad, insane, foolish; *marlaḥa* foolishness, silliness, pranks, tricks; *marlavuni* to entice, decoy, allure, seduce; *marluni* to be restless or overactive, be intent on doing mischief; *marle* mad man; *fem. marladi*; *marka* fainting, dejection, languor; *arulumarulu* foolish, simple, childish. *Te. marulu* love, passion, desire, lust; an evil spirit; *marulu-konu* to fall in love; *marulu-kolupu* to enamour, captivate, charm, inflame with love; *arulumarulu* dotage, the childishness of old age. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *marula* = *bhūta*-, *piśāca*-. DED(S) 3866.

4724 *Ta. marai* sambar, Indian elk; bison, wild cow. *Ka. mare* a kind of deer. ? *Te. manūbōtu* the male of a species of antelope, gayal, bison (*pōtu* male animal; s.v. 4586 *Ta. pōttu*). *Go.* (Koya Su.) *maramām* sambar. / ? Cf. Skt. *marūka*- a kind of deer. DED(N) 3867.

4725 *Ta. marai* nut of a screw. *Te. mara* anything of a spiral form, spiral, screw; *mara-cuṭṭu*, *mara-mēku* screw. *Kuwi* (S.) *marra* id. DED(S) 3868.

4726 *Pa. meram* grass, grass-land; open forest. *Go.* (A.) *marma* rough vegetation burnt when land is cleared; (Ma.) *maram(i)* sp. tall grass or weeds (*Voc.* 2734). ? *Kur. marcā* waste land. DED(S) 3869.

4727 *Ka.* (Bark.) *marki* to weep. *Tu. markuni* to groan, moan; *markely* groaning, moaning.

4728 *Ta. mappu* being overcast or cloudy, bewilderment, beclouded state of the intellect as by intoxication, dullness, arrogance; *mammal* dusk. *Ka. marvu*, *marbu*, *mabbu*, *mobbu* darkness, gloom, dimness, drowsiness, heaviness with sleepiness, dullness, stupidity; *mabbiga* (a creature of darkness), Asura or Rākṣasa. *Tu. mappu* evening, twilight; *mappu āpini* to grow dark; *marbu*, *mabbu* dim, dull, obscure. *Te. mrabbu* cloud; *mabbu* cloud, darkness, dimness, ignorance, haziness, vagueness; *mabbu-konu* to be intoxicated. *Go.*

(Koya Su.) *mabbu* cloud (< *Te.*). Cf. 4750 *Ta. maru*. ? Cf. 4753 *Ta. maṅai*. DED(N) 3849.

4729 *Ta. mal* fertility, richness, strength; *malār* (-v-, -nt-) to abound, become full; *mali* (-v-, -nt-) to abound, be plentiful, be full, increase, be proud, become large, swell, spread, expand; *malipu* excess, abundance; *malir* (-v-, -nt-) to flood, come frequently; *malivu* abundance, fullness, cheerfulness; *malku* (malki-) to increase, abound, grow, flourish; *mallal* strength, abundance, wealth, fertility, richness, elegance, brilliance, beauty; *mallai* richness, fertility, greatness. *Ma. malika* to abound, overflow; *malekka* to grow thick, swell; *malka* to abound. *To. maṅa* a flood; *maṅ* fertility, in: *maṅ fo-r* (fo-d-) (child) is delivered (-k, to a woman), *maṅ for-* (fo-) to bring forth (-k, a child). *Ka. male* to be raised or elevated, be haughty, be puffed up, insolent, act in an overbearing manner; *malya* great, big, chief, principal; *mallai* a large concourse, crowd; (PBh.) *mammala*, *malamala* excessively. *Tu. malla*, *mallavu*, *mallavu* great, large, big, extensive, chief, principal, important, loud; *mallastigē*, *malladigē* greatness, superiority, loftiness, pride; *mallaye* a man senior in age, rich man, grown-up man; *fem. mallaiy*. *Te. malayu* (Sank. K.) to spread, (B.) rejoice, be pleased, eager, delighted, shine, be splendid, unfold, display; *malucamu* superior, fine; *mallaramu* pride, arrogance; *malladi* a crowd. / Cf. Pkt. *malampia*-proud. DED(N) 3870.

4730 *Ta. mal*, *mallam* wrestling, boxing; *mall-aṭṭam*, *mall-aṭal* wrestling, quarrelling, fighting; *mallan* wrestler, pugilist; great, famous man; *mallu-kkaṭṭu* to wrestle, scuffle, quarrel. *Ma. mallu* wrestling; *mallan* wrestler, boxer, strong, athletic. *Ka. mallāḍu* to strive and struggle for the retention or obtainment of things; *mallāṭa* mutual strife or struggle for; *malla* wrestler, boxer by profession, very strong man, athlete (one of the tatsamas); *mallā-malli* pugilistic encounter. ? *Koḍ. malle*, *mallag go-i* cock. *Tu. malle* boxer, wrestler. *Te. mallāḍi*, *mallāṭa*, *mallu* wrestling; *malla-dincu*, *mallaḍi-gonu*, *mallaḍu* to wrestle; *mallaḍu* wrestler, boxer. ? Cf. 4741 *Ta. malai*. / Cf. Skt. *malla*-wrestler, boxer by profession, athlete, very strong man; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9907. DED 3871.

4731 *Kui mada* palm of the hand, sole of the foot. *Kuwi* (D.) *mala* id. DEDS 769.

4732 *Ka. mala* other, next, second (*in cpds.*, e.g. *mala-tande* stepfather, *malaculu* second pregnancy, second child). *Te. malu* next, second. DED 3872.

4733 *Ka. malaku* a round ornament of glass beads and coral or pearls strung upon a thread, so that each bead, etc., is separated by a knot, worn by females on the head; a kind of necklace. *Tu. malaky* a kind of necklace. DED 3873.

4734 *Ta. malukku* slip-knot. *Ka. malaku* a turn, twist, fold, bend, a sash; *mallai*, *mallai* turning round, wandering about. *Te. malāḍu* to wander, roam about, turn back (*intr.*), become crooked; *malāpu* to turn back (*intr.*); *malāpu* id. (*tr.*); *malācu* id., (K. also) to bend, cause to slant; *mala-gonu* to be twisted; *malayu* id., wander, roam; *malāka* a twist, curved line, crookedness, spiral; *maluku* a turn, twist, fold, slip-knot; *malugu*, *maluvu* a turning. *Kol.* (Kin.) *malay-* to return; (SR.) *malay-* id., roam. *Pa. mell-* to return. ? *Ga.* (S.) *maṅ-* (maṅ-) to turn back (*intr.*); *maṅp-* (maṅp-) id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *mallānā*, (A.) *mall-*, (G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *mal-*, (M.) *maldānā* to return; *caus.* (Tr.) *malluḥānā*, (W. Ph.) *malluḥānā* to turn back (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 2752). Cf. 5286 *Ma. vala-yuka*. DED 3874.

4735 *Ka. malagu*, *malaṅgu* to recline, lie down, rest, incline, bend (*intr.*, as full ears of paddy, etc.); *n.* pillow, cushion. *Koḍ. malaggi-* (malaggi-) to lie down, neglecting work. *Tu. malaguni* to lie down, sleep; *malaṅguni* to recline, lean against. *Kol. mang-* (maṅk-) to sleep, have sexual intercourse; (Kin. SR.) *maṅ-* to sleep. *Nk. mang-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) magg-* id., lie down; *maggup-* to make to sleep. *Go.* (Mu.) *malg* bedstead (*Voc.* 2755). *Pe. mag-* (makt-) to lie, sleep; *mak-* (-t-) to cause to lie, fell (tree). *Kuwi* (T.) *meg-* (-it-) to fall down, fall off. Cf. 4740 *Ta. malar* and 4825 *Ta. mal*. DED(S, N) 3875.

4736 *Ta. malaṅku* (malahki-) to be agitated, turbid, confused, shake, move, tremble (as the eyes), perish; *malakku* (malakki-) to bewilder, disturb, confuse; *malakkam* confusion of the mind, distress, bewilderment; *malai* (-v-, -nt-) to be staggered, be doubtful or confused; (-pp-, -tt-) id., be amazed; afflict, distress; *malaippu* confusion of mind, astonishment, amazement; *malaivu* delusion, confusion of mind, amazement, fright; *milai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be bewildered. *Ma. malekka* to grow thick or muddy, be perturbed, perplexed; *maleppu* perplexity, wonder. *Ka. mallani*, *mallai* bodily agitation, bewilderment, fear, amazement. *Te. malācu* to winnow grain; (K.) *malayu* to be distressed, grieve. *Kol. melg-* (melekt-) to shake (*intr.*); *melp-* (melept-), *melgip-* (melgipt-) id. (*tr.*); (Pat., p. 131) *melageng* to move (*intr.*). *Ga.* (S.) *melg-* to stir, move. *Go.* (M.) *melhānā* to shake; (Elwin) *talla melihānā* to shake head in trance (*Voc.* 2956); (ASu.) *melli-* to move. DED(S) 3876.

4737 *Ta. malaṅku* eel. *Tu.* (B-K.) *malejji* a kind of fish. *Te. malugu* a sort of fish; (B.) *maluga* a kind of eel. *Go.* (Ma.) *malanj(i)* eel-like fish; (Tr.) *malaj* fish called tambū in Hindi (*Voc.* 2750). *Konda malgu* *moya* a kind of fish. *Kui mraū* (*pl. mraṅga*) eel. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *mṇiya* id. ? *Kur. miṇj* id. DED (S, N) 3877.

4738 *Ta. malaṭu* sterility, barrenness as of women; sterile person or animal; malaṭan sterile man; malaṭi barren woman. *Ma.* (Kauṭ.) malaṭi barren woman. *Tu. maraṭu, maraṭu* barrenness, sterility; barren. *Br. malenṭ* ewe or she-goat that has ceased to give milk. DED(N) 3878.

4739 *Ta. malar* (-v-, -nt-) to open as a flower, bloom, be expanded, extended or spread, be cheerful, beam with joy, be wide open as a gate, (*lex.*) appear, rise to view; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to flower; *n.* full-blown flower, blossom; malarcci blossoming, blooming, freshness, cheerfulness; malarṭtu (malart-ti-) to cause to flower, open out (as closed hand or umbrella); malarppu causing to blossom, exposing (as one's chest); malarōṇ Brahmā, as seated on a lotus. *Ma. malar* full-blown flower; malaruka to open as a flower, be fried as grain, be concave, corolla-like; *tr.* malarṭtuka; malarcca expanding. *Ka. malar, maral* flower. *Te. (K.) malācu* to flower, blossom. ? *Br. maling* to open, undo, untie; malinging to be opened, undone, untied, begin (rain), get up (wind). DED 3879.

4740 *Ta. malar* (-pp-, -tt-) to turn the face or mouth upward (as a pot); malarṭtu (malart-ti-) to throw on one's back as in wrestling; mallā (-pp-, -nt-), mallār (-v-, -nt-) to fall or lie on the back; mallāṭtu (mallāṭti-) to make a person or thing to lie on the back. *Ma. malaruka* to lie on the back; malarṭtuka to place on the back, lay open; malakkam standing upright and bending the head backwards. *Koḍ. male-* (malev-, maland-) to turn face upward (*intr.*); mala- (malap-, malat-), malat- (malati-) id. (*tr.*); mala-ra outstretched with face upward. *Tu. maraṅkapi, maraṅkapē* (or with 4761 *Ta. maraṅku*), malaṅkapi, malaṅkapē on the back (as in: mō jeppu to lie on the back, mō būruni to fall on the back). Cf. 4735 *Ka. malagu*. DED 3880.

4741 *Ta. malai* (-v-, -nt-) to oppose, fight against, wrangle, dispute; (-pp-, -tt-) to fight, go to war, become unfriendly; *n.* occupation of war; malaippu fighting, war, enmity, opposition; malaivu opposition, contention. *Ka. male* to oppose, fight against, contend with, be refractory; (*K.*<sup>2</sup>) *n.* overbearing conduct; (*K.*<sup>2</sup>) malepu pride, arrogance. *Te. malayu* to rage, (*K.* also) wrestle, fight. ? Cf. 4730 *Ta. mal*. DED 3881.

4742 *Ta. malai* hill, mountain. *Ma. mala* mountain, raised land, hill-land. *Ko. mal* im buffaloes of the Nilgiri tribes (i.e. mountain buffaloes); mal a- high downs on western half of Nilgiri plateau. *To. maṣ o-r* id; mal the mountains (Nilgiris as opposed to the plains). *Ka. male* mountain, forest; (PBh.) malepar chieftains of mountainous regions. *Koḍ. male* thick jungle land, cardamom plantation in jungle on mountain-side. *Tu. malē* forest, hill overgrown with forest. *Te. mala* mountain. *Kol. ma-le*, (Haig) male hill.

*Pa. malang* forest. ? *Ga. (Oll.) mare* (*pl. marel*) hillock; (*S.*) māre (*pl. mārel*) hill. *Br. mash* hill, mountain. / Cf. *Skt. malaya* mountain range on the east of Malabar, the western Ghāts; garden, celestial grove; ? mala- forest or wood near a village; ? malaka- wood near a village. DED 3882.

4743 *Kur. mal* not; malā not; no; malnā not to be (so); mal'a not (when the negation falls on one single word which is being opposed to another word); no; malkā deprived of, lacking. *Malt. mala* no, not; mal- (*past mall-*) to be not. ? *Ta. -mal* in negative adverbial suffix -amal (*Su.* 1971, pp. 391, 394-5). ? *Te. (K.) malayu* to appear, happen, be. DED 3883.

4744 *Ta. mallam* cup, porringer, plate; mallai mendicant's begging bowl. *Ma. malla, mallika* earthen cup, bowl; mallam a vessel of a coconut shell. *Ka. malla, mallika* a sort of drinking vessel, earthenware vessel of a peculiar form. *Te. malla* a shallow earthen dish; mallakamu oil cup in a lamp; malaka dish. *Go. (W.) malla* pitcher for water; (*Mu.*) malla waterpot (*Voc.* 2754); (*Tr.*) mālkī small earthen platter (*Voc.* 2809). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9909, where the items are lexical *Skt.*, BHS (e.g. malla- bowl), MIA and NIA; for a possible IE derivation for this *CDIAL* entry, see Burrow, *Indologica Taurinensis* 7.155 f. (1979/1981). DED(S) 3884.

4745 *Kol. (SR.) mall-* to root out. *Nk. mall-* to uproot. DED 3885.

4746 *Ta. mavvam, mayam, māmai, māyam, mātar, mātu* beauty; mā id., Lakṣmī. *Ko. ma-k, ma-km* (*obl. ma-kt-*) beauty. *Te. mavvamu* beauty; beautiful; mā Lakṣmī. DED 3886.

4747 *Ta. maṛa* youth, infancy, infant; maṛalai childhood, tenderness in age; maṛavan young man, warrior; maṛai youth, beauty; maṛaṅku lamb. *Ka. manaka, maṇika, malaka* young cow or buffalo (fit for breeding). *Kur. manxā* male buffalo. *Malt. mangu* buffalo. *Br. malh* son; (*comm.* by K. Paramasivam; MBE 1980a). DED 3887, 3912.

4748 *Ta. maṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to shave, esp. the head. *Ko. maṇ-* (*mayṇd-*) to shave. DED 3888.

4749 *Ta. maṛu* axe, battle-axe, red-hot iron for ordeals; maccu-kkatti pruning knife. *Ma. maṛu* mace, hatchet, red-hot iron for ordeals. *Ko. maṛt* axe; ? *maṛv* piece of iron used to strike chisel. *To. moṣ* axe. *Ka. marcu, maccu, maccu-katti* billhook or straight knife used for cutting bushes; (*Hav.*) maḍu axe. *Koḍ. matti* axe with blade fastened through wooden handle. *Tu. maḍu* axe, hatchet. *Te. maccu-katti* wood-knife, billhook; maḍḍu-katti id., (*K. coll.*) blunt knife. *Pa. maḍi* large axe for splitting wood. *Ga. (S.) mari* axe. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. A. Y. D. G. Mu.) mars, (SR.) maras, (L.) maras, mar(a)su, magsu, (Ma.)*

*magsu* id. (*Voc.* 2738). *Konda marzu* id. *Kur. massa* (*ṭong'e*) a large kind of axe. *Malt. masu* axe. DED(S) 3889.

4750 *Ta. maṛu* blunt; maṛuku (*maṛuki-*) to become blunt, be dim or obscure; maṛuṅku (*maṛuṅki-*) to be blunt or dull (as an edge or point), be obscured, be deprived of lustre or glory, fade, disappear, be lost, become dull in feeling, lose keenness of intellect, be dim, obscure (as the sun or moon in an eclipse or behind a cloud); maṛukku (*maṛukki-*) to blunt, dull, obscure as lustre or glory, deprive the intellect of its keenness; maṛuṅkal that which is blunt, dim or unpolished, blockhead, shameless person; maṛuṅki shameless woman; maṛukkam bluntness, reduced circumstances, dimness, cloudiness, obscurity of the sun in an eclipse, fading as of a colour, dullness of intellect as from age or a disease; maṛa confusion of mind; makku (*makki-*) to die, perish, become dull, decay as fruits, moulder, be spoiled as by dampness; *n.* sluggishness, doltishness, ignorant person, dullard; maṅku (*maṅki-*) to grow less, diminish, become dim (as light or eyesight), grow pale, lose lustre, become obscured (as splendour), decline in prosperity, decay, be ruined, die, perish; *n.* ruin, loss; maṅkul cloud, fog, night, darkness; maṅkulum cloudiness, murkiness, obscuration, perturbation, confusion of mind, gloominess, gravity of countenance, dullness of the eyes, dimness of sight, uncertainty, doubtfulness, indistinctness, obscureness, paleness (as of colour). *Ma. maṅunnaṇē āka* to grow blunt; maṅhuka to grow dim, wan, pale; maṅhīram, maṅhul dimness, fading light, cloudy sky; maṅku chaff, blighted ears. *Ko. mag-* (*magy-*), *magg-* (*magy-*) (light) becomes less, lose colour (e.g. withering flower), (face) become ugly (through smallpox, etc.); mak- (*maky-*) to fall into unconsciousness; mak, maki state of unconsciousness. *To. mak 00j-* (*00ty-*) to become senseless. *Ka. maṛa* dimness; maṛal the eyes to become dim; maṛgu to grow dim or faint, disappear or perish; maṛgisu to cause to disappear, cause to perish, destroy; maggu to grow wan or sorrow, become pale, grow faint or dim as gold, vanish away, disappear as colour, grow dirty, rusty or mouldy, perish, die away, become strengthless as a horse, vanish, disappear as a person; maggisu to cause to vanish; maka state of being not bright or dim; maṅku dimness, want of lustre, obscurity of intellectual perception, confusion of mind, silliness, stupidity, stubbornness; maṅkutana confused, stupid, silly behaviour; maṅju dimness of sight, obscurity (of intellectual perception). *Tu. margu* dead; margu āpini to die; maṅka, maṅku dullness, stupidity. *Te. mraggu, (K. also) maggu* to die, perish; m(r)akku to fade, lose shining or lustre, die; *n.* dirtiness, foulness. *Kui manguri* dusk, twilight. *Kur. maṛxnā* to get dirty, soiled, lose brightness or freshness, be ashamed, grow exhausted, be spent. *Malt. marge* to become black; margro black;

*margre* to blacken, cause sorrow, make sad; margru name of a tree, the bark of which is black. Cf. 4627 *Ta. macaṅku*, 4728 *Ta. mappu*, and 4830 *Ta. māṅku*. / Cf. *Skt. maṅku-* stupefied; (*lex.*) blotch; dummaṅku-refractory, obstinate, disobedient (*lex.*); maṅgula- evil, sin; BHS maṅku-, maṅgu-, madgu- mentally disturbed, upset, abashed, out of countenance; madgura-, madgula-, maṅgula- sorrow, unhealthy (in appearance); Pali maṅku- staggering, confused, troubled; dummaṅku- id.; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9704. DED(S) 3890.

4751 *Ta. maṛukku* (*maṛukki-*) to beat, pound, hull by pounding (as paddy); maṛukkal husked rice with bran not removed. *Ma. maṛakkuka* to beat, wash, cleanse. DED 3891.

4752 *Ta. maṛuppu* (*maṛuppi-*) to put off, protract, delay as in coming to a decision; deceive; macaku (*macaki-*) to linger, loiter, hang about designedly, hesitate, be undecided; macamaca (-pp-, -tt-) to be slow and indecisive; macanai dullard, indolent person. *Ma. maṛakkuka* to protract, delay, confound; maṛuppu putting off a decision, resisting payment. *Ka. masal* delaying, hindering, opposing. *Te. masalu, masalu-konu* to delay, tarry, hesitate, idle away time, wander, move about; masalika slowness. DED 3892.

4753 *Ta. maṛai* rain, cloud, water, blackness, darkness, coolness; (-pp-, -tt-) to be charged with rain, become dark as a cloud, be cool. *Ma. maṛa* rain. *Ko. may* id. *To. maw* id.; maṣ tīr water running after rain (tīr swamp). *Ka. maṛe* rain. *Koḍ. maḷe* id. *Tu. maḷe* id.; maryāla rainy season, monsoon. ? Cf. 4728 *Ta. mappu*. DED 3893.

4754 *Kor. (T.) maḷkani* upside down. *Pe. mṛag-* (*mṛakt-*), in: paṭa m. to fall on the face; caus. mṛak- (-t-). *Kui malga* (*malgi-*) to be prone, fall flat on the face; paṭa m. id.; malgisi adv. prone. DEDS 770.

4755 *Pe. margalin* next year. *Manḍ. margetin* id. DEDS 771.

4756 *Go. (F-H.) maṛsur, (Y.) maṛso* (*pl. -rk*) husband; (*W. Ph.*) maṛsal man; maṛsalor mankind; (*Tr.*) maḷ-mansāl man and wife, male and female (*Voc.* 2747). *Kui mṛeha* male; mṛehenju man, boy, husband; mṛehali woman, girl, wife. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) mṛeha, (*F.*) mṛeha, (*S.*) mleha, mēha man; (*Isr.*) mṛeha id., husband. *Malt. murse* man, i.e. male; mṛs-maqe male child; mṛsoti, mṛusti of man, belonging to man; mṛurso male, with reference to plants. DEDS 772.

4757 *Ta. malikai* grocery shop. *Ka. malige* warehouse, shop. *Tu. malige* storehouse, wholesale shop, cloth shop. *Te. maliga* wholesale grocer's shop, warehouse. / Cf. *Mar. malgi, malghi* the fixed or permanent part of a bazaar, the regular buildings and shops (as contrasted with temporary booths). DED 3894.



4758 *Tu. malpuni* to do, make, perform, cause, frame. *Te. (K.) mal(u)cu* to make, fashion; (Sāṅk., K.) *malācu*, *mal(u)cu* to engrave, carve. Cf. 4685 *Ta. maṇṇu*. DED 3895.

4759 *Ta. maḷlu* rafter. *Ma. maḷlu* rafters, side-posts, sloping beams. DED 3896.

4760 *Ta. maṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to forget, neglect, disregard, put an end to, give up; *maṛati*, *maṛappu*, *maṛal*, *maṛali*, *maṛavi* forgetfulness; *maṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to be hidden, shrouded, disappear, recede (as from sight); (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, conceal, cover, shelter, protect; *n.* concealment, secret, disguise, refuge, fraud; *maṛaiṇṇu* concealment, screen; *maṛaiṇṇu* vanishing, disappearance, hiding place, screen. *Ma. maṛa* a screen, shelter, covering, secret; *maṛayuka* to disappear, hide oneself; *maṛavu* shelter, cover, concealment; *maṛekka* to hide, conceal, screen, bury; *maṛeppu*, *maṛappu* coverlet, shelter, protection; *maṛakka* to forget, be forgotten, vanish from the mind; *maṛati*, *maṛavi* forgetfulness; *maṛappikka* to cause to forget. *Ko. marv-* (mar-) to forget, be forgotten; *mar* refuge, place out of sight, secret; *marc-* (mar-) to keep secret in mind, (grief) comes to end, cause (someone's) grief to come to an end. *To. mar-* (marθ-) to forget; *mar* shelter, refuge; *marf* place where one cannot be seen or heard, state of not being seen, non-existence; *marf xiy-* to kill; *marf o-y no-ḷ xō-ḷ* second funeral (lit. funeral on day when he vanishes; see TGT VII.6.7); *marp* dead, in: *mar(p)pi-x-* to make (lit. go to) an ordinary funeral, *pa-mar p o-x-* to be dead and gone (for *pa-*, see 3999). *Ka. mare* to become unmindful of, forget, be forgotten, vanish from the mind; *n.* (also *maṛa*) disappearance, state of being hid, secrecy, concealment, cover, screen, refuge; *marukuli* a forgetful man; *maragu*, *marapu*, *maravu*, *marahu* hiding, secrecy, forgetting, forgetfulness; *marapu* to hide, conceal, cause to forget; *marave* state of becoming unmindful of, oblivion, forgetfulness, unconsciousness; *marasu*, *marayisu*, *marisu* to veil, hide, conceal, keep oneself out of view, cause to forget; *marasuha* concealing; *marayuvike* becoming unmindful of, etc.; *more* shelter, refuge. *Koḍ. mara-* (marap-, marand-) to forget; *mare* place out of sight, concealment; *marandi* forgetfulness. *Tu. madapuni*, *marapuni*, *marepuni* to forget; *madapu*, *marapu* forgetfulness; *madapele* a forgetful man; *madepuni* to screen, shelter, hide; *madeyuni* to be out of sight, shut; *madē* screen, retired place; *madepu* shade, shelter, retirement; *marē* shelter, retreat. *Te. maṛacu* to forget; (K.) *maṛapu* to cause to confuse; *maṛapincu* to cause to forget; *marakuva*, *maṛapu* ignorance, forgetfulness; *maṛūgu* to be concealed or hidden (K. also *maṛuvu*, *maruvu*); *n.* concealment, cover, shelter, screen; *adj.* hidden, secret, unseen; *marukuva* forgetfulness; *maru-paḍu* to be hidden, disappear,

vanish; *maṛuvu* concealment, cover, shelter, retreat; *maṛāgu* to deceive, (K. also) hide, lurk; *n.* deceit, deceiver; *kanu-maṛāgu* to deceive. *Koḷ. mad-* (matt-) to forget. *Nk. (Ch.) mak-* to hide oneself; *makup-makup-* to conceal something. *Pa. meṅg-* id. *Ga. (Oll.) mey-* id.; *meiyondi* lost, one who is roaming about; *meiy-* to go astray, roam; *meiyikp-* (meiyik-) to make to go astray, make to roam; (S.) *meiy-* to roam, wander. *Go. (Tr.) marengānā*, (W.) *maruṅ-siānā*, (M.) *māraṅg-* (?), *māraṅd-*, (Ph.) *marangānā*, *marungānā*, (A.) *maruṅg-*, (Mu.) *maring-*, *mareng-*, (Ma.) *marug-* to forget; (W.) *marina* to err; *marangtal* astray (Voc. 2718); (M.) *māraṇā* to lose (Voc. 2798); (ASu.) *marum-* to forget; *makkānā* (Tr.) to escape notice, (W.) hide (*intr.*); (Tr.) *makstānā*, *maksuhtānā*, (W.) *maksuhtānā* (*tr.*); (M.) *makānā* to conceal; (Mu.) *mak-* to be hid; (A. Ma.) *makk-* to hide (*intr.*) (Voc. 2676); (Tr.) *raccānā* to forget where one is or lose one's way (esp. in the dark), live among people and become like them; (Ph.) *raccānā* to lose; *ractāl* lost; (W.) *ractāl* astray; (< \**mṛac-*; Voc. 3009); (Ko.) *marr*, (Ma.) *ke-mag* mat-door (cf. 1648); (Ma.) *maṛ(i)* mat (Voc. 2740). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *marg-* to conceal oneself, disappear, hide. *Pe. jaṅg-* to be lost; *jak-* to lose. *Maṇḍ. dāṅg-* to be lost; *dāk-* to lose. *Kui mraṅga* (*mraṅgi-*) to be lost, mislaid; *n.* loss; *māpka* (< *māp-p-*; *mākt-*) to lose, obliterate; *n.* losing, obliterating. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jāṅg-* (-it-), (F.) *jāṅgali*, (S.) *jāṅginali* to get lost; (Isr.) *jāṅg-* (-it-) to be lost; *jāk-* (-h-) to lose. *Malt. masge* to vanish, disappear (as a person); *masekare* to vanish (as an illness). (Pe. Kuwi *jāṅg-* from \**mṛāṅg-* > \**mjāṅg-* [= *Kui mraṅg-*]; similarly *Maṇḍ. dāṅg-*). Cf. 4836 *Ta. māṛṇu*. DED(S) 3897.

4761 *Ta. marāṅku* (*marāṅki-*) to be bewildered, confused; *marām* bewilderment; *maṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to be turned upside down, return, recede, turn back, retreat, fall down; bend, rise up as a wave, be twisted, go about often, walk to and fro; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn about, return, turn upside down, upset, repeat, double; *maṛi-taral* returning, coming back; *maṛivi* return; *marukkam* whirling, unsteadiness, distress, affliction, sorrow, perplexity, relapse of disease; *maruku* (*maruki-*) to whirl, go about often, wander, be bewildered, confused, be unsteady, unsettled, be distressed; *marukali* (-pp-, -tt-), *marukkali* (-pp-, -tt-), *makkali* (-pp-, -tt-) to return, relapse (as a disease). *Ma. maṛi* a turn, fresh start, corner, a shift, turning round or inside, deceit; *maṛiyuka* to turn back, turn over, be upset, turn over and over, tumble heels over head, roll; *maṛiccal* turning over, returning, tumbling, heels over head, rolling, turning topsy-turvy, deceit; *maṛivu* change, rolling, tumbling, confusion, deceit; *maṛikka* to turn upside down, turn back; *maṛippu* an upset; *marukuka* to flounder, welter. *Ko. mayr-* (mar-) (tree) falls; pull up by the roots; *marp-* (marḍ-) to overturn (*intr.*), roll over

once or end over end; *marḍ-* (marṭy-) to overturn by levering. *To. marṇ-* (marṣ-) to fall (tree, wall), (teeth) fall out, (horn) is broken; (*marḍ-*) to fell (tree), pull down, take (honey) from comb. *Ka. maral*, *maral*, *malar* the face to be turned or averted, turn back or backward, turn, retreat, return, happen or occur again, do again; *maralcu*, *maraliṣu*, *maralcu* to turn or avert the face, turn, cause to retreat, return. *Koḍ. mari-* (mariv-, mariñj-) to roll (*intr.*, in lying position), overflow, go up (steps of house, as bride does); (*marip-*, *maric-*) to roll (*tr.*, in lying position). *Tu. maraṅkapē*, *marakanē* on the back, topsy-turvy (or with 4740 *Ta. malar*); *marapuni* to fell, pull down a wall; *maralikke* hinge. *Te. mara* joint, hinge, spring, catch, contrivance; *maralu*, *maralu*, *maḷlu* to turn back, go or come back, return; *maralincu*, *maralincu* to turn back, recall, rescind, abrogate, annul, ward off, turn, elude, evade; *maralucu* to turn or bring back, cause to return; *marala(n)*, *marala* again, anew, afresh, back, in return; *maralā-ḍaḍu* to turn back, rebel; *maralā-ḍaḍu* turning back, rebelling; (K.) *mraggu* to be distressed; fall down; *mraṅgu* to decrease, be abated, be humbled, (K. also) fall down, perish; *mrandu* to die, (K. also) be afflicted, be crushed, droop. *Koṇḍa mar-* (maRt-) to turn (*intr.*); *maR-* (-t-) id. (*tr.*). *Pe. maz-* (mast-) to turn (*intr.*), turn round, return; turn into, be transformed into; *mah-* (mast-) to turn round, turn over (*tr.*); turn into, transform. *Kui mabga* (< *mag-b-*; *magd-*) to grovel, wallow, roll on the ground, roll upon, overlay. *Kuwi mar-* (-h-) (Su.) to creep, crawl, (Isr.) lie down flat; (Isr.) *marhi marhi* hal- to crawl, creep. DED(S, N) 3898.

4762 *Te. marāḍi* spouse's younger brother, younger sister's husband, younger male cross-cousin; *marāḍalu* spouse's younger sister, younger brother's wife, younger female cross-cousin. *Koḷ. maran* (pl. *-sil* or *marandl*) spouse's brother (? mother's brother's son); *marndal* (pl. *odasil*) mother's brother's daughter; (SR.) *marāṇḍ* husband's younger brother; *marāṇḍa* wife's younger sister. *Go. (Y.) marṇḍu* male cross-cousin; *marṇḍeyar* female cross-cousin; (G.) *marṇḍari*, (Ma.) *mandare* id. (Voc. 2731); (ASu.) *marṇḍār* father's sister's daughter; *marṇḍu* (pl. *-r*) male cross-cousin. *Kui mrigali* maternal uncle's daughter; *mriṅenju* maternal uncle's son; *mrigi* belonging to one's maternal uncle. *Kuwi* (F.) *mraṇḍesi* (pl. *mraṇḍinga*), (Mah.) *mraṇḍenju*, (Isr.) *marnde'esi/mrande'esi* wife's younger brother. DED(S) 3899.

4763 *Ta. marām* valour, bravery, anger, wrath, enmity, hatred, strength, power, victory, war, killing, murder, Yama; *maral* hate, enmity, disagreement, fight, war, death; *marali* Yama; *maralu* (marali-) to oppose, give fight, kill; *maravai* anything cruel by nature; *maravōṇ* warrior, boy between the ages of 10 and 14; *maravan* inhabitant of desert tract, of hilly tract, one

belonging to the caste of hunters, person of Marava caste, warrior, hero, commander, military chief, cruel, wicked person; *maratti* woman of Marava caste, woman of desert tracts, woman of hilly tracts. *Ma. marām* disagreement, war; *maral* death, Yama; *maravar* Maravas, the Tamil tribe of warriors. *Tu. marava* the caste of Maravas. DED 3900.

4764 *Ta. mari* young of sheep, horse, deer, etc., female of sheep, horse, deer, etc., sheep, deer. *Ma. mari* offspring, the young of animals, a young deer. *Ko. mayr* young of animals except cattle. *To. mary* young of animals (except buffaloes) and birds. *Ka. mari* the young of any animal (excepting kine and buffaloes), a young child, a shoot, sapling. *Tu. mari* a young animal. *Te. maraka* a kid; *-marālu*, in: *manu-marālu* granddaughter (cf. 4715). *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) marri* (pl. *mark*), (A.) *mari*, (Mu.) *marri/marr* (pl. *mark*), (Ma.) *mari* son (Voc. 2713); (Koya Su.) *merka* female young of goat (< *Te. maraka*). *Koṇḍa marin* (pl. *-ku*) son; *marisi* id. (referring to 3rd person); (Sova dial.) *mēmar* koro boy-child; (BB) *mē-mari* husband, man (for *mē-*, see 4791). *Pe. mazi* son; *meyhi* id. (referring to 3rd person). *Maṇḍ. tāṁji* his son. *Kui mriṇju* (pl. *mriṇka*) son; *mrao*, *mrau* daughter; (K.) *mriṇji* son; *mraṅga* (pl. *-ska*) daughter. *Kuwi* (F.) *miresi* (pl. *mirka*) son; (S.) *mriṇsi* son, nephew; *anda mriṇsi* servant; (Su.) *mri'esi* (pl. *mirka*) son; *māṅga* (pl. *māska*) daughter. *Br. māṛ* son, boy, lad; *masiṭ* daughter. DED(S, N) 3901.

4765 *Ta. maṛu* (-pp-, -tt-) to refuse, deny, disown, object, check, contradict, confute, refute, put away, reject; *maṛuppu* refusal, denial, objection, opposition, refutation; *maṛutali* (-pp-, -tt-) to deny, disavow, contradict; *maṛutalippu* denial, refusal; *maṛutalai* opposite side, opponent's point of view, sense of contrariety, enemy, antagonist; (-pp-, -tt-) to appear on the opposite side, deny, disavow; *maṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to be checked, arrested; (-pp-, -tt-) to stop, detain, arrest, check; *maṛi-paḍu* to be stopped as the water of a river, be hindered as a business; *maṛiyal* stopping, detaining, checking, confining, gaol; *maṛai* negative (in grammar); abstinence, relinquishment. *Ma. marikka* to attack, arrest; *maṛippu* an arrest; *marukka* to resist, rebel; *marukkal*, *maṛuppu* opposition, refusal. *Ka. maruvasala*, *maṛumasal* antagonist, enemy. DED(S) 3902.

4766 *Ta. maṛu* another, other, next, beyond; *maṛu-nāl* next day, tomorrow; *maṛumai* the next birth, the next world; *maṛu* other, again; *maṛai*, *maṛa* other; *maṛumai* the next birth, the next world; *maṛu* other, again; *maṛai*, *maṛa* other; *maṛatu* the other; *maṛavan* the other one. *Ma. maṛu* other, next; *secunlines*; *maṛu-nāl* the next day, *maṛavan*, *fem. maṛavaḷ* the other. *Ko. mar* other, another, next, following. *To. maṛ* next in time (day, month, etc.); *maṛē* again;

makol tomorrow. *Ka. maṛu* other, next, following, second; again; opposite; *matta*, *mattam* again, further, besides, moreover; *mattina* of another, other, different; *matu* other, again, further, besides, and; *matte* other, else, again, further; *maṛapa* after, following, the next morning or day; *maṛape* other, following, next. *Koḍ. mari* counter (*mari ku-ti* echo, *mari va-ki* counter-curse); *mattiandi* day after tomorrow. *Tu. maru* following, next. *Te. mari* and, again, then, further, furthermore, still more, afterwards, after, next; *mariy okaṭi* another; *mari mari* very often, still more; *maṛu-nāḍu* the next day, the next following day; *maṛusa* next, following; *maṛu-sanja* the evening twilight; *maṛusaṭi* next, following. *Kol. mari* thereafter (in past), then (in future); *ma-r* (? *mar*) *tolli* day after tomorrow. *Nk. mari* again; *marner* day after tomorrow. *Pa. mari* again; *mari ok* another. *Go. (SR. Mu.) mati* but (*Voc. 2697*). *Konda mari* then, but, still; *maṛsa* the following (referring to time), e.g. *m. nāḍu* next day. Cf. 4615 *Pe. mayhiṇ*. DED(S) 3903.

4767 *Ta. maṛu* stigma, blemish, fault, stain, blot, spot (esp. on the moon), sign, symbol, mole, freckle; *maṛai* freckle, mole, spot; *marai* flaw in precious stone. *Ma. maṛu* spot, freckle, mole, wart. *To. maṣṭ* black pigmented spot on body (or with 4632 *Ta. maccu*). *Te. maṛaka* stain, blot, spot. *Go. (Tr.) marro* black mole or wart; (Ch.) *marro* (pl. *marrohk*) black mole (*Voc. 2737*). Cf. 4632 *Ta. maccu*. DED 3904.

4768 *Ta. maṛuku* (*maṛuki*)-to be ground into a paste as sandalwood. *Ka. (Hav.) meri* to pound (paddy). *Kor. (T.) meri* to pound.

4769 *Ka. maṛugu*, *maṛagu* to burn, be very hot, be inflamed with passion, love, suffer great pain, be distressed, grieve; *maṛuka* sorrow, grief; *maṛa* with grief; *maṛaḷu* to bubble up, boil fiercely. *Te. maṛūgu*, *maṛūgu*, (K. also) *maṛugu*, *maṛāgu* to boil (*intr.*), (K. also) seethe, bubble; be distressed, grieve; *maṛukuva*, (K.) *maṛukuva* grief. *Konda marg-* (-it-) to burn, (water) to boil, (body) to burn with heat. DED(S) 3905.

4770 *Ta. maṛuku* street, narrow street, lane. *Ma. maṛuku* street. DED 3906.

4771 *Ka. mattar*, (Narasimha) *mattalu* a measure of land. *Te. (inscr., SAN) marturu*, *marturu* id. DEDS 773.

4772 *Nk. (Ch.) madge* mango. *Pa. medi* (pl. *medul*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) maygil* id.; *mayga* mar mango tree; (S.) *maygga* mango. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) marka*, (Y. Ch. D. Mu.) *marka*, (Ma.) *maḥka* id. (*Voc. 2727*). *Konda maṛka* id.; *maṛka* maran mango tree. *Pe. maska* mango (esp. ripe mango). *Mand. mahke* mango. *Kui maha* ripe mango, mango fruit; (K.) *maha'a* mango. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) *mah'a*, (S.) *maha*, (Isr.) *mah'a* id. DED(S) 3907.

4773 *Te. marri* banyan tree. *Kol. marri* id. *Pa. mar* id. DED 3908.

4774 *Ta. maṇ* king, ksatriya, warrior, lord, chief, husband; *maṇṇaṇ* king, lord, chief, husband; *maṇṇavan* king, etc., Indra. *Ma. mannan*, *mannavan* king. *Ka. manneya* chieftain, commander. *Te. manniya*, *man-niyāḍu*, *manniḍu*, *manne*, *mannēḍu*, *manne-kāḍu* lord, suzerain, chief, chieftain. DED 3909.

4775 *Ta. maṇu* petition, request, prayer, word, submission. *Ka. manave*, *manuve* petition, request, solicitation. *Te. manavi* a humble or respectful representation, request, solicitation, prayer, petition. DED 3910.

4776 *Ta. maṇai* house, dwelling, mansion, house-site, a land measure, wife, family, household, domestic life; *maṇaiyāḷ*, *maṇaiyōḷ* wife; *maṇai* wife, heroine of a pastoral or agricultural tract, female owner or resident of a house. *Ma. mana* house; brahman's wife. *Ko. mantanm* affairs of household; *man devr* household god. *To. man* family, household. *Ka. mane* habitation, abode, house, apartment, room; *manetana*, *mantana* household, household life; *manetanasta* householder, a worthy, honourable man. *Koḍ. mane* house; *maneka-rē* man of a house. *Tu. manē* house, home; *manetana* household. *Konda pondeṇ* mane cowshed (cf. 4500). Cf. 4778 *Ta. mappu*. DED(S) 3911.

4777 *Ta. maṇṇu* hall of assembly, golden hall of Chidambaram, court of justice, arbitration court, cow-stall, herd of cows, raised platform under a tree for village meetings, centre of a garden, junction of four roads or streets; *maṇṇam* hall, assembly, court, meeting place under a tree in a village, open space used for riding horses, plain, open space, central place in a battlefield, Chidambaram, house, cowshed, long street; *maṇṇai* marriage, long street; *maṇṇaṇ* Siva; *maṇṇ-i* courtyard of a house; *maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*)-to fine, punish. *Ma. mannu* place of judgement or assembly; *mannam* standing place, place of judgement or discussion. *Ko. mand* Toda mund (i.e. village); burning place for dry funeral; *mandm* (*obl. mandt*)-meeting. *To. moḍ* (*obl. moṛt*)-locus of tribal activity, including village with dairy, dairy apart from village, and funeral place; patrilineal clan. *Ka. mandu* hamlet of the Todas on the Nilagiri. *Koḍ. mandī* village green. Cf. *Ta. mantai*. DED 3913.

4778 *Ta. mappu* (*maṇṇi*)-to be permanent, endure, remain long, stay, persevere, be steady; *mappal* permanence, stability, steadiness. *Ma. mannu* to stand fast, persevere. *Te. manu* to live, exist, behave, act, conduct oneself; *man(i)ki* existence, living, life, residing, livelihood, abode, dwelling, home, place, locality; *manukuva* abode, dwelling place; *manugaḍa* life, living, livelihood, subsistence; *manucu*, *manupu* to protect, maintain, preserve, revive; *manupu* protection, maintenance; *manuvu* livelihood,

conduct; *manni* life; *mannu* to last, be durable. *Nk. (Ch.) man-* to be. *Pa. men-* (*mend-*, *mett-*) to be, stay. *Ga. (Oll.) man-* (*may-*, *maṭ-*) id.; (S.) *man-* (*mand-*, *manj-*, *mey-*) to be. *Go. (Tr. SR. W. Ph.) mandānā* (*matf-*), (D. Mu. Ma. S.) *man-* to remain, abide, be (*Voc. 2703*); (Tr.) *maiānā* (*past mā-*) to be (*Voc. 2710*). *Konda man-* (*maR-*) to be, (BB also) stay, dwell. *Pe. man-* (*mac-*) to be. *Mand. man-* (*mac-*) id. *Kui manba* (*mas-*) to be, exist, remain, abide; *n.* state of being, existing, act of remaining or abiding. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *man-* (*macc-*) to be; (F.) *man-jali* (*mac-*) to remain; (S.) *mannai* (*macc-*) to be; (Isr.) *man-* (*mac-*) to remain, exist, stay; *aux. vb.* to be. *Kur. manṇā* (*maṇjas*) to become, come off, result, be, turn out to be, be in appearance, act as if, behave as though, be abundant, amount to. *Malt. mene* to be or become, grow or be produced. *Br. manning* (*mar-*, *ma-*, *past mass-*) to become, be. Cf. 4776 *Ta. maṇai*. DED(S) 3914.

4779 *Ta. mappai* throat, cheek. *Ma. manna*, *menna* neck. DEDS 774.

4780 *Ta. mā* animal, beast (esp. horse, elephant); *māṇ* deer, beast. *Ma. mān* deer. *Ko. ma-v* id. *To. mo-f* id. *Koḍ. ma-guṇṇi* *n.pr.* bull in mythology (< *ma-ni kuṇṇi*; see 1646). *Te. māvu* horse. *Kol. (SR.) māg* deer. *Go. (Tr.) mau* (pl. *mauk*), (W.) *māok*, (A. Ch. D. Mu. Ko.) *māv*, (M.) *koḍ māv*, (Ma.) *māv(i)* sambar (*Voc. 2811*). *Konda* (BB) *māv* id. *Pe. mānges* id. *Mand. māngeh* id. *Kui māju* (pl. *mānga*) elk. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *māyu* (pl. *māga*), (Isr.) *māyu* sambar. *Kur. māḱ* antelope, red deer. *Malt. māku* stag. /Cf. *Nahali māḱ* horse. DED(S) 3917.

4781 *Ta. mā* black; *māmai* blackness; *māci* cloud; *mācur* darkness, cloud; *māyam* blackness; *māyavan* Vishnu; *māyavaḷ* woman of dark complexion, Durga; *māyan* dark-complexioned, Vishnu; *māyoḷ* dark-coloured woman, woman of dark brown colour; *māyōṇ* dark-coloured person, Vishnu; *māi* blackness, black, cloud, Vishnu; *mālai* evening, night, midnight, darkness. *Ma. māi* black; *māla* night, darkness. *Ko. ma-ngma-ṅgn* (of the eyes) blurred from looking at an object for a long time, (of a colour) not a pure primary colour. *Ka. māsu* to grow dim, be obscured, fade, become dusky, grey or black; *māsara* a dusky colour. *Tu. mākarīyuni* to become black; *mānka* darkness; *māsuni* to fade, lose colour. *Te. māgu-paḍu* to become black; *māguḍu* blackness, state of being blackened or soiled; *māgilu* to become dim; *māpu* evening, night. *Pe. mācka*, *mājga* darkness. *Kui māsu* dusk, twilight. *Kur. māxā* night; *māxṇā* to grow dark, be overtaken by night; *mōxāro* black, dark-complexioned. *Malt. māqu* night; *māqti* of the night. *Br. maun* black, dark (of night). Cf. 4627 *Ta. macaṅku*, 4792 *Ta. mācu*, and 5101 *Ta. mai*. DED(S) 3918.

4782 *Ta. mā*, *mānti*, *māti*, (Koll.) *mātti* mango; *māṅkay* unripe mango fruit. *Ma. mā*, *māvu* mango tree; *māṅha* mango fruit, mango pickle. *To. mo-fin* bum mango fruit; *mo-fin me-n* mango tree. *Ka. mā*, *mām*, *māvu* mango. *Koḍ. ma-nge* id. *Te. māvi*, *mamiḍi*, *māviḍi* id. (see s.v. 4851 *Ma. miṭi*); *māgayu* mango fruit. *Kol. (SR.) māmdṭ*, (Kin., P.) *māmṭi*, (W.) *ma-ndi* mango fruit. *Nk. māṁri* mango. /Cf. *Skt. mākanda*-mango tree. DED 3919.

4783 *Ta. mā*, *mācu* afterbirth, secundines; *māṅku* the sticky coating over the body of a newborn baby. *Ma. mā*, *māvu*, *mācu*, *mācu* afterbirth. *Ko. ma-c* id. *Ka. māsu* id., placenta; the exterior membrane which invests the foetus, chorion; *māvi* afterbirth. *Koḍ. ma-ti* id. *Tu. māse* id. *Te. māvi* id. *Ga. (S.) māyi* placenta. Cf. 4792 *Ta. mācu*. DED(S, N) 3920.

4784 *Ta. mā*, *māvu* flour, meal, powder, dust. *Ma. māvu* flour. DED 3921.

4785 *Ta. mā* the fraction  $\frac{1}{20}$ . *Ma. mā* id. DED 3922.

4786 *Ta. mā* great; *mātu* greatness; *māi* id., great man; (*māiv-*, *māṇ-*) to be magnified, glorified. *Ma. mā* great. *Ka. mā* great, in: *mā-gelasa* great work, *mā-māyi* great mother; (Hal.) *mā* big, great. *Go. (Mu.) māy(i)* very big (*Voc. 2794*); (G.) *mayali* big (*Voc. 2709*). DED(S, N) 3923.

4787 *Ta. mā* an expletive. *Ma. mā* interj. of wonder, "bravo!". *Ka. mā* interj. expressing admiration. DED 3924.

4788 *Pe. mā-* (-t-), *māṅg-* (*māṅt-*) to bake (bread). *Kui māka* (*māki*)-to bake or roast by wrapping in leaves and placing on hot ashes or stones. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *mā-* (-it-) to roast in fire, cook food wrapping it in leaves. Cf. 5053 *Kur. mekkhā*. DEDS(N) 775.

4789 *Ka. māgu* to ripen fully as fruit, grow mature or seasoned as a medicine or snuff; *māgisu* to cause to ripen as fruit. *Tu. māguni* to ripen. *Te. māgu*, (K. also) *māgu* to ripen fully, mellow; *n.* ripeness, mellow-ness. *Ga. (S.) māng-* to ripen off the tree. *Kui māja* (*māji*)-to become ripe after plucking. *Kuwi* (S.) *māca* *tuh'nal* to ripen; (Isr.) *māh-* (-t-) to ripen (*tr.*; bananas). DED(S) 3925.

4790 *Ta. mākulār*, *mākulavar* hunters, savages; *māku* a net. *Ka. māviliga* man who uses nets for catching deer, etc. /? < *Skt. vāgūrā-* net, *vāgurika-* hunter, deer-catcher. DED(S) 3926.

4791 *Kol. ma-s* man; (SR.) *mās*, (Kin.) *māc* husband; *ma-sal* (pl. *ma-saṣi*), (SR.) *māsa*, (Kin.) *māca* wife. *Nk. māsa* man; *māsal* woman. *Nk. (Ch.) māsa* husband; *māsa* wife. *Pa. māṇja*, (S.) *maṇṇa* man. *Go. (Mu.) manja* man, human being (*Voc. 2684*); (Tr.) *mai*, (W.) *māi*, *māiyu*, (Mand.) *māyi* woman, wife (*Voc. 2796*). *Konda māsi* (pl. *r*)

husband; *āl māsir* husband and wife; (Sova dial.) *mēmar* *koṛo* boy-child; (BB) *mē-mari* (*pl. mē-maru*) husband (for *mar(i)*), see 4764). *Kur. mēt*, *mēt* adult man, husband; *mā* female child; way of addressing girls younger than the speaker. ? *Ta. māntar* human beings, male persons. From DED (S, N) 4189 (see App. 53).

4792 *Ta. mācu* spot, stain, taint, tarnish, defect, fault, flaw, sin, evil, dust; *mācu* fault. *Ma. mācu* filth, spot; *mācu* filth, dirt as of the hands. *Ko. ma-c* dirt on face, hands, or body. *Ka. māsu* to be stained, become foul, dirty, impure or filthy; to dirty, soil; *n.* impurity, filth, dirt; *māsalu* impurity, dirtiness; (PBh) *māsadike* the state of not being impure. *Koḍ. ma-j-* (*ma-ji-*) (clothes) become soiled; *ma-ji* soiled clothes. *Tu. māsu* turbidity, soiling; turbid, soiled; *māsuni* to soil; *māselu* that which is soiled; *māyāṅruni*, *māyāndruni* to become dirty or filthy. *Te. māsi* dirt, uncleanness; *māyu* to become dirty, soiled or unclean; *māpu* to dirty, soil; *n.* dirt; *māpuḍu* dirt, state of being soiled. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) mā-* to be dirty; *māpap-* to make dirty. *Go. (A. G. Mu.) mā-*, (*Ma.*) *mācu* dirt; (*M.*) *māc* dirty (*Voc.* 2772); (*Lus.*) *machattoo* dirtied; *machoo* dirt. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *māt* to make dirty. *Maṇḍ. māci* dirt. *Kui māsi* filth, dirt, stain; wrong, wrong-doing, sin; (*K.*) *māci* dirt. *Kuwi* (*Mah.*) *māci*, (*S.*) *māci* dirty; (*F.*) *māci* kīali to dirty (body); *māhi* kīali to dirty (clothes); *māci* *aiyali* to become dirty (body); *māhali* to be dirty (clothes); (*T.*) *māh-* (*-it-*) to become dirty; (*Isr.*) *māci* dirt; *māh-* (*-it-*) to be dirty. Cf. 4781 and 4783 *Ta. mā*, and 5101 *Ta. māi*. /Cf. *Pkt. macca-* dirt; *maccia-* dirty; (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10287). DED(S, N) 3927.

4793 *Ta. mācupan* python. *Pa. māyond* *bām* id. *Go. (Tr.) māsul* rock python; (*A. Mu.*) *māsul*, (*Ko.*) *māsoṭ* python (*Voc.* 2813). /? Cf. *Apabhraṃśa (Mahāpurāṇa)* *māhupāla-* a kind of serpent. DED 3928.

4794 *Ma. māccal*, *māccil* besom, broom. *Ka. (Gowda)* *māypu* broomstick. *Tu. māipu* a broom or besom made of the ribs of palm leaves; (*B-K.*) *māypu*, *māypu* broom stick. *Kor. (T.) māyibroom*. ? *Ta. māru* id. DEN 68.

4795 *Maṇḍ. mānj-* to be stale, become stale. *Kuwi māj-* (*-it-*) (*Su. T.*) to become stale, (*Isr.*) get spoiled (food), smell bad. DEDS 776.

4796 (a) *Ta. mājam* storied house, house, mansion, hall, hut; *māji* terrace; *mālikai* palace, temple, mansion, house. *Ma. mājam* house with an upper story; *mālika* an upper story; palace. *Ka. māda*, *māṭa*, *māla*, *mālige* a large building, upstairs house; *mādi* upstairs house, palace. *Koḍ. ma-ḍi* upper story. *Tu. māḍu* roof; *māḍa* shrine of a demon; *mālige* an upper story, a terraced roof; (*B-K.*) *mālo* a pandal-like erection with a platform to keep night-watch, usually in gardens and fields. *Te. māḍugu* a storied house or building;

*male* a storied house; *māliḡa* a house, a storied house. *Koḷ. ma-ḍi* upper story of a building; (*Kin.*) *māṭ* elevated platform, machan (comm. by Kamaleswaran). *Nk. māri* large house. *Nk. (Ch.) māra* raised platform in a field, machan. *Go. (SR.) mādi* upper story; (*Y.*) *māri* a storied house (*Voc.* 2780). /Cf. *Skt. mālika-* whitewashed, upper-storied house; (*lex.*) *mādi-* palace; BHS *māda-* some kind of building; *māla-* upper part of a building; *Pali māla-*, *māla-* a sort of pavilion, hall; *Pkt. mādia-* house; *māla-* upper part of a house; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9996.

(b) *Ta. mētai* platform, raised floor, artificial mound, terraced house. *Ma. mēta* raised place, tower, upper story, palace. *Te. mēda* house with two or more stories, upper chamber. *Pa. mē* ole bungalow. *Go. (Ko.) mēra* large house, bungalow (*Voc.* 2965). *Koṇḍa mēra* mide terraced building (see 5069). *Pe. mē* storied house, mansion. *Kuwi (S.) mēda* illu storied house; (*Isr.*) *mēra* upstairs building. /Cf. *Skt. (lex.) mēta-* whitewashed storied house; *Pkt. mēḍaya-* id. DED(S, N) 3930.

4797 *Ma. māṭuka* to build, construct; *māṭam* making. *Ko. ma-ṭm* (*obl. ma-ṭt-*) fashion of doing things, action, wonderful thing; *ma-ṭ-* (*ma-ṭy-*) to do, act (< Badaga). *To. soty mo-ḍ-* to swear an oath (< Badaga). *Ka. mādu* to do, make, perform, accomplish, cause, effect, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, execute, cultivate as a field; *n.* doing, making; *māḍuvike*, *māḍuha* doing, making, etc.; *māḍisu* to cause to make, do, perform, build, etc.; *māṭa* making, doing, work, business, performance, undertaking, manner, way, state of being nicely made, well-finished state, handsomeness, beauty, elegance; *māṭ* = *mādu* *vb.*; *māṭke* doing, business, manner. *Koḍ. ma-ḍ-* (*ma-ḍi-*) to do; *ma-ḍi* burned clearing in jungle where grain is grown. *Tu. māḍayuni* to cultivate as land, display, parade. *Te. māḍ(i)ki* manner, way, mode. *Go. (Ko.) mā-* to make (*Voc.* 2804). DED(S) 3931.

4798 *Ta. māṭu* ox. *Ma. māṭu* id. *Ko. ma-ṭ* senseless beast (cattle, buffalo, then applied to man). *To. ma-ṭ*, in: *mo-f ma-ṭ* deer and other jungle animals. DED 3932.

4799 *Ta. mātai* being bent downwards as horns of cattle. *Ma. māṭu* cow with horns bent downwards. *Ko. māṭ* et bullocks with horns curving back. *Tu. mōḍe* ox or buffalo with curved horns. DED(S) 3933.

4800 *Ma. māṭam*, *māṭṭu* sorcery; *māṭṭuka* to bewitch. *To. mo-ṭom* (*obl. mo-ṭont-*) sorcery that kills. *Ka. māṭa* trickery, jugglery, deceit, magic, sorcery; *māṭagāra* magician, sorcerer; *fem. māṭagārti*. *Tu. māṭa* sorcery, witchcraft; wickedness, mischief. DED 3934.

4801 *Ta. māṭṭu* (*māṭṭi-*) to kindle (as fire), light (as a lamp), burn, put in or thrust (as fuel). *Ko. ma-ṭ-* (*ma-c-*) to make (fire) burn. *To. mo-ṭ-* (*mo-ṭy-*) to put fuel on fire. *Te.*

*māḍu*, *māḍu* to be burnt, scorched black; *n.* the burnt portion of rice or any other thing cooked or fried; *māḍucu*, *māḍ(u)cu* to burn, scorch, scald, blacken by frying too much. *Go. (Tr.) māṣānā* to burn (*tr.*), light a lamp, burn a corpse, wood, etc.; (*W. Ph.*) *māṣānā* to burn (*tr.*); (*G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.*) *mā-* to kindle fire (*Voc.* 2812); (*Koya Su.*) *māṇḍ-*, (*Asu.*) *mār-* to be charred. *Kur. (Hahn)* *māṇḍmā* to roast in hot ashes. *Malt. māṇḍe* to roast in hot ashes. Cf. 4680 *Ta. māṇṭu*. DED(S, N) 3935.

4802 *Ta. māṭṭu* (*māṭṭi-*) to fasten on, buckle, tackle, hook, fix, attach, use, bring into play, grasp, comprehend, be proficient in, be able, be competent, have the necessary strength; (*mod. Ta.*, auxiliary only in negative) will not; *n.* a mode of construction in verse; *māṭṭal* a woman's ornament. *Ma. māṭṭuka* to hook in, fix in. *Te. māṭṭu* a patch of metal put in to mend a vessel; *māṭṭu* to be caught or entangled; *n.* state of being caught or entangled. *Go. (Mu.) māh-* to fit (shaft to arrowhead); (*Ma.*) *māṭ-* to fit into (*tr.*), fasten (button) (*Voc.* 2815). *Kui māṭpa* (*māṭt-*), *māṭpa* (*māṭt-*) to prepare a load, bind up a load for carrying. *Kuwi (S.) dakki māṭṭṭai* foundation; (*Isr.*) *māṭ-* (*-h-*) to begin; *māṭpi* *ā-* to arrange, plan. DED(S) 3936.

4803 *Ta. mān* (*māpp-*, *māṇṭ-*) to become excellent, glorious, be good, worthy, be full, abundant, be great; *n.* greatness, glory, splendour, excellence, dignity; *māṇṭal* being great, being worthy; *māṇṭavar*, *māṇṭār* the illustrious, the great; *māṇṭu* honour, dignity, beauty, greatness, excellence, goodness; *māṇam* greatness, excellence; *māṇal* id., goodness; *māṇi* beauty; *māṇci* glory, greatness, magnificence, splendour, majesty, clearness, clarity, beauty, nature; *māṇcimai* glory, greatness, etc. *Ma. māṇṭu* glory, beauty. *Te. mānu* beauty, elegance; beautiful, elegant, fit, proper, worthy. DED 3937.

4804 *Ka. mān* to heal, be healed or cured. *Te. mānu* id.; *mānucu* to heal, cure. *Nk. māṇḍ-* to heal (*intr.*). *Nk. (Ch.) māṇḍ-* id. *Maṇḍ. mān-* (*māṇṭ-*) id. *Kui māra* (*māṇ-*) to heal over, be healed (sore). *Kuwi (S.) mānpinai* to heal; (*P.<sup>2</sup>*) *māṇ-* (*-it-*) id. (*intr.*). DED(S) 3938.

4805 *Ta. māni* penis. *Ma. māni* id. *Ka. māni* id. DED 3939.

4806 *Kui māni*, *māri* bamboo. *Kuwi (S.) deru mādi*, (*P.*) *māri* bamboo bush; (*Isr.*) *māṇahu* (*pl. māṇaska*) thorny bamboo. From DED(S) 3929; (*Kur. mā* is another pronunciation of *bās* < *IA*; Pfeiffer 1972).

4807 *Go. (Tr.) māṇḍānā*, (*Ch.*) *māṇḍ-*, (*Ph.*) *māṇānā* to like, approve of; (*SR.*) *māṇḍe* *vayānā* to like (*Voc.* 2782). *Kui māṇḍa* (*māṇḍi-*) to have a fixed intention, intend; aim at, desire, wish; *pl. action māṭka* (*māṭki-*). *Kuwi (S.) māṇḍinai* to profess;

*māṇḍinai* to agree, sanction, wish; *māṇḍi* *kinai* to encourage; (*Isr.*) *māṇḍ-* (*-it-*) to marry. ? *Kur. (Hahn)* *māṇḍnā* to select. DEDS 777.

4808 *Ta. māṭalai*, *māṭulai*, *māṭulam* citron lemon. *Ma. māṭalam* *Citrus medica*. *Ko. ma-dalm*, *ma-dal ga-y* sp. lemon. *Ka. māḍala*, *māḍāla*, *mādi* *C. medica*. *Tu. māḍala*, *māpala* id.; *māḍara-phala* a large kind of citron. *Te. mādi-phalamu* *C. medica*. *Go. (S.) māṭla* a kind of citron (*Voc.* 2786). /Cf. *Skt. māṭulūṅga-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10013. DED(S) 3940.

4809 *Ta. māṭalai*, *māṭulai*, *māṭulam* pomegranate. *Ma. māṭalam* id. DED 3941.

4810 *To. mo-ḡyxn* low-caste man (< Badaga *ma-ḡiya* any low-caste man). *Ka. māḍiga* cobbler, chuckler, outcaste. *Tu. māḍige* id. *Te. māḍiga* id. *Nk. (Ch.) māḍig* (*pl. -er*) man of the sweeper caste; *fem. māḍigra*. /Cf. *Skt. māṭaṅga-* a Candāla, a man of the lowest rank; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10000. DED(S) 3942.

4811 *Ta. māntu* (*mānti-*) to be ruined, perish, die, be extinct. *Ka. māṇḍu* to stop, cease; stop, ward off, check; *māṇḍisu* to cause to stop or cease; *māṇḍade* that which does not stop, cease, etc. *Te. mānu* to cease, stop, give up, abandon, forbear, leave off, quit, refrain, abstain, desist from; *māṇukonu* to give up, abandon, relinquish, forgo, resign, cease, desist from, abstain from; *mān(u)cu*, *mānupu*, *mānipincu* to cause to cease, stop, remove. DED 3943.

4812 *Ma. māntuka* to scratch with nails or claws, dig with hand or hoof; *māntu* a scratch; *mānti* a grate for coconuts. *Koḍ. mā-nd-* (*ma-ndi-*) to scratch. DED 3944.

4813 *Ta. māman*, *māmā* mother's brother, maternal uncle, father-in-law, father's sister's husband, a term used by Pariah women in addressing their husbands; *māmakan* maternal uncle; *māmanār* father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; *māmāni* id., maternal uncle; *māmī* maternal uncle's wife, mother-in-law, wife's or husband's mother, father's sister. *Ma. māman* mother's brother. *Ko. ma-mn* = *Ta. māman*; *ma-ym*, *me-m* = *Ta. māmi*. *To. mun*, *mumum* (*voc. muma-*) = *Ta. māman*; *mimiy*, *mimimiy* = *Ta. māmi*; *mo-mn*, *mo-my* = *mun*, *mimiy* (in a song; probably < *Ta.*). *Ka. māma* uncle; *māva* mother's brother; spouse's father. *Koḍ. ma-vēn* = *Ta. māman*; *ma-vin* = *Ta. māmi*. *Tu. māme* mother's brother; *māmī* paternal aunt, mother-in-law, wife of a maternal uncle; *māve* father-in-law. *Te. māma* father-in-law, maternal uncle; *māmakūḍu* maternal uncle. *Koḷ. ma-mak* (*voc. ma-ma*) mother's brother, father-in-law; *ma-mi* *voc.* of podal mother-in-law. *Nk. māma* mother's brother, father-in-law. *Nk. (Ch.) māma* mother's brother, father's sister's husband, father-in-law; *fem. māmi*. *Pa. māma* mother's brother, wife's

father; *māmi* mother's brother's wife. *Go.* (Y. Ch. Mu. Ko.) *māma*, (G. S.) *māmal* mother's brother, father's sister's husband, wife's father (*pl.* Y. -lir, Mu. -lor); *māma* (Ma.) mother's brother, (M.) father's sister's husband; (Ch.) *māmi* father's sister, mother's brother's wife (*Voc.* 2791). *Konda māma* mother's brother, father-in-law. *Pe.* *māma* maternal uncle. *Kui māma* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *mama*, (S. Isr.) *māma* id. *Kur.* *mamus* id., father's sister's husband. *Malt.* *mama* mother's brother, aunt's husband. *Br.* *māmā* maternal uncle. /Cf. Skt. *māma*(ka)- maternal uncle; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10055. DED(S, N) 3945.

4814 *Ta.* *māy* (-v-, -nt-) to hide, vanish, perish, be annihilated, terminated, die, become lustreless as the setting sun, forget; (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, kill, destroy, put an end to; *māyccal*, *māyppu*, *māyvu* death, hiding, vanishing; *māccal* dying; great suffering; laziness, sloth. *Ma.* *māyuka* to grow dim, vanish; *māccal* vanishing, being blotted out, forgetfulness; *māyaka* to efface, destroy. *Ko.* *ma-nj-* (*ma-nj-*) to keep secret in one's mind; (menstruation) ceases at menopause; *ma-ym* (*obl. ma-yt-*) disappearance. *To.* *mo-z-* (*mo-j-*) to hide (news, information, secret). *Ka.* *māy* to be hidden, disappear, pass away; *māyisu* to cause to disappear; *māya* disappearance, vanishing; *māju* to cause to grow dim, cause to disappear, hide, conceal; *n.* hiding, dissimulation, deceit, fraud; *māñju* to conceal, suppress the truth; *māñjisu* to cause to grow dim or disappear. *Koḍ.* *ma-yan* disappearance. *Tu.* *māyuni* to be extinguished, put out, evaporate as vapour or fumes, fall off of corn, etc., from being overripe; *māya* disappearance; *māyaka*, *māyika* vanishing, fleeting, passing away, disappearing; *mājuni* to wear away, become dim, be effaced, vanish; *mājāvuni* to hide, conceal, erase, wipe out, efface; *mānguni* to disappear, vanish. *Te.* *māyu* to be destroyed, perish; *māyincu* to destroy, annihilate, do away with; *māpu* to destroy, efface, erase, ruin. *Pa.* *māy-* to get lost, disappear; *māyppit-* (*māyppit-*) to lose. *Ga.* (Oll.) *māy(g)*- to get lost, disappear; *māypp-* (*māypp-*) to lose. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) *māy-* to be lost; *caus. māyih-* (SR.) *māyā āyāna* to disappear (*Voc.* 2792); (Koya Su.) *māy-* to be lost; *māp-* to lose. *Konda māp-* (-t-) to exterminate; *māya* vanishing or disappearing suddenly; *māya ā-* to disappear, vanish. DED(S, N) 3946.

4815 *Ka.* *māy* to be healed, cured. *Go.* (G. Mu. Ma.) *māy-* to be healed (*Voc.* 2793). DEDS 778.

4816 *Pa.* (S.) *mār-* to pull faces. *Go.* (Tr.) *mārāna*, (SR.) *mārusāna* to annoy, tease (*Voc.* 2799); (ASu.) *mārus-* to pull faces. DEDS(N) 779.

4817 *Go.* (A. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma. S.) *mār-*, (Tr.) *mārāna* to be finished; (Mu.) *mārñ-* / *mārñh-* to finish (*tr.*); (M.) *mārñāna* to com-

plete; *mārāna* to exhaust (*Voc.* 2797); (A. Y. Mu. S.) *mārñ-*, (W. Ph.) *mārñāna* to finish (*Voc.* 2814); (ASu.) *mār-* to stop (doing something). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *rā-* (-t-) to come to an end; be finished (< \**mārā*); *rāp-* (-h-) to finish. DEDS(N) 780.

4818 *Ta.* *mār* breast, chest; fathom; *mārpu* bosom, breast, chest, woman's breast; *mārpu*, *mārvam* breast, chest; *mār-āpu*, *mār-āpu* portion of a saree covering the bosom of women. *Ma.* *mār*, *mārvu*, *māru* chest; fathom. *Ko.* *ma-r* (*obl. ma-r*, *ma-r-*) id.; *ma-rap* covering shoulders with cloak and holding it in front with both hands. *To.* *mo-r*, *mo-r* chest, breast (in songs). *Ka.* *mār* fathom. *Koḍ.* *ma-rī* id. *Tu.* *māru*, *mārpu* id. DED 3947.

4819 *Ta.* *māri* water, rain, shower, cloud, toddy, liquor. *Ma.* *māri* heavy rain. /Cf. Skt. *māri-rain*. DED 3948.

4820 *Go.* (A.) *mārel* (*pl. -k*) wing; (Ch.) *mārel* (*pl. mārehk*) feather; (Tr.) *māre* (*pl. -hk*) long feather; (W. Ph.) *māre* feather; (W.) *māre* down; (D.) *mārek* (*pl. -ig*), (G.) *mārek*, *māreḍi*, (Ma.) *māre* (*pl. -n*) wing; (Mu.) *mārek* (*pl.*) wings; (Mu.) *marahk* (*pl.*) feathers (*Voc.* 2801). *Pe.* *māra* wing, upper arm. *Manḍ.* *māre* id. *Kui māra* wing, limb, arm. *Kuwi* (F.) *māra*, (Isr.) *māra* wing; (S.) *māra* wings. Cf. 4717 *Ta.* *maruñku*. From DED(S) 3861.

4821 *Te.* *māreḍu* Bengal quince, *Aegle marmelos*, bel, bilva. *Kol.* (Kin.) *māroḍ* id. *Nk.* *māroḍ* id. *Go.* (A. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma.) *māhka*, (Tr. W. Ph.) *māhka* id. (*Voc.* 2816). /Cf. Skt. *mālura-A. marmelos*. DED 3949.

4822 *Ta.* *māl* (*mālv-*, *māñr-*) to be confused, perturbed; *n.* illusion, delusion, aberration of mind, dullness, stupor, confusion, desire, love, lust; *mālī* toddy; *māñār* those who are confused in mind; *māñār* bewilderment; *māñ* (*māñv-*, *māñr-*) to be doubtful, be confused. *Ma.* *māl* infatuation, confusion, grief, sickness of mind; (*DCV*) *mālu* toddy. *Te.* *mālugu* to be lazy; *n.* laziness; *mālūbōtu* lazy man, sluggard. *Nk.* (Ch.) *māl* liquor. *Pa.* *māl* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *māl* id.; (S) *māl* id., toddy. /Cf. Skt. *mālīkā*- an intoxicating drink. DED (S, N) 3950.

4823 *Ta.* *māl* a kind of net. *Ma.* *māl* a kind of net for carrying fruits, fishing, etc.; *mālī* a coir net. DEDS 781.

4824 *Ta.* *mālār* children born of a Brahman mother and a Śūdra father; hunters, savages, outcastes. *Ka.* *māla* low, base; *n.* of a barbarous tribe. *Te.* *māla* the pariah caste [of the Telugu country], outcaste, pariah; vile, mean, ignoble; *mālādu* pariah, outcaste; *fem. māladi*. /Cf. Skt. *māla*- son of a Śūdra and a Suta; *n.* of a barbarous tribe. DED 3951.

4825 *Ta.* *māl*, *mālu* bamboo ladder. *To.* *māl-* (*māl-*) (buffalo) looks sideways before charging. *Ka.* *mālu* to bend; *māla*, *mālu* sloping, slanting, slope, descent; *mālīsu* to

look obliquely, turn the eye and cast a look from the corner, bend to one side (as a post, etc.), behold for a long time. *Tu.* *māluni* to lean, incline, reel, stagger, totter; *mālāvuni* to make lean or incline, cause to lean; *malave* man with squint eyes; *maleyuni*, *malevuni* to frown, scowl, stare. Cf. 4735 *Ka.* *malagu* and 5369 *Ka.* *vālu*. DED(S, N) 3952.

4826 *Ta.* *mālīmi* youthful friendship. *Te.* *mālīmi* familiarity, affection, love. DED 3953.

4827 *Ta.* *mālai* garland, wreath, necklace, anything strung together, line, row; *malai* (-v-, -nt-), *mīlai* (-v-, -nt-) to wear, put on (as a garland); (J. Filliozat, *Journal asiatique* 251.272 [1963], queries the existence of a *Ta.* verb *malai* in this sense). *Ma.* *māla* garland, wreath, necklace, dewlap. *Ka.* *māle* wreath, garland, necklace, row, line, series (one of the tatsamas). *Koḍ.* *ma-le* necklace, dewlap, jungle cock's ruff of neck-feathers. *Tu.* *mālē* garland, wreath, necklace. *Te.* *māla* id. /Cf. Skt. *mālā*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10092. DED 3954.

4828 *Kol.* (SR.) *māl* beans. *Nk.* *māl* (*pl. mādl*) pod or fruit of leguminous plants. DED 3955.

4829 *Ko.* *mayv* Badaga man; *fem. mayt*; *may paṭy* Badaga village. *To.* *ma-f* Badaga man; *ma-mox* Badaga boy. DED(N) 3956.

4830 *Ta.* *māṅku* (*māṅki-*) to be bewildered, fascinated, be spoiled or lost, grow lazy; *māṅ* (-pp-, -nt-) to be fascinated, be confused, bewildered, fade, become dim. *Ma.* *māṅkuka* to languish, grow faint, sleep, die; *māṅkata* unfailing, unremitting; *māṅkal*, *māṅka* faintness, dullness, laziness. Cf. 4750 *Ta.* *maṅku*. DED 3957.

4831 *Ta.* *māl* (*mālv-*, *māñr-*) to die, perish, be exhausted, expended or finished; *māñtu* (*māñti-*) to kill, destroy, remove, cause to disappear; *māñār* the dead; *māñku* (*māñki-*) to be dim, deprived of lustre, glory, or brilliance, lose strength, be destroyed. *Ka.* *māñ* to stop, cease, subside, be laid aside, be got rid of, be checked or repressed, desist from, cease from, give over; *māl* to cease, etc. *Tu.* *māñāvuni*, *māñāvuni* to lessen, decrease, abate. *Te.* *mālu* to be spoiled, be destroyed, be removed; *mālucu* to stop, set aside, remove; *mālugu* to be extinguished, (K. also) be reduced, diminish (as hunger), (lamp) goes down due to lack of oil; *mālupu* to extinguish, put out, destroy; (K.) *mālāgu* to cease, stop (as births and deaths), (sins) to diminish; (K.) *mālāpu* to remove, extinguish; *manōgu*, (K. also) *manuvu* to die. *Kuwi* (F.) *māñkhalī* to obliterate, wipe out; (T.) *māñk-* to erase; (Isr.) *māñh-* (-it-) to die out, be destroyed; *māñk-* (-h-) to destroy completely, erase. DED 3958.

4832 *Ma.* *mālam* hole in earth, wood, of snakes, scorpions, etc.; *mālam* a niche in

walls. *Ka.* *māda*, *mādu* hole or niche made in a wall; (Jenu Kuruba dial., *LSB* 4.12) *mālī* rat's hole. *Koḍ.* *ma-li* long hole (e.g. of rat or jackal). *Tu.* *māṭe* hole or cavity in earth, wood, etc., hole of snakes, scorpions, etc. *Kor.* (O.) *mōla* rat's hole. *Go.* (Tr. LH.) *māndo* hole (*Voc.* 2784). *Kur.* *māṇḍā*, *māṇā* the hollow haunt of any animal, den, any hollow place, cavern, grotto. DED(S, N) 3959.

4833 *Pe.* *māra* creeper. *Kui māla* a creeping or climbing plant, creeper; tendril, long branch of creeping or climbing plant. *Kuwi* (Su. T. Isr.) *māra*, (F.) *mārra* creeper. DEDS 782.

4834 *Ta.* *māru* (*māri-*) to become changed, exchanged, altered, reversed, be cured, be corrected, have a change of residence, retreat (as showing one's back), become false, sell, exchange (as goods), barter, deny; *n.* mutation, change, enmity, hostility, anything that disagrees or is unsuitable, death, birth, recompense, return, reply, contrariety, contradiction, change or substitute (as of a garment), alternative; *mārupāṭu* to be changed, be opposed, disagree, differ, be discordant, be in contrast, be inimical; *mārupāṭu* opposition, perverseness, unsuitability, disagreeableness, discrepancy, double-dealing; *māru* (*māri-*) to change, alter, rectify, convert, cure, set right, dispel, relieve, remove, derange, change or alter for the worse, repel, expel, hinder, prevent, deny, refuse, destroy, cancel, repeal, change (as money), exchange, barter, traffic, trade, shift, transfer, be interrupted, fail (as rains), detain; *n.* changing, removal, destruction, barter, exchange, sale, clothes freshly washed, similarity, resemblance; *mārrumai* contrariety, diversity; *mārram* diversity, hatred, remedy, word of challenge, vow, answer, reply, word; *mārrān* enemy; *mārrāl* rival wife; *mārru* word. *Ma.* *māruka* to be changed, altered, change place, remove to a distance, be healed, subside, cease, exchange, barter; *māru* change; *mārram* change, barter, trade, diversity, reply, word; *mārrāl* curing; *mārrī* person who fails, unfortunate; *mārru* change (chiefly of raiment), reply, word; *mārruka* to change, substitute, remove. *Ko.* *ma-r-* (*ma-ry-*) to change (*intr.*), (sun) sets, sell; *ma-raṭm* (*obl. ma-raṭt-*) sale; *ma-t-* (*ma-ty-*) to change (*intr.*, *tr.*); *ma-ta-v* white clothes; *ma-nt* word, language. *To.* *mo-r-* (*mo-ry-*) to change (*intr.*), sell; *mo-ry* seller; *mo-t-* (*mo-ty-*) to change (way, path); *mo-ṭof* (*obl. mo-ṭot-*) beautiful clothes, beauty (given by god to cock); *mo-t-* (*mo-ty-*) to change (clothes); *mo-t* change; words, speech (in songs); *mo-t* equality (e.g. of two lines of sitting persons). *Ka.* *māru* to be opposite, be hostile, oppose, take or give one thing for another, barter, sell, be sold, sell (*intr.*), be changed into another form, change; *n.* state of being other, different or next, that of being changed or altered, that



which is given in exchange, that which is put for sale, selling, sale, state of being opposite or hostile, state of being reflected; *māru* another business or affair; *mārāli* barterer, seller, Vaiśya; *mārisu* to cause to sell, exchange, change; *māru* exchange, change; *māma*, *marma* an opponent; *mātu*, *māta* word, saying, language, promise, slander, rumour, antidote, remedy; *mātālā* a talkative, garrulous man; *mātuga*, *mātugāra* a talkative man; *fem. mātugārti*; *mātugārike*, *mātugāra-tana* loquacity. *Koḍ. ma-r (ma-ri)* to sell; *ma-t (ma-ti)* to change (*tr.*). *Tu. māruni* to sell, dispose of; *mārāta* sale, barter, exchange; *mārāvuni* to cause to sell, get sold; *mār-nudi* a reply; *mārāta* change, alteration; *māduni* to turn about; *mādāvuni* to turn about, turn the face to another quarter; *mādu* turning about; *māyuka* the conversation, intercourse; *māpuni* to undress, change dress; *martē* selling, bargain. *Te. māru* return, giving in return, exchange, barter, substitute, equivalent, opposition, contradiction, answer, reply, a time, repetition; equal, different, other, another, changed, altered, turned, averted, given or said in return; *vb.* to be changed, altered or turned into a new form, be transformed, pass, be current, be cashed, be destroyed, perish; *mārū-dalli* stepmother; *māru-konu* to oppose, attack, face, front; *māyugā* instead of, in lieu of, in place of, as a substitute or equivalent for; *māru*, *māru* to change, alter, modify, convert, turn into a different thing, transform, transmute, exchange, barter, serve as food, kill, destroy; *māyutūdu* enemy, foe; *mārudala* change; *mārupu*, *māru*, *mārakamu* change, alteration, modification, conversion, act of turning or state of being turned into something different, exchange, barter; *mārumāta* reply, opposition, contradiction, synonym; *mārāta* in lieu of, instead of; substituted, equivalent; *mārāta(mu)* contradiction, opposition, quarrelling; *mārādu* to contradict, quarrel, oppose; *māta* word, expression, speech, language, statement, report, command, blame, mention, affair, matter, subject, topic; *mātal-ādu* to speak, talk, converse; *māti* frequently, again and again; *mātu* a time, repetition. *Go. (Ko.) māta* word, speech (*Voc. 2775*). *Koṇḍa mār (-it)* to barter, exchange; *māta* word. *Kui māska (māski-)* to exchange; *n. exchange. Kuwi (F.) māskali*, (S.) *maskinal*, (Su. Isr.) *māsk (-it)* to exchange. (The *Kui* and *Kuwi* forms are *pl. action.*) DED(S, N) 3960.

4835 *Pe. māzon (pl.)* sesamum. *Maṇḍ. mayuḍ id. Kuwi (Su.) māka (pl.) id.*; (S.) *māiki* nyū gingelly oil. DEDS 783.

4836 *Ta. māru (māri-)* to conceal, hide. *Te. mātu* to conceal; *n. concealment, covering, screen, ambush*; *mātu-padu* to disappear, vanish, subside; *mātu-vaḍu* to be concealed or hidden. *Ga. (S.) māpu* hiding-place (< *Te.*). *Koṇḍa (BB) mārg-* to disappear. *Kui mārga (mārgi-)* to hide, conceal oneself, take

cover; *n. concealment of oneself, taking cover*; (K.) *mārg-* to hide. *Kur. mānā (maṇ-dyas)* to intercept from view, hide away from sight, bury. ? *Malt. mande* to bury (or with 4863). Cf. 4760 *Ta. māra*. DED(S, N) 3961.

4837 *Koṇḍa mānika* a wide basket to carry stones, mud, etc. *Kur. manā* (prob. *n. not ṅ*) swing-basket, used for irrigating or fishing. DEDS 784.

4838 *Ta. miku (mikuv-, mikk-)* to exceed, surpass, be in excess, grow, increase, swell, be doubled (a letter), crowd, be great, excellent, be superior, remain, be left over, be superfluous, be self-conceited, arrogant; (-*pp-*, -*tt-*) to augment, make large, excel, surpass, increase, regard with pride; *adj. great*; *mikuttu (mikutti-)* to save, spare, leave over; *mikka* great, much, excellent, superior; *mikkatu* that which is abundant or excessive, that which is excellent, superior, that which remains over (as food after a meal), that which oversteps the limits, excess, transgression; *mikkavar*, *mikkār* great persons, superior persons, majority of persons, most people; *mikkōṇ* great person; *mika*, *mikku* very much, abundantly; *mikal* being plentiful or abundant, greatness, victory; *mikavu* abundance; *mikaṅkai* doubling (as of a hard consonant); *mikutam* abundance, profusion, redundancy; *mikuti* much, abundance, fullness, satiety, crowd, increase, excess, remainder, surplus, excellence, arrogance; *mikuṇta* much, great, excessive, remaining; *mikai* abundance, excess, excellent thing, excellence, greatness, that which is unnecessary, superfluous, that which remains or is left over, extra, arrogance, evil deed, fault, defect, error; (-*pp-*, -*tt-*) to increase, swell, be proud; *miñcu (miñci-)* to exceed, surpass, transgress, increase, become proud, be elevated; *n. excess*; *miccām* remainder, remnant, surplus, excess; *miciil* remainder, leavings, what is left after a meal, charcoal; *mippu* abundance, excellence, greatness; *mitāri* remainder, residue; *miti* remainder, that which is left; ? *viñcu (viñci-)* to excel, surpass, be excessive. *Ma. miku* (*mikk-*) to surpass, abound, be foremost; *mikka* the greater part, the chiefest; *mikavu* eminence, plenty, much; *mikakka*, *mikukka* to increase, be foremost; *mikuti* plenty, greatness, profit; *mikekka* to exceed, increase, thrive, prosper; *miccām* more than enough, above average; *surplus*, remnant; *miñcal* surplus, remains of food laid by; *miñcuka* to exceed, superabound, remain; *miñcikka* to leave fragments of food, spare, save; *miñcippu* remainder. *Ko. mik- (miky-)* to be left over, be saved from death; *mike-* (*mike-*) to save (money, life); *mici* remainder. *To. mik- (miky-)* to be left over, remain; *mix-* (*mix-*) to save, put by; *mixil*, *mičm* remainder; ? *mix-* (*mixy-*) to pollute dairy by transgressing rules. *Ka. mikku* to grow abundant, increase, exceed, remain over; *n. excess*, state of being more or above or

other, remainder, rest; *migu (mikk-)* to grow great, abundant or excessive, exceed, grow more or larger, superabound, be in excess, be over and above, remain over, be left as a remnant, remain, go beyond, surpass; *migate* surplus, remnant, rest; *migil(u)*, *migalu* greatness, muchness, abundance, excellence, superiority, superabundance, excess, remainder, rest; *mige* abundance, excess; *adv.* so as to abound, abundantly, excessively, much; *miñcu* to become great, excel (as in any work), go beyond, exceed, expire (as a period), pass beyond reach, behave overbearing or proudly. *Koḍ. miñj- (miñji-)* to be left over, remain (of things). *Tu. miguni*, *mikkuni* to surpass, exceed, transgress, remain, be left; *mikka* left, remaining; other; *migutē*, *migitē* surplus, balance, remnant, mesne profits; *migi*, *migily*, *migu*, *miggi* surpassing, excelling; *migiluni* to excel, surpass; *miñjuni* to be released, saved, escape, exceed, spare, conquer, overcome. *Te. migulu* to remain or remain over, be over and above, be left as a remainder or residue, be saved or laid by, be left unspent, survive, pass, elapse, be too late; *migul(u)*, *migilincu* to save, lay by; *migata*, *migulu* remainder, rest, balance, remnants, leavings, residue, surplus, relic; *migilina* remaining, rest, *migula(n)* greatly, much, exceedingly; *mikkilu* to increase, exceed; *mikkili* great; greatly, highly, very, much, vastly, excessively, extremely, too much, more than proper; *mikkilivādu* one who is superior or better, a superior; *mikka-tamu*, *mikkutamu* much, excessive, extreme, great, strong, severe; *n. excessiveness*; *mincu* to exceed, go above or beyond, excel, surpass, transgress, increase, rise, be great, high or excessive, elapse, expire, be gone by, be beyond recall, be too late; *n. increase*, rise, swell; *mincudala* increase, rise; exceeding, excelling, surpassing, transgressing. *Nk. migil-* to be left over (< *Te.*). *Go. (ASu.) mayy-* to remain, be surplus; *mayyūs-* to save, cause to remain. *Koṇḍa mis- (-t-)* to increase, excel. /Cf. BHS *miji-* remainder of food (*Divy. 346.1: ekā odanamijy avatiṣṭhate*). DED (S, N) 3962.

4839 *Ko. mick- (micky-)* to yield to importunity. *To. mix-* (*mixy-*) to move (*intr.*) slightly upward from position, budge; *misk- (misky-)* to lift slightly from ground. *Ka. misuku* to move, stir, quiver, throb, swing, etc.; *n. moving*, shaking, swinging. *Tu. misukuni* to move, venture, interfere with, meddle. *Te. misuku* to move. DED 3964.

4840 *Ka. misugu* to shine, glitter, sparkle; *n. shine*, lustre; *misisu* to cause to shine or become full of lustre; *misuni* the glittering metal, gold; (PBh.) *misupa* shining (*misu-*). *Te. misamisa* sparkling, brilliancy; *misamisamanu* to sparkle; *misimi* brilliancy, lustre, polish; brilliant, polished. /Cf. Pkt. *misamisa-*, *misimisiya-* shining, dazzling; MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 35, for areal etymology (no entry in Turner, CDIAL). DED 3965.

4841 *Ta. micai* eminence, elevation, elevated place, hill, mound, sky, front, a locative ending; *mi* top, surface, height, elevation, eminence, loftiness, sky, heavens, greatness, dignity; *micai* upper part; *micu*, *mitu* top, outer or upper surface, elevated place, on, upon, over, overmuch; *mimicai* that which exceeds or abounds; *adv.* above, over; *mettu (metti-)* to abound, increase; ? *mita (-pp-, -nt-)* to float, rise high in the sky, be in abundance, excess; *mitappu* floating, boat, ship, raft, float of a fishing line; abundance, height, elevation; *mitavai* boat. *Ma. mica* height; above, on; *mitu* the top; *mitil* above; *mittu*, *mittal* the top, firstfruits, first handful of rice given to the cat, the first portion of stolen property which brings disease to those that use it, offering to demons; *mittāka* to be set aside for sacred uses; *mettuka* to rise high, jump; *meccām* excellency, superiority, remaining over and above; *meccāmē* well, highly; ? *mutakkuka* to float; *mutappu* buoy. *To. mi-s* small part cut from each portion of calf at sacrifice. *Ka. misal* anything that is set apart for some purpose and is to be left untouched until the object is accomplished, anything untouched or undefiled. *Koḍ. mi-da* on top; *mi-di* offering to a god. *Tu. mittu* above, upon, over, after; *mittara* high, beyond the reach of hand; *mittaruni*, *mittāvuni* to ascend, mount, climb. *Te. mī* upper (e.g. *mīgaḍa* the cream of milk or curds; *mīgālu* the upper part of the foot, instep; *mījeyi*, *mījeyi* the back of the hand); *mīdaṭi*, *mīdi* upper, higher, next, further, future; *mīdiki* up, upwards; *mīdu* the upper surface, top, head, futurity, a succeeding or following part, sequel, what is devoted or set aside for a deity, etc.; *mīdu-kaṭṭu* to devote, sanctify, set apart in the name of a god; *n. that which is devoted to or set aside in the name of any deity and vowed to be presented or offered at a future period*; (K.) *meppu* to jump, leap; *mīgru* high, elevated, raised; a high place. ? *Go. (A.) may-* to win; (SR.) *maitānā* to conquer; (Tr.) *maitānā* id., surpass; (Ph.) *maitānā*, *maiyanā* to surpass, win (*Voc. 2708*). *Koṇḍa (BB) mi'a* on, above; *mi'e* Rand from above. *Pe. migo* upper part, summit; above; *mignī* upper, higher. *Kui mio* above, aloft, over. *Kur. maitā*, *maitā*, *maiyyantā*, *maiyyantā* uppermost, topmost, placed above, higher, highest; the higher regions, heaven; *maitantā* coming from above; *maiti* from above; *maitlē* from the top, from above; *maiya* on, upon, above, overhead; *meccā* high, tall, lofty; *mēn-ēnā* to look up, raise the eyes. *Malt. mece* above, up; *mece* height; *meccette* to raise, lift up; *mecten* superficially; *menye* up, above; *mēmere* to look upwards (ēre to see); *mēmetre* to lift up (as the countenance). *Br. bash* up; *basha*, *bashabō* get up! (*imper. 2sg.* and *pl.* of \*bashing); *bash-tūlh*, *bash-ō-tūlh* uprising and down-sitting, consorting with, exercise, exertion (cf. *Malt. mece*; Krishnamurti 1969). Cf. 5086 *Ta. mē*. DED(S, N) 3966.

4842 *Ta. micai* (-v-, -nt-) to eat as a meal, taste, enjoy, experience; *n.* food, boiled rice; micaiyu eating, food. *Te. mesāgu, mesavu* to eat, feed on. Cf. 5093 *Ta. mēy*. DED 3967.

4843 *Ta. miṇiru* beetle, honeybee; ? *nimīru* bee, honeybee. *Ka. (Hal.) micāri, micri* a species of bee. *Go. (Ma.) mesi, (Mu.) mas* a kind of small bee; (Tr.) *mas phuki* the smallest kind of bee; (SR.) *mes* beehive; *mes nayi* honey (*Voc.* 2957). DEN 69.

4844 *Ta. miñci* ring worn on the second toe or ring-finger. *Ma. miñci* a foot-ring. *Ka. miñcu* silver ring worn by married women on the second toe; (Coorg) *miccu* a kind of toe-ring. *Te. mincu* a kind of ring worn by men on the second toe. DED 3968.

4845 *Ka. miṭakisu, miṭagarisu* to open and shut the eyes rapidly, blink, wink, stare; *miṭi* blinking, staring. *Te. (B.) miṭikincu* to blink; (Sañk.) *miṭakarincu* to blink, be at a loss what to say or do. *Pa. (S.) miṭkip- (miṭkit-)* to blink the eyes. *Koṇḍa miṭka* blinking of the eyes. *Pe. miṭmiṭ ki-* to blink the eyes. *Kuwi (Isr.) miṭi miṭi ki-, miṭi sini ki-* to blink (*sini ki-* to look); (T.) *kanu vi-* to blink the eyes. *Kur. miṭka-ānā* to wink, blink; (Hahn) *miṭki* a twinkling of the eye. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10119, \**miṭt-*. DED(S, N) 3969.

4846 *Ta. miṭal, miṭan* strength; *miṭukku* strength, pride, stiffness of manners; *miṭukan* strong, powerful man; rough, coarse person; proud, conceited man; *miṇṭu (miṇṭi-)* to be hard, be exultant, vain, join battle, talk harshly or arrogantly; *n.* strength, bravery, courage; fault, crime, mischief; vulgar talk, vulgarity, presumptuous speech. *Ma. miṭama* valour, prowess, skill; *miṭaman* valorous; *miṭukku, miṭukkam* strength, activity; dexterity; *miṭukkan* resolute, active, clever; *miṭukkuka* to insist, urge on. *Ko. miṇd- (miṇdy-)* to refuse to obey or listen; kick. *Ka. miṭuku* to become conscious, grow animated or quickened, become lively or vigorous, be alive; move (*tr.*), urge on, push; *n.* setting in motion, animation, life, liveliness, activity, sprightliness, vigour, strength, valour; *miṇḍa* man of high position, hero, somebody or something that is above or beyond another's reach, beyond his faculties or out of his power; *miṭu, miṇṭu* eminence, greatness, superiority, excellency, excess, beauty, niceness. *Te. miṭuku* to live, subsist; *miṇḍa* great, high, excessive, exceeding; male; *miṭi* pride; proud, haughty. *Kol. (Pat., p. 99) mēṇḍi* young. *Nk. miṇḍi* a young man, Cf. 4925 *Ta. muṭuku* and 4971 *Ta. muraṭu*. DED(S) 3970.

4847 *Ta. miṭaru* neck, trachea, windpipe, throat; a draught. *Ma. miṭaru* throat; a draught, gulp; *miṭila* throat. *Ko. miṭ* front of neck; neck of pot. *To. miṭ (obl. miṭ-, miṭt-)* neck. *Ka. meṭre* throat. *Te. meḍa* neck, shoulders; *meḍa-kāya*, (Merolu) *miḍsu* neck. ? *Go. (Tr.) warē* id.; (L.) *veḍer* id., throat; *veḍori* neck; *veḍagā* throat; (Mu.)

*varer*, (Ma.) *verē* id. (*Voc.* 3287) (or with 5547 *Ma. vēla*). *Koṇḍa meṭa* neck; (BB 1972) *treki* throat (? aphaeresis of *m-*). /Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *maḍa*-neck. DED(S) 3971.

4848 *Ta. miṭṭu (miṭṭi-)* to fillip the strings of a lute, etc., play on the lute. *Ma. miṭi* tap, rap, fillip, throbbing; *miṭikka* to tap, fillip, the pulse to beat, palpitate; *miṭippu* rapping, pulsation; *miṭṭuka* to tap, fillip, strike the wires of an instrument, play the lute, etc. *Ka. miḍi* to strike at or strike with a finger or the fingers, fillip, strike with the index, as the strings of a lute, etc., toss up with the thumb (as a rupee), move with a jerk of the fingers, pull or extend the string of a bow; *n.* moving with a pull of the fingers, propelling; *miḍi-vil* a bamboo slit at the one end of which a pebble is kept which is propelled by bending the end backwards and letting it spring back; *miṭu* to strike the wires of a lute or guitar with the index finger, touch the lute or guitar. *Te. miṭṭincu* to flick away; *miḍivillu* a pellet-bow; *miṭu*, (K. also) *miṭu* to toss or fling with the tip of a finger, toss up, fillip or strike with the nail of a finger against the thumb, strike the strings of the lute with the fingers, touch, play upon; (K.) *miḍucu* to flick with the fingers. *Pa. miṭt-, (S.) miṭkip- (miṭkit-)* id. *Go. (Mu.) miriḥ-* to crack knuckles; (Ma.) *mog-* to snap fingers; *mogh-* to crack knuckles; (Ko.) *muhr-* id. (*Voc.* 2835). *Koṇḍa (BB) miṭka* snapping of the fingers. DED(S) 3972.

4849 *Ta. miṭi* poverty, want, affliction; (-pp-, -tt-) to be poverty-stricken, destitute, be scanty; *miṭimai, miṭivu* poverty, want; *miṭiyaṇ* poor, indigent; *miṭai (-v-, -nt-)* to be distressed. *Ma. muṭukuka* id. *Ka. miḍi, miḍu* grief; *miḍuku, miḍugu* to be very much distressed, grieve, mourn; *miḍuku* grieving, lamenting, groaning; *miḍa, miṭṭane* in a sorrowful manner. *Te. miḍuku* to grieve, mourn, lament, bear, endure. DED 3973.

4850 (a) *Ka. miḍi* to leap, bounce, hop; make fly; *miṇṭu* to jump, bounce; *miṭu* jumping, flying. *Te. miḍiyu* to flash or fly off (as a chip), jump, leap forward; *miṭṭu* to jump, leap; (K.) *miḍuku* id.; (K.) *meḍuku* to frisk, leap. *Kol. miṭ- (miṭt-)* to leap. *Nk. miṭt-* to jump. *Go. (M. Ko.) mirr-* to run; (M.) *mirānā* to flee (*Voc.* 2840).

(b) *Ko. miṭ* locust. *To. muṭṣṇ* grasshopper. *Ka. miḍice, miḍite, miḍate, miḍucu* grasshopper, locust. *Tu. monṭe* grasshopper. *Te. miḍuta, miḍata* id. *Kol. miṭṭe* id. *Pa. (S.) miṭaka* id. *Ta. veṭṭukkili* large grasshopper, locust; *viṭṭil* locust. *Ma. viṭṭil, veṭṭil* grasshopper, locust. /Cf. Skt. *maṭaci*-locust (?; G. A. Jacob, *JRAS*, 1911, 510). DED(N) 3974.

4851 *Ma. miṭi* small cucumber before the flowers fall off; *miṭil* a very young fruit. *Ka. miḍi* a very young, quite unripe pebble- or pellet-like fruit; (Hav.) *meḍi* a tender mango.

*Koḍ. muḍi* fruit when very small and not yet grown (mango, jack, guava, coconut). *Tu. miḍi* young, unripe fruit; *muḍi* a young unripe mango, etc. *Te. mā-miḍi* mango. DED 3975.

4852 *Ka. miḍuku* to move (*intr.*); *n.* moving. *Te. miḍuku* to move, wander; *miṭṭāḍu* to roam, walk about. *Go. (Tr.) miḍḍing-miḍḍing-aṇā* to wander about at a loss (*Voc.* 2825); ? (Tr.) *miḍuttānā* to seek for, hunt for; (Mu.) *miṭiḥ-* to search (*Voc.* 2846). DED(S) 3976.

4853 *Ta. miṭai (-v-, -nt-)* to weave as a mat, etc. *Ma. miṭayuka* to plait, braid, twist, wattle; *miṭaccal* plaiting, etc.; *miṭappu* tuft of hair; *miṭala* screen or wicket, *ōlas* plaited together. *Ka. meḍaru* to plait as screens, etc. (Hav.) *maḍe* to knit, weave (as a basket); (Gowda) *mEḍi* plait. *Go. (S.) miṭṭe* a female hair-style. *Go. (Mu.) miḥ-* to plait (hair) (*Voc.* 2850). Cf. 4927 *Ta. muṭai*. DED(S) 3977.

4854 *Ka. miṭṭe, miṭṭe* a kind of weapon. *Te. (Old Te., PSS 1970, p. 64) miṭṭakōla* a variety of arrow (for *kōla*, see 2237). *Pa. biṭṭa* blunt wooden arrow; *metṭad* (? *metṭad*) id. *Go. (Ma.) biṭṭo, (Ko.) miṭṭa, miṭṭom* broad-headed arrow for shooting birds (*Voc.* 2552); (LuS.) *beeto* iron beak of an arrow. *Pe. biṭa* blunt arrow. *Kuwi (F.) miṭa* wooden arrowhead; (Isr.) *miṭa ambu* arrow with rounded head. DED(S, N) 668.

4855 *Pe. miṇiya Anogeissus latifolia. Maṇḍ. miṇiya* id. *Kuwi mṇiya (T.) id.*, (Isr.) name of a tree. DEDS 785.

4856 *Ta. miṇumipu (-pp-, -tt-)* to mumble, speak with a low reiterated sound, murmur as a secret, utter incantations; *muṇamuna (-pp-, -tt-), muṇumunu (-pp-, -tt-)* to mutter, murmur; *muṇaṅku (muṇaṅki-)* to speak in a suppressed tone, mutter in a low tone, murmur; *muṇaṅku (muṇaṅki-), muṇaku (muṇaki-)* to mutter, murmur, grumble, moan; *muṇakkam* muttering, murmuring, grumbling, moan; *miṇaru (miṇari-)* to prattle as a child, speak softly; *miṇalai* prattle, lisp; *maṇaru (maṇari-)* to be indistinct as speech; *maṇalai* prattling, babbling. *Ma. miṇumipukka* to mumble, mutter; *miṇṭuka* to utter, speak low, attempt to speak; *miṇṭaṭam* opening the mouth to speak; *miṇṭate* without utterance; *muṇemupēna* mumbling sound. *Ka. minuku* to speak in an indistinct, faint or low tone, murmur. *Tu. muṇumupu* muttering, mumbling; *muṇkuni* to say hūm expressive of disapproval or unwillingness, cry as a ghost; *muṇkele* grumbler. *Te. minnaka (neg. gerund), (inscr.) minnaka* silently, quietly, coolly; (K.) *minuku* to murmur within oneself; (K.) *mun(u)ku* to mutter, grumble. /Cf. Skt. *mimṇa-, minmīna-* speaking indistinctly through the nose, Mar. *mimṇa* speaking low, faintly, indistinctly, H. *minmīnā* id.; Pkt. *muṇamupai* mutters,

mumbles. MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 36, for areal etymology (no entry in Turner, *CDIAL*). DED(N) 3978.

4857 *Ta. miṇṭu (miṇṭi-)* to try, lift as with a lever, thrust, uproot, push, force forward; *miṇṭi* staff or post used as a lever. *Ma. miṭan-tuka* to jerk as with a lever, wrench; *miṭaruka* to wedge in, force open; *miṇṭuka* to draw out, pluck out the eyes, seeds, from a jackfruit. *Ka. miṇṭu* to pull up by the roots, tear out or up, pull out, raise with a lever; *n.* instrument for pulling up or raising, lever; *miṇṭu* to raise with any lever, raise. *Tu. miṇṭuni, miṇṭuni* to force up or out, exert a pressure or sustain weight as with a lever. *Te. miṭa* lever, spring; (K.) *miṭu, miṭu* to pull or pluck out, remove; (K.) *meṇḍu* to lever up; *n.* a turn, twist; *meṇḍuveṭṭu* to turn, twist. ? *Go. (Elwin) mitwanj* a cage-trap for porcupines and hares (*Voc.* 2828). DED(S) 3979.

4858 *Ko. miṇḍn, muṇḍn* paramour. *Ka. miṇḍa* man who does not restrain the animal passion, libertine, paramour, lover, whore-master; *miṇḍagāti* incontinent woman, adulteress, whore; *miṇḍagāra* paramour, adulterer, whore-master; *miṇḍatana* lasciviousness, whoredom; *miṇḍi* lusty female, woman of noble age; *miṇḍu* animal passion, sensual longing. *Koḍ. muṇḍe, muṇḍiga-rē* paramour; *muṇḍi-garati* mistress. *Tu. miṇḍakāre, miṇḍe* rake, paramour, whore-monger; *miṇḍagārigē, miṇḍagigē, miṇḍadigē* unchastity, lewdness (applied to a female); *miṇḍi* incontinent woman. *Te. miṇṭhūdu, miṇḍādu, miṇḍagādu, miṇḍagīdu* paramour; *miṇḍata, miṇḍalakōri* unchaste woman, adulteress; *miṇḍatanamu, miṇḍarikamu* adultery; *muṇḍari, muṇḍalamāri* a lewd, dissolute or licentious man, lecher, whore-monger, debauchee, libertine. DED 3980.

4859 *Pa. miṇḍcub* fish-hook. *Go. (Tr. G.) mahcum, (Ma.) ma'cum* id. (*Voc.* 2767). DED 3916.

4860 *Ta. mitavai* boiled rice, porridge, gruel, preparation of dhal; (*PN*) *miti* food mixed with ghee; *vitavai* boiled rice, gruel; *metukku* boiled rice. *Te. meḍuku, metuku* a grain of boiled rice; boiled rice. *Ga. (S.) metkul* cooked rice (< *Te.*). DED 3981.

4861 *Ta. miti (-pp-, -tt-)* to tread on, tread down, trample on, insult, dishonour, rush or dash against, attack as the door of a fort; *n.* treading, tread, step in a tank or well, treadle of a weaver's loom, food trampled and formed into a ball, walking, gait; *mitiyal* treading; (Koll.) *meti* to step on. *Ma. meti* treading on, treading out grain; *metikka* to tread as loam, trample, thresh; *metiyuka* to be bruised; (Tiyya) *motikkuvā* to trample. *Ka. miḍi* to pound, kill, destroy, rub, grind, triturate; *miḍisu, miḍḍisu* to cause to pound, have pounded. ? *Koḍ. mey- (meyv-, meynj-)* (paddy) becomes well pounded or cleaned; (*meyp-, meyc-*) to pound (paddy). *Tu. medi-*

puni, medupuni, medpuni to clean by pounding as rice; full, mill. *Te. medugu* to be pounded or ground, be reduced to fine powder or paste; be trained or practised, be accustomed or habituated; *meducu* to grind, pound, reduce to fine powder or paste; *medupu* id., train, accustom, habituate; *medincu* to rub, grind. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *med-(it-)* to put down foot; (F.) *medali* to push; *metkali* to jostle. DED(S, N) 3982.

4862 *Te. minumu* (usually *pl. minumulu*) black gram, *Phaseolus radiatus*. *Pa. mīdi* (usually *pl. mīdīl*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *mindil* *P. mungo*. [*? Skt. (lex.) malada- P. radiatus*. [*P. radiatus* is a variant of *P. mungo*.] DED(N) 3983.

4863 *Kol. mind-* (mint-) to bury. *Nk. mind-* to fix stakes in ground. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *medup-* to bury. *? Go. minjānā* (SR.) to bury, (Tr.) (snake) to bury itself in the earth, (field) to be covered with crop, (M.) to hide; (Ko.) *mins-* to hide (*Voc.* 2821); (SR. Tr. W. Ph.) *missānā*, (Mu.) *mis-*, (Ma. Ko.) *miss-*, (M.) *misānā*, (Ch.) *mistānā* to bury (*Voc.* 2849). *? Malt. mande* to bury (or with 4836). DED(S, N) 3984.

4864 *Kol.* (SR.) *kaplā mindi*, (Kin.) *kandi mindig* (*pl.*) eyelash. *Go.* (A. Ch. Ma.) *mindī*, (Tr. W. Ph.) *mindī* id.; (M.) *konḍā-mindī* eyebrow; (Ko.) *konḍā-mindī* eyelid, eyelash (*Voc.* 2831). [*Cf. Halbi mendī* eyelashes. DEDS(N) 786.

4865 *Go.* (SR.) *minangānā* to taste sweet; (Tr.) *mingānā* id. (3sg. neut. *minugā*); (Ph.) *mingānā* (n, not ŋ, before g), (Ch. Ma. Ko.) *ming-*, (M.) *mingānā* id.; (G.) *migta*, (Mu.) *mirigt*, (Mu.) *miḷig*, (L.) *mirgul* sweet; *mirgul* burka sweet gourd (*Voc.* 2829); (LuS.) *mingtura* sweet; (ASu.) *minhūl man-* (fruit) to be tasty; *minnūh-* (fruit, water, etc.) to be tasty. *Manḍ. mṛik-* to be sweet. DEDS(N) 788.

4866 *Ta. miḡuṅku* (*miḡuṅki-*), *muḡuṅku* (*muḡuṅki-*), *viḡuṅku* (*viḡuṅki-*) to swallow, gulp, devour, consume; *viḡukku* a gulp, swallow; *muḡuntu* (*muḡuntī-*) to swallow. *Ma. miḡuṅṅhuka*, *viḡuṅṅhuka* to swallow, devour, gulp down; *miḡuṅṅhikka* to absorb. *Ko. miḡg-* (*miḡgy-*) to swallow; *miḡg* act of swallowing. *Ka. miḡgu*, *muḡgu* to swallow. *Koḍ. mugg-* (*muggi-*) id. *Te. m(r)ḡgu* to swallow, devour, consume. *Kol.* (Kin.) *miḡg-*, (SR) *miḡ-* to swallow. *Nk. miḡg-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) miḡg-* (*miḡkt-*) id. *Go.* (A.) *miḡg-*, (Y.) *miḡ-* id. (*Voc.* 2818). *Konḍa riḡ-* (*-it-*), (Gūri dial.) *miḡiḡ-* id., devour. *Pe. ruḡginga*, *ruḡginda* onom; of swallowing. *Kur.* (Ilahn) *munxnā* to devour. DED(S, N) 3985.

4867 *Ta. milaku* black pepper, *Piper nigrum*. *Ma. milaku*, *mulaku* pepper. *Ko. melg* chilli. *To. mōlx* pepper. *Ka. meṇasu*, *meṇasu*, *moṇasu* id. *Koḍ. malu* chillies. *Tu. mupuci*, *mupci* pepper, chilli. DED 3986.

4868 *Ko. mīly* rope made of two leather thongs (runs from yoke to head of plough-share). *Ka. mīli*, *mīni* rope made of twisted leather straps. DED 3987.

4869 *Go.* (Tr.) *mulitānā*, (Ch.) *mulitānā* to set (of the sun); *mul-* (G. Mu. Ma.) to become evening, (Mu.) (sun) to set; *caus.* (Mu.) *mulīh-* to make it night, come late at night; (M.) *mulhānā* to delay; (Mu.) *mult*, *mulpe*, (M. Ko.) *mulpe* evening; (Tr. W. Ph.) *nulpe*, (Mu. Ma.) *nulpe* id. (*Voc.* 2930, 2014); (ASu.) *nulpe* id. *Konḍa mīli* evening, night; (BB) *mīli mīli* twilight. *Pe. mṛi-* (*-t-*) to become evening; *mṛika* dusk, twilight; *mṛikaliḡ* in the evening. *Manḍ. mṛika* twilight, evening. *Kui bilāraṅga* evening (from about 4 o'clock onwards); *bilari*, *biluṛi*, *bilurāṅga* evening; (P.) *midari*, *miduri*, *miduni* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *mīl'ora*, (F.) *mīroliki*, (S.) *miḍ(h)ola*, (Isr.) *miḡ'ola*, *mṛi'ola* evening; (D.) *min'opi* twilight. DEDS 787.

4870 *Ta. mīlir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be upset, turned topsy-turvy; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to roll (*tr.*), turn over, upset. *? Kol.* (Pat., p. 131) *miḍiyeng* to fall over. *Pa. miḡg-* to be overturned; *mīkip-* (*mīkit-*) to overturn (*tr.*); *? bilj-* to fall on the back; *bilja* lying on the back; *biljip-* (*biljit-*) to make to fall on the back. *Go. miḡnd-* (Mu.) to turn round, turn back, (Ma.) to be turned over, inverted (of the eyes); *caus.* (Ma.) *miḡ'* to turn over, invert; (L.) *miḍinā*, *miḍiyānā* to overturn (*Voc.* 2845). *Konḍa meṛ-*, *mel-* to fall over. *Kui mlinga* (*mlingi-*) to be turned over, turn on the side; *milpka* (< *mlik-p-*; *mlik-*) to turn over (*tr.*), overturn, turn upside down; *n.* overturning; *milpa* (*milit-miḡ-*) to overturn, change over, turn over; *mīva* (*mīl-*) to be changed, transformed; *n.* transformation. *Kuwi* (S.) *mīl-* to change; *mīlh'nai*, *mīlh'nai* to invert; *mīrphnai* id., turn over; (Isr.) *mpi-/mṛi-* (*-t-*) to change into (horse, etc.); *mṛip-* (*-h-*) id. (*tr.*). *Kur. mulukhnā* to turn upside down, overturn, capsize (*tr.*); *mulukhnā* to get upturned, capsize (*intr.*). DED(S, N) 3988.

4871 *Ta. mīlir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to roll (as the eyes), jump, leap. *Ka. mīlir* to move to and fro, move about, swing, wave, jump or fly about, roll; *n.* moving to and fro, etc.; *mīlircu* to move about (*tr.*); *mīliri* to move to and fro, move about; *mīlisu* to move about, fly, float, wave, jump, frisk; *mēlisu* to move round (*tr.*), cause to revolve, roll (as the eyeball); *mēlle* rolling, looking obliquely, squinting; *mēlla* id., a squinting man. *Tu. malave* man with squint eyes. *Te. mēlla* squinting, squint; *adj.* squinting, squint; *melāgu* to wander, rove about; behave, conduct oneself; *caus. melācu*; *melapu* to conduct, lead, manage; (K. also) *n.* mannerly behaviour, skill; *meliyu* to be twisted; *meli*, *melike* turn, twist; (K.) *melayu*, *meliyu* to wander, behave. *Go.* (ASu.) *melli-* to move; *mellūs-* to cause to move. DED(N) 3989.

4872 *Ta. mīlir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to become famous; *n.* greatness; *mīli* king, chief, strong man, great man; strength, valour, etc. *? Ma. meṇukka* to shine with fat, thrive, grow stout; *meṇuppu* lustre, brilliancy, stoutness; *meṇupikka* to fatten. *Ka. mīlir* to prosper, flourish, increase or grow greatly, become powerful. *? Tu. meliyuni* to become rich. DED 3990.

4873 *Ta. mīlai* wood, forest serving as a defence, thicket, copse, bush, fenced enclosure; guard, watch; *mīlai* bush, small shrub. *Ka. meḷe* bush, clump, thicket; *miḍi* bush, small shrub. DED 3991.

4874 *Ka. mīlī*, *mīpī* small wooden or metal spoon; small metal vessel in the form of a cambu, any small metal vessel used for drinking. *Tu. mīlī* small metallic vessel. *Te. mīlī* small spoon, teaspoon. DED 3992.

4875 *Ta. mīrai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to oppress, harass; suffer, be afflicted; *n.* fear, trouble, torment. *Ma. mīra* excitement, fear. *Te. meṇamu* to cause pain or mortification; rattle; (K. also) pierce, stab; *meṇumu* to pierce, stab; *meramera* rankling, fear, anxiety; *merameram-anu*, *meramerāl-ādu* to rattle. *? Malt. mergtre* to act furiously. DED(S) 3993.

4876 *Ta. miḡ* flash, glitter, lightning; *mīpīnī* firefly; *mīppu* (*mīpī-*) to emit lightning, shine, glitter; *mīppal* lightning; bright coin; *mīpuṅku* (*mīpuṅki-*) to glitter, shine, appear bright; *mīpuṅku* (*mīpuṅki-*) to polish, brighten, beautify, make a display; *mīpuṅkam*, *mīpuṅkal* polish, brightness, excellence, showiness, show; *mīn* star. *Ma. minnuka* to flash, shine; *minnal* lightning; *minni* shining; a gem in ear-rings; *minnikka* to cause to flash or shine; *minnu* lightning; *minukka* to be fine, glitter; *minukkuka* to polish, varnish, make glitter; *minukkam* shining, polish; *minuṅṅhuka* to glitter; *minuppu* sparkling; *mīn* star. *Ko. minc-* (*minc-*) to flash, glitter, be dazzling, lighten; *mi-n* star. *To. mic-* (*mič-*) to flash, lighten; *mic* lightning (in songs); *mi-n* star. *Ka. mīpa* glittering, sparkling; *mīpaku*, *mīpuku* to glitter; *n.* glitter; *minu*, *mini* sparkling, shining; *minuku*, *minugu* to shine, glitter; *n.* lustre, etc.; *miṇcu* to shine, be bright, sparkle, glitter, flash, lighten; *n.* shine, lustre, brightness, glitter, lightning; *mīn* star. *Koḍ. minn-* (*minni-*) to lighten, flicker. *Tu. minimīni* twinkling, glistening, dimly shining; *mepu* glitter, sparkle; *mīpuku*, *meṇaku*, *mepuku* sparkling; *mīp(u)kuni*, *mep(y)kuni*, *minukuni*, *meṇcuni*, *mīncuni* to shine, sparkle, glitter; *meṇci* brightness, lightning; (B-K.) *meṇkōli*, *meṇkōri* glowworm. *Te. mīpuku* to glimmer, sparkle; *n.* glimmer, glimmering, sparkling; *mīnūgu*, *mīnūḡu*, *miḍūgu*, *miḍūḡu* spark of fire, firefly; *min(u)ku* twinkling, twinkle, glitter, flash, ray of light; (K. also) *vb.* to glitter, shine; *minuku*-*minukum-anu*, *minukuranu* to twinkle; *mincu* a flash of lightning, shining, brilliancy; (K. also) *vb.* to shine as lightning,

shine; *minna* a gem; *minamina* glitter, shining. *Pa. minnal* spark. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *munake* firefly. *Go.* (Tr.) *mīnkō* the stars which a stunned, dazed, or liverish man sees; (W. Ph.) *mīnko*, (Mu. Ko.) *mīrko* firefly; (Mu.) *mīrkōm*, (M.) *mīrko*, (L.) *mīdkos* star; (Ma.) *min'konj(i)* (*pl. min'kosku*) star, firefly (*Voc.* 2842); (Tr.) *mīḍstānā*, (W.) *mīrsālānā*, (M.) *mīrkānā*, (Ph.) *mīrsilānā*, *mīrsiltānā* to flash, of lightning; (SR.) *mīḍcānā* to flash; (A.) *mīrc-*, (Ma.) *mīrs-* to lighten (*Voc.* 2844); (ASu.) *mīrc-* to glitter; *mīrcval* lightning; (L.) *mīḍsa*, *mīrcā* id.; (LuS.) *meershinta* to glitter, *meersheetatta* lightning; (Mu.) *mīrṅul*, (Ma.) *mīrṅor* spark (*Voc.* 2837); (ASu.) *mināḡur* id. *Konḍa* (BB) *mīrs-* to lighten. *Kuwi* (Su.) *mīpū-* (*mpist-*), *mīps-* to lighten; (Isr.) *mīpīh-* (*mpist-*) id., glitter; *mpispu* lightening; (S.) *mīrsi* manna to scintillate; *mīrīh'nai* to sparkle; (Mah.) *mīnig-* to shine. *Kur. bīnkō* star; *bīncō* firefly. *Malt. bīndke* star. Cf. 5396 *Ta. vip.* DED(S, N) 3994.

4877 *Kol.* (SR.) *minpen* to wink. *Kur. mīḡxnā* to close the eyes, weigh down the eyelids (as one feeling drowsy); (eyes) to be closed. *Malt. minge* to close or shut the eyes, sleep. DED(S) 3963.

4878 *To. mī-y-* (*mi-d-*) to bathe (used of the priest of the ti-, i.e. the most sacred grade of dāry). *Ka. mī*, *mīyu* (*mind-*) to take a bath, bathe; cause to bathe, wash, bathe, pour over (the body); *n.* bath; *mīyisu* to cause to take a bath, bathe; *mīpa*, *mīha* bathing, bath. *Tu. mīpini* to take a bath, wash oneself; *mīpāvuni* to make or cause to bathe, bathe, wash, give a bath; *mīyarpuni* to wash a corpse. *Pa. mī-* (*mīn-*) to bathe. *Ga.* (Oll.) (*nfr*) *muy-*, (S.) *mī-*, *mīy-* id. *Go.* (G. Mu.) *mīy-*, (Ma. Ko.) *mī-*, (L.) *mīyānā*, *mīnā* id.; (Tr.) *mīhītānā* to wash somebody else's body, esp. infants; (L.) *mīcānā* to bathe another; (Mu.) *mīh-* id. (*Voc.* 2855). *Manḍ. mī-* (*-t-*) to bathe. *Kui mīva* (*mīt-*) to lave, bathe or anoint oneself, be anointed or spattered; *n.* act of bathing; *mīspa* (*mīst-*) to bathe, wash (another); *n.* act of bathing; *musa* (*musi-*) to wash the head. *Kuwi* (F.) *mīali* to bathe (oneself); *mīthali* to bathe (another); (S.) *mīnai* to wash; (Su. Isr.) *mī-* (*-t-*) to bathe; (Isr.) *mīt-* (*-h-*) to give bath. *Kur. mījānā* to wash the face of; *mījhnā* to wash one's face. *Malt. mūnje* to wash another's face; *mūnjre* to wash one's own face. DED(S) 3995.

4879 *Ta. micai*, *vīcai* moustache. *Ma. mīsa*, *vīsa* moustaches, whiskers; feelers of insects, antennae. *Ko. mī-c* moustache. *To. mī-s* id. *Ka. mīse* id. *Koḍ. mī-se* id. *Tu. mīse* moustaches, whiskers; feelers of an insect. *Te. mīsamu* (*pl. mīsamulu*, *mīsalu*) moustache, whiskers. *Kol. mī-sal* (*pl.*) moustache. *Nk. (Ch.) mīsak* id. *Go.* (M.) *mīsaṅg*, (Y.) *mīsig*, (Mu.) *mīsaṅ*, *mēchaṅ*, (Ma.) *mīsaṅ*, (Ko.) *mīsoḱ* id. (all *pl.* forms); (S.) *mīsal* (*pl. -ku*) id. (*Voc.* 2857). *Konḍa*

mēsamku (pl.) id. *Pe. mēsku* id. *Kui* (K.) misamku id. *Kur. mīci, mīsi, mechā* id. /Cf. Mar. *mišī* (pl. *mišā*) moustache. Cf. also Santali *misi*, Mundari *mici, misi* id. (Pfeiffer, p. 183). DED(S) 3996.

4880 *Kui minja* (minji-) to attack, charge, rush or pounce upon; *n.* attack; *minjora* an attacker; *fem., neut.* minjori. *Kuwi* (F.) minjites he snatched away from; (S.) minj-(-it-) to rob; (Isr.) minj-(-it-), mih-(-t-) to take by force; *miski ā-* id., tug. DEDS 789.

4881 *Go.* (Tr.) minjānā to rub or wring the hands in chagrin (*Voc.* 2851). *Pe. māj- (mānc-), māj- (mānc-), māj- (mānc-)* to punch, press. *Mañd. māj- (mānc-)* id. DEDS 790.

4882 *To. mi-r- (mi-ty-), me-r- (me-ty-)* to drive (buffaloes) on migration. *Br. mīring* to drive away, drive (an area) for game (Bray: *Si. mīr-, me-r-, Jat. mē-r-, mēs-* to wipe out). DED 791.

4883 *Ta. mīl- (mīlv-, mīnt-)* to return, disappear, vanish, be cured of a disease, be rescued, redeemed, liberated, pass beyond; (*mītp-, mītt-*) to liberate, extricate, release, bring back, recover, remove, cause to disappear, redeem, restore, rescue, chew the cud; *mīla* again; *mīli* returning; *mīci* id., turning; bringing back, causing to return, releasing, redeeming; *mīpu* releasing, redemption, salvation; *mītu* (*mīti-*) to cause to return, save. *Ma. mīluka* to return; bring back; *mīlca* returning, bringing back; *vīluka* to return, get back; *avēge; vīpu* again; *vīlca* return, ransom. *Ko. mī-p- (mī-nd-), mī-nd- (mī-ndy-)* to escape; *mī-nt- (mī-nty-)* to make to escape; *mī-t- (mī-ty-)* to be successful in dispute or quarrel; (?) eat. Cf. 5453 *Ta. vīpu-kol*. DED 3997.

4884 *Ta. mīru* (mīri-) to go beyond, exceed, transgress, violate, infringe, domineer, be in excess, remain over, be great, grow lofty as a tree, stout as a person, be haughty; *vīru* (vīri-) to be distinguished, pre-eminent, increase; *n.* excellence, distinction, abundance. *Ma. mīruka* to exceed, transgress; *vīruka* to be grand, dignified, be puffed up, proud. *Ko. mī-r- (mī-ry-)* to be extreme in anything, (beauty) is great, refuse to heed. *To. mī-r- (mī-ry-)* to become uncontrollable. *Ka. mīru* to go beyond, go beyond the proper limit, transgress, evade, surpass, exceed, put into the shade; pass, elapse (as time); move out of reach, become excessive (as trouble, etc.); be elated, lofty, unrestrained or proud, act overbearingly; *mīruha* going beyond, transgressing, etc. *Kod. mu-r- (mu-ri-)*; Mercara dialect *mu-ruv-, mu-nd-* to disregard, disobey (one's words), be superior to, outdo. *Tu. mīru* much, exceeding; *mīruni* to transgress, violate, exceed; *mīrāvuni* to cause to surpass or exceed; *mīrikē, mīrigē, mīruvike* transgression, violation. *Te. mīru* to exceed, transgress, excel, surpass, increase, pass, elapse, grow haughty, conceited, impertinent or disobedient. *Kol* (Pat., p. 195) vīdeng to

overtake. *Go.* (Tr.) *wirānā* to pass, surpass, outstrip; (A. Ch.) *vīr-* to surpass; (Mu.) *vīr-* to be more than sufficient, win; (Pat.) *widāna* (d = r) to cross over (*Voc.* 3268). *Kui mīja* (miji-) to exceed, excel, surpass, overtake, pass by, precede. DED(S) 3998.

4885 *Ta. mīn* fish. *Ma. min.* *Ko. mi-n.* *To. mi-n.* *Ka. min.* *Kod. mi-ni.* *Tu. miny.* *Te. minu.* *Pa. mini* (pl. *minul*). *Go.* (Oll.) *min* (pl. *minil*). *Go.* (Tr. A. W. Ph. Mu. etc.) *min* (*Voc.* 2852). *Konda* (BB) *min* (pl. *mīnga*). *Pe. min* (pl. *-ku*). *Mañd. min* (pl. *-ke*). *Kui min* (pl. *mīnga*). *Kuwi* (F.) *minu* (pl. *mīrika*), (S.) *minu* (pl. *mīnka*), (Su. P.) *minu* (pl. *mīnika*), (Isr.) *minu/mpinu* (pl. *mīpika*). *Malt. minu.* /Cf. Skt. *mīna-* fish; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10140ā. DED(S) 3999.

4886 *Ta. muka* (-pp-, -nt-), *mukar* (-v-, -nt-), *mō* (-pp-, -nt-) to smell; *mōppam* smell; nose; *mōr* smell; (Tinn.) *mōru* to smell; *mūcu* (mūci-) to sniff; *mūccu* respiration, breath. *Ma. mukakka, mukaruka* to smell, kiss. *Ko. mu-t- (mu-ty-)* to smell (tr.); ? *mugg* a kiss. *To. mu-t- (mu-ty-)* to smell (tr.); *mu-t* act of smelling, sniffing; scent (of track). *Ka. mūsū* to smell; (Hal.) *mūcu, nūcu* id. *Kod. mu-s- (mu-si-)* id. (tr.). *Tu. mūsuni* to smell, take notice; *mūsū* smell; *mūsavuni* to make smell; *mūsaliyuni* to scent, trace, track, smell; *mugaltē* scent; *mūri* bad smell, stench; *mōga* fragrance. *Te. mūccu, mūru-konu, mūrkonu* to smell. *Kol* (Pat., p. 139) *munstoleng* to sniff (i.e. *munst-oleng* sniffing, to see; cf. 1066). *Pa. mūā-*, (S.) *mūā-* to smell, sniff. *Go.* (Tr.) *muskānā* to smell at, e.g. flower; (W.) *maskānā*, (M.) *muskānā* to smell; (SR.) *muskānā* to inhale, enjoy perfume; (G. Mu. Ko.) *mūsk-* to smell, sniff (*Voc.* 2932); (ASu.) *mūsk-* to smell. *Konda* (BB) *mūnz-* to sniff, smell. *Pe. mūnj-* (mūnc-) id. *Mañd. mūnj-* id. *Kui mūnja* (mūnji-) id.; *n.* act of smelling. *Kuwi* (S.) *mūnjina*, (F.T.) *mūnj-*, (Isr.) *mūnj-* (-it-) to smell. ? *Kur. nusūgnā* id. DED(S, N) 4000.

4887 *Ta. muka* (-pp-, -nt-) to draw (as water), bale, measure (as grain or liquid), obtain in full measure, lift, take up; *mukavai* drawing as water, taking up as grain, anything which is given in large quantities, bucket for drawing water, ladle, heap of paddy on the threshing floor; *mukai* large earthen vessel; *mō* (-pp-, -nt-) to take in a vessel (as water). *Ko. mu-v- (mu-d-)* to scoop up (water) with pot; *mu-g* clay pot in which cows are milked by priests at milk-ceremony. *To. mu-* the most sacred dairy-vessel; *ady mu-* earthen vessel with various dairy uses, including that of fetching water from the stream. *Ka. mōge* to take water with a vessel out of a pond, tank or stream for one's use, ladle out (any fluid with a small vessel out of a larger one), scoop, bale; *n.* state of (water) being sufficient to be taken (out of a pond, etc.); *mōge, mage, magi* small earthen vessel for lading out; (K.<sup>2</sup>) *mōgape* a vessel for lifting water. *Tu. mūge, mugayi* small earthen vessel; *mōgēre*

fisherman; *muggeru* a Malayalam fisherman; *magapuni* to draw and turn over; *nīru m.* to draw water (or with 4617 *Ta. makīṭi*). /Cf. Mar. *moghā* a kind of vessel (used on water-wheels, etc.). DED(S) 4001.

4888 *Ta. mukaṭu* top, highest part, ridge of a roof, hump of a camel, platform; *mōṭu* height, hill, eminence, top of a house, etc.; *mucci* crown of the head, tuft of hair on the head, crest. *Ma. mukaṭu* the head-end of a cloth; *mukal* top, summit, ridge, roof. *Ko. moyl* ridge of roof. *To. muxul* id. *Ka. mogaḍu, mogalu, magil* id. *Tu. mugili* turret, top as of a temple; *mōḍu* hill. *Te. mogaḍu* ridge of roof; *mōḍu* raised or high ground; (Inscr.) *mōru* peak. *Go.* (W. Ph.) *mukur* comb of cock (*Voc.* 2864). /Cf. Skt. *mukuta-*, *mauli-* crest, diadem; BHS, Pali *makaṭa-* id.; Pkt. *maṭṭa-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10144. DED 4002.

4889 *Ta. mukam* face, mouth; *mukappu* front, forepart, porch, façade; *mukari, mukai* forepart, front, beginning, headship; *mukarimai* chieftaincy; *mukarai, mōrai* face, chin; *mukavu* façade, porch; *mokkaṭṭai, mokkai* face. *Ma. mukam* face, front, mouth, commencement, chief; *mukana* forepart; *mukappu* frontispiece; *mukaru* face, forepart; *mukaruka* to go forward; *mōr* face. *To. mīx* open ground in front of village, where people sit and buffaloes are milked. *Ka. moga* face, mouth; *mōre* face. *Tu. moga, mogaṇu* the front; *mōre* face, visage. *Te. moga* the front part, beginning, commencement, mouth of a river; *mogakonu* to face; *mogadala* the front part, front; *mogamu* face, mouth, the front; *mōmu* the face, countenance; *mōra* face or head, generally of the lower animals; (B.) *mokkaṭṭu* features, face, likeness. *Kol. mokam* face. *Nk. mokam* id. *Pa. mokom* id. *Go.* (G. Ma.) *mukam*, (M.) *mukum* id. (*Voc.* 2861); (A. S. Ko.) *mokom* id. (*Voc.* 2972). *Konda* *mokom* id.; *mōro* protruding face of animal. *Pe. mām* face. *Mañd. mūmb* id. *Kui* (K.) *mūmbu* id. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr. F.) *mūmbu*, (S.) *mūmbū*, (Mah.) *mūkā* id. DED(S) 4003.

4890 *Ta. mukari, mukuli, mucali, mutali* fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Te. mogali*, (Inscr.) *movali* id. DED 4004.

4891 *Ta. muki* (-v-, -nt-) to end, terminate, be finished; (-pp-, -tt-) to finish, conclude, achieve, accomplish; *mukivu* end, termination; *mūy* (-v-, -nt-) to end; *mūicu* (mūici-) id. *To. mux-* (muxθ-) (one's days) are numbered, finished. *Ka. mugi* to end, terminate, be finished, accomplished, *mugiyuvike* ending, ceasing, state of being complete; *mugisu, mugasu, mugusu* to conclude, finish (tr.). *Tu. mugiyuni* to end, terminate, cease; *mugipuni* to finish (tr.); *mugitē, mugipu* settlement, decision, contract, bargain; *mugitala* end, conclusion; final; *mugituruni* to accomplish, conclude, finish. *Te. mugiyu* to be finished, completed, ended, terminated, concluded, terminate; *mugincu* to finish, complete, end, terminate, conclude; *mugimpu* finishing, completion,

end, close, termination, conclusion; *mugiyika* terminating, ending. *Kui mūga* (mūgi-) to be completed, terminated, accomplished; *n.* completion, accomplishment; *mūpka* (< *māk-p-*; *mūkt-*) to complete, finish, accomplish; *mūpa* (mūt-) id., succeed, be able, have power; *n.* ability; *mugse* completely, entirely. *Kuwi* (S.) *mū-* (-t-) to be able, sufficient; (Isr., Rayagada dial.) *mū?* (-t-) to be able. *Kur. mūijnā* to finish off, come to the end of, consume, spend completely; *mūijnūnā* to come to an end, be completed, die; (Pfeiffer 1972). DED(S) 4005.

4892 *Ta. mukil* cloud. *Ma. mukil* id. *To. nīx* *muxulm* mist on hills in morning (in song; see 3675). *Ka. mugil* cloud, series or bank of clouds; the sky. *Tu. mugalu, mugalu* cloud; *mugaliyuni* to become cloudy (the sky). *Te. mogulu, moyilu* cloud. *Kol. mōrgar* id. *Pa. māgur* id. *Ga.* (Oll. P.) *mogul* id., sky; (S.) *moggul* id. *Go.* (M.) *moyol*, (Ma.) *moyol* (pl. *moyosk*), (L.) *muyol* cloud (*Voc.* 2987); (LuS.) *moyoolee* a cloud; (Koya T.) *moyyel* id. DED(S) 4006.

4893 *Ta. mukig* (-v-, -nt-) to appear in the form of a bud; (-pp-, -tt-) to bud, put forth buds, appear, fold or close up as a flower in petals, shut as the eyes; display, cause to appear, bear, bring forth; *kai-mmukig* (-pp-, -tt-) to join the palms of the hands, as in salute, prayer, etc.; *mukigam* flower-bud about to bloom; *mukigi* (-pp-, -tt-) to fold or close up as a flower its petals, shut as the eyes; *mukai* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to bud; *n.* opening bud; *mūg* (-pp-, -tt-) to close as a bud; *n.* flower-bud; *mokku* flower-bud; bud-like designs on saris; *mokku* flower-bud; *mokkulī* (-pp-, -tt-) to gather up. *Ma. mukig* a sprout, bud. ? *Ko. mu-v- (mu-d-)* to salute; *kay mu-v-* to make an añjali; *mōv-* (mōv-) (priest) prays to god for someone else, moving right hand up and down. *To. koy mux-* (muxθ-) to salute. *Ka. mugi* to contract, shut up or close as a flower, close, shut as eyes, mouth, etc., join the two hands with the open palms brought together; *mugisu* to close (a flower; tr.); *mugul* to close or shut as the eyelids, bud, sprout; *mugul, mugalu* bud, opening bud; *mugulcu* to cause to contract, close or shut; shut; *moggu, mogge, maggu* a bud; (Hav.) *mugufu* flower-bud. *Tu. mugiyuni* to close, contract, shut up; *kai m.* to salute; *muguru* sprout, shoot, bud; tender, delicate; *muguruni, mukuruni* to bud, sprout; *muggē, moggē* flower-bud, germ; (BRR; Bhattacharya, non-brahmin informant) *mukkē* bud. *Kor.* (O.) *mūke* flower-bud. *Te. mogudu* to close, be folded, contract, be folded; *mogidincu* to close, shut, fold, bring together; *mogucu, mogud(u)cu, mōd(u)cu* to close, shut up, contract, fold; *mogga, mogada* a bud; *mōdupu* state of being closed or shut. *Go.* (ASu.) *moggē*, (Koya Su.) *moy bud*. *Konda mūg-* (-it-) to be closed; *mūk-* (-t-) to close. *Mañd. muk-* to shut (mouth). *Kui mogo* bud, leaf-bud. Cf. 5113 *Ta. moṭṭu*. /Cf. Skt.



mukula-. (lex.) mudgara- bud; Pkt. (DNM) moggara id.; Turner. CDIAL, no. 10146. DED(S, N) 4007.

4894 *Ta.* mukij, mokku, mōrai bubble; mokkuli (-pp-, -tt-) to bubble up. *Ma.* mukki-likka id., ferment. *Tu.* muguji bubble. DED 4008.

4895 *Ka.* mūkuti, mūguti, (Kumt.; U.P.U.) mūgute nose-ring; (Tipt.) mukura a nose-ornament. *Tu.* mūkuti, mūkudi, mūguti a nose jewel. *Te.* mukka a sort of nose-ornament or nose-ring; mūngara a kind of nose-ring worn by women. *Kol.* (Kin.) mukkeram. (SR.) mukkeram nose-ring; (W.) mo-karam nose-stud. *Nk.* (Ch.) mukra nose-ring. *Pa.* (S.) mungam id. *Go.* (G.) mukka, (SR.) mukkerā. (A.) mukera id. (Voc. 2866); (LuS.) moongagoi id. Cf. 5024 *Ta.* mukku. DED(S) 4009.

4896(a) *Ta.* mukku (mukki-) to strain as a woman in travail, make great efforts; mukkal, mukku straining as in travail, great effort. *Ma.* mukku to strain, grunt, make an effort as in travail or when easing nature; mukkal, mukkam straining, etc.; mikkuka to press, strain at stool. *Ko.* muk- (muky-) to strain to deliver child, make a strenuous effort; muk act of straining, great effort. *To.* muk- (muky-) to grunt while defecating when constipated; hesitate. *Ka.* mukki, mukkarē to strain, make violent efforts in pain, etc. *Tu.* mukkuruni to snort, grunt, growl; mukkuruni snorting, grunting, growling; (B-K.) bukku to strain. *Te.* mukku to strain, exert with a strain or strenuously, moan, groan, grumble. *Pe.* muk- (-t-) to lift with effort. ? *Br.* mukking to stammer.

(b) *Ma.* mūluka to groan, moan, mumble, buzz, assent with a hem; mūlal hum, groan, buzzing noise. *Ka.* mūlugu, mūluku to strain with a grunting, groaning, or moaning noise, be in labour, groan when lifting a heavy load; mūluku straining, etc., in childbirth. *Te.* mūl(u)gu to groan, moan as from pain, murmur, grumble; *n.* groan, moan, murmur, grumbling; mūlugu to murmur. *Kol.* (SR.) mūlg- to groan. ? *Kuwi* (S.) mūlgina to sulk. DED(N) 4010.

4897 *Ta.* mukku (mukki-) to eat in large mouthfuls; mokku (mukki-), mokki-tin- to eat greedily in large mouthfuls. *Ka.* mukku to eat in a certain manner, put any dry grain, etc., into the mouth with the hollowed hand and gobble; mukku, mukku mouthful of water for rinsing the mouth, rinsing the mouth, cleaning the teeth; mukkuḷisu to rinse the mouth, spit out, abandon, reject. *Tu.* mukkuṇi to gobble, swallow, devour; mukka-vuni to over-feed (tr.); mukkele voracious man; mukkuḷi, mukkuḷi mouthful of any liquid; mukkuḷiyuni, mukkuḷiyuni to gargle or rinse the mouth. *Te.* bokku to eat greedily, stuff the mouth and eat voraciously, gobble. *Kuwi* muka (muki-) to cast food into the mouth with the hand; mukal mouthful;

mukal giva to rinse out the mouth, take a mouthful, gargle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) buk- (-it-) to gobble, swallow. Cf. 5127 *Ma.* mōkuka. DED 4011.

4898 *Ta.* mukku corner, lane, nook. *Ma.* mukku corner, narrow lane. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) mūngi corner. *To.* muk edge; muk corner, edge. *Tu.* mukku corner, narrow lane. *Kuwi* mudgu corner. *Kur.* mūxā edge, brink, margin. DED(N) 4012.

4899 *Ka.* mukku a certain vessel, pot, pan or cup. *Te.* mūkuḍu an earthen pan, a plate, covering dish. DED 4013.

4900 *Ta.* mūhā mongoose, *Viverra ichneumon.* *Ka.* mūngi, mūngisi, mūnguli, mūngili, mūngali, mūnguri. *Tu.* mūngili, mūnguli, mūngile. *Te.* mūngi, mūngisa. *Kol.* mūngus. *Nk.* mūngak. *Nk.* (Ch.) mūngus. *Go.* (S.) mūngi pōtu. *Go.* (Tr.) mūngus. (Y.) mūngus. (S.) mūngi. (A.) mūng (Voc. 2870); (ASu.) mūngū. *Koṇḍa* mūngi, mūngi elka. *Kuwi* (P.) mūngi orli. / Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.*) madguṣa-, (Bhoj. *Uṇ.*) magguṣa-, Pkt. mam-gusa-, muggasa-, muggusu-, H. mūgūṣ, māgūṣ, Mar. mūgūṣ, mūgas, Sgh. mugaṭi; Turner, CDIAL, no. 9702. DED(S, N) 4014.

4901 *Pe.* muh- (must-) to chew. *Kuwi* muhpa (muht-) to munch, chew, grind the teeth. DEDS 793.

4902 *Ta.* mugar buttermilk, curds; mōr buttermilk, curd diluted with water. *Ma.* mōr buttermilk. *Ko.* moor id. (in proverbs). *To.* mo-r id. (used only at the ti. dairy). *Ka.* mosar(u), masaru curds. *Koḍ.* mo-rī buttermilk; kaṭṭi mo-rī curd (cf. s.v. 1148 *Ta.* kaṭṭu). *Tu.* mosaru curds. *Te.* (SAN) mōru buttermilk. ? *Br.* maringing to form into curds, curdle. / Cf. Skt. morāṣa-, morapa-sour buttermilk. DED(S) 4015.

4903 *Ta.* muci (-v-, -nt-) to be torn, be crumpled as a garment, be tired, feel discouraged; (-pp-, -tt-) to faint, become tired, be distressed, grow thin, perish; mucippu thinness, emaciation, languor, debility, fatigue, weariness, destruction; mucivu crumpling. *Ma.* muṣikka to dirty; muṣiyuka to grow faint, weary, be worn out, dirty; muṣiccal wearisomeness; muṣippikka to tire. *Ka.* mucupu to become torpid or stupefied, lose consciousness, faint away, swoon, be troubled in mind. *Te.* musincu to be spoiled, become weak or unsound, decay, decline, fail; muciru to grieve, sorrow; muciri one who is sorrowful; muciritanamu perturbation, sorrow, grief. DED(S) 4016.

4904 *Te.* musi musi navvu a smile. *Pa.* muck- to smile. *Go.* (Tr.) mus mus kowwānā to smile or half-laugh (Voc. 2931); (ASu.) mus mus kavv- to smile. *Pe.* mus mus in- id. *Kuwi* musu/musuk inba to chuckle, grin, smile. *Kur.* muskānā, musmusūnā to smile. / An areal etymology for which cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 10227, \*muss- (e.g. H. muskānā to smile,

Nep. musmusūnu id.), and no. 14754 Lahnda muskap id. DED 70.

4905 *Ka.* muṣṣi the vomit nut, *Strychnos nux vomica.* *Te.* muṣṣiḍi, muṣṣi id. *Pa.* (S.) muṣṣi id. DED 4017.

4906 *Ta.* muciru, muyiru red ant. *Ma.* miṣu, niṣu id. *Kuwi* muraṣi, (P.) muṣiṣi large red ant, (K.) muci trāku a kind of ant. *Kuwi* (T.) muḥiri id. DED(S) 4018.

4907 *Pa.* (S.) muc a kind of grass. *Go.* (LuS.) moochee the moochan grass. / ? < IA. DEDS 794.

4908 *Ka.* (Hav.) mujaṭṭi a kind of honey (very small bees). *Tu.* mujaṭṭe, mujiṭṭi, mojaṭṭi a small kind of bee; a honeycomb; majajṭṭi a small kind of bee; its wax.

4909 *Pa.* muṣṣi mucus of nose. *Go.* (Oli.) muṣzur (z = dz), (S.) muṣur id. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) mūter, (Ma.) mūteṣ id. (Voc. 2939); (LuS.) mootyagai running discharge from the nose. *Koṇḍa* mūri mucus of nose. *Pe.* mūci id. *Maṇḍ.* mūci id. *Kuwi* mūsi, (K.) mūci id. *Kuwi* mūci (Su.) id., (F.) phlegm, (S.) cold (i.e. in the nose), (Isr.) id., mucus. *Kur.* musṣō running from the nose. *Malt.* muso snot; the nose. ? *Ko.* muku- snot. DED(S) 4019.

\*4910 *Ta.* mucu langur, *Semnopithecus priamus.* *Ma.* mocca a light-coloured monkey (or with 4626 *Ka.* mānga). *Ka.* musu, musuku, musuva a large and black kind of ape; (Hav.) muju black monkey; (Gowda, *Dr. Ling.*, p. 98) mucca black-faced monkey. *Koḍ.* mūccē langur. *Tu.* mūji, mūju a black monkey. *Te.* koṇḍa-muccu large black-faced monkey, baboon. *Kol.* mūy black-faced monkey; (Haig) mui langur. *Nk.* mūy black-faced monkey. *Pa.* mui id. *Go.* (P.) mui id. *Go.* (Tr.) mūnj (pl. mūsk) langur monkey (female); (W.) mūnjā ape; (M.) mūnj monkey; (D. Mu.) mūnjā, (Ma.) mūnji, (S.) mūnju, (Ko.) mūnj black-faced monkey (Voc. 2937). *Kuwi* mūsu (pl. mūska) sp. monkey or ape. *Kuwi* (F.) mūhu (pl. mūska) monkey (hanu-man); (S.) mūhu monkey; (Su.) mūhu (pl. mūska), (Isr.) mūhu (pl. mūska) black-faced monkey. *Malt.* muge baboon. DED(S, N) 4020.

4911 *Ta.* mucuṭṭai leather-berried bindweed, *Rivea ornata*; clove-scented creeper, *R. hypocrateriformis*; a kind of creeper, *Ipomaea candidans*; mucuṭṭai leather-berried bindweed, *R. ornata.* *Ka.* musute elephant creeper, *Argyrea speciosa* Sweet. DED 4021.

4912 *Ta.* mucuṭṭar low, mean people. *Ma.* (DCV) muṣaṭan coward. *Ka.* musuṇḍi, mūsaṇḍi a crooked, perverse, rude person, a coward; musuṇḍitana crookedness, perversity, cowardice. *Tu.* musuṇḍi, musuḍi a shameless woman. DED(S) 4022.

4913 *Ta.* mucumucukai bristly bryony creeper, *Mukia scabrella.* *Ma.* musumuṣukka

*Bryonia scabra.* [*M. scabrella* Arn. = *B. scabrella* Linn.] DED 4023.

4914 *Te.* musuru a constant or continued rain. *Pe.* muṣuḍ dinom/dina rainy season. *Go.* (P.) muṣuṇḍ din rainy season. *Go.* (M.) musur, (Ko.) musur, musur rain (Voc. 2933). *Koṇḍa* musur constant rain, cloudiness; mosop cloud(s), being overcast (of the sky). DED(S) 4024.

4915 *Ta.* mucu (mucci-) to cover; mūy (-v-, -nt-, mūyi-) to cover, fill, surround closely; *n.* a cover; moy (-pp-, -tt-) to cover, enclose; ? muyaṅku (muyaṅki-) to embrace, copulate; muyakkam embrace, copulation. *Ko.* muc- (muc-) to cover; mucap tight-fitting cover. *To.* mūc- (mūc-) to cover; mūcxu- lid, cover. *Ka.* mucu to close, shut, shut up, cover, conceal; *n.* shutting; muccaka closing, shutting; muccalu closing, covering, screening; muccala covering, cover, lid; muccike shutting, closing; muccige covering, ceiling of room; muccisu to cause to close; muccuvike shutting, etc.; muccē cover, lid; musuku to cover. *Koḍ.* mucc- (mucci-) to close; mucci lid, cover. *Tu.* muccuni to shut, close, cover, screen, shelter; mucca, muccala, mucci, mucu lid of vessel; muccapṭe a close mouthpiece; muccavuni to cause to shut; muccige lid, cover, ceiling. *Te.* mūyu to cover, cover up, shut, close, conceal, hide, screen; (K. also) be shut, closed, (flower) closes its petals; mūta covering, shutting, a cover, lid, shutter; mūṣūgu, mūṣūgudu cover, covering, veil; mūṣūgu-vaḍu to be covered, veiled; (K.) mucu to close (intr., tr.); (K.) muncu to cover, envelop. *Kol.* (SR.) muns- to close, cover. *Nk.* mus- to cover. *Nk.* (Ch.) muc- to cover, close, shut (door); muiyip- to cover oneself, fill up a hole. *Pa.* muiy- to cover oneself; muiyip- (muiyit-) to cover (another); mucca shell-covering of the snail. *Go.* (Oli.) muiy- to cover oneself with wrapper; (S.) mūyk- (mūyt-), mūy- to close, cover. *Go.* muccānā (Tr.) to wrap something round one's body, put new skins on a drum, (Ph.) to cover; (M.) muccānā, (A. Y.) mucc-, (G. Mu. S.) muc- to cover; (Ko.) muc-, mus- id., put on outer cloak; (Tr.) mucci, (Ph. Mu.) muccē a lid or cover; (Ma.) muccē cover of pot, lid (Voc. 2872); (Koya Su.) mōs- to cover. *Koṇḍa* mus- (-t-) to bury (as a corpse), cover (a pit), close (with lid); caus. musis-/muspis-. *Pe.* muc- (mucc-) to cover, bury; muci lid. *Maṇḍ.* muc- to bury. *Kuwi* musa (musi-) to cover (a drum with skin or an umbrella with cloth); munja (munji-) to be covered, buried; muspa (musc-) to cover, bury; *n.* burying; (K.) muc- to shut. *Kuwi* (Su.) muh- (must-), (F.) mūssali, (S.) muḥnai to bury; (Isr.) muc- (-it-) to cover up. *Kur.* muccnā to close door or lid, shut; muccō a fishing basket; mūṣūgnā to envelop, wrap in, pack into a bundle. *Malt.* muce to close or shut up; musge to pack up, tie into a bundle; musgre to be closed. *Br.*

must shut, closed. Cf. 5030 Ta. mūcu. DED (S, N) 4025.

4916 Ta. muñci reedy sugar-cane, *Saccharum arundinaceum*. Ka. muñji, muñja, mode, madi, node S. munja. Tu. muñji id. / ? < Skt. muñja-*S. sara* or *munja*. [S. *arundinaceum* Retz. = *S. munja* Roxb. = *S. sara* Roxb.] DED 4026.

4917 Go. (Ma.) munji, mudi, (Ko.) munj forehead (Voc. 2873). Kui (K.) munju id. Kuwi (Su. S.) munju, (Isr.) münju, (F.) monju id. From DED(S) 4129.

4918 Ta. muññai, mupnai firebrand teak, *Premna*; headache tree; dusty-leaved firebrand teak; woolly-leaved firebrand teak; charcoal tree. Ma. muñña *Premna integrifolia* (the wood serves to produce fire by attrition). DED 4027.

4919 Ta. muṭaṅku (muṭaṅki-) to contract, become lame or maimed, bend, be spoiled; abide, remain, stay, lie down; n. rheumatism; lane, turning in a street; muṭaṅkar physical exhaustion as in confinement; muṭaṅkal being bent as a bow; roll of palm-leaf used in letter-writing; muṭaṅki bed-ridden person; elbow or jutting part of a piece of land; muṭakku (muṭakki-) to bend as knee, arm, etc.; wind round, wrap (as one's person), cause to bend or contract, disable (as one's limbs), roof in (as a hut), cover, lie down; n. curve, bend, tongue corner of a winding sheet, a kind of ring; muṭakkam contraction, lameness, being crippled by paralysis, bend, curve; muṭantai lameness, anything bent, amenorrhoea; muṭam crippled condition of leg or arm, anything bent, bend; muṭalai ball, globe, twist in the fibre as of firewood; muṭavan lame, lame man; (Shanmugam) muṭatti lame woman; muṭavu (muṭavi-) to limp; muṭukkar short street, pathway difficult to pass, lane; mountain cavern, place where water presses against a tank and erodes, interstice, interspace; muṭukku corner, narrow winding street; mupaṅku (mupaṅki-) to be contracted, withdrawn, bent, be subject to; n. withdrawing, contracting, bending, shaking off drowsiness or laziness by stretching one's limbs, idleness. Ma. muṭam, muṭakkam contraction of members as by landwind, lameness; muṭakālam lame-footed (said of birds, etc.); muṭakka to limp, halt; muṭantan, muṭavan lame; fem. muṭanti, muṭavi; muṭaṅhuka to become lame; muṭakku an uneven palm-leaf; muṭukku corner, narrow passage. Ko. moṟy state of having crippled or no arms or legs; moṟvn man with no arms or legs, or crippled; fem. moṟvy. Ka. muduku, mudugu, mudubu to bend, shrink, become crooked, be contracted, be distorted; bend (tr.) crook, distort, etc.; n. bending, shrinking, becoming or being crooked, being distorted, curve, corner, angle. Koḍ. (Shanmugam) muḍa lameness; muḍavēn lame man; muḍavati lame woman. Tu. muḍa stiffness, rigidity; muḍaṅky, muḍaṅky crookedness,

obliquity; a humpback; perversity, obstinacy; crooked, perverse; muḍaṅkuni to become crooked, bow, bend; muḍaṅkely side, margin, edge; muḍaṅkele humpbacked man, perverse man; muḍajily shrinking; muḍe stiff. Te. muḍuta wrinkle, crumpling of paper; muḍūgu, muḍūgu to become closed, (K. also) contract, shrivel up; muḍūcu, (K. also) muḍūcu to close (tr.), contract, (K. also) cause to shrink; muḍucu-konu to shrink, shrivel, contract, close up. Kol. muḍkia ear-ring. Pa. muḍ- to stoop, bend, bow; muḍip- (muḍit-) to make to stoop or bend. Go. (ASu.) muḍūḍ- to shrink (intr.). Kuwi (F.) muṭ- to bow, bend body. Cf. 4935 Ta. muṭtu and 5114 Ta. muṭtai. DED(S, N) 4028.

4920 Ta. muṭalai bad smell as of flesh; muṭuku bad odour, stench; muṭai flesh, stench, offensive odour, smell of sour butter-milk or curds. Ma. muṭa dirt as in cloth, salt, sugar, etc.; muṭayuka to be soiled, dirty. Ka. (K.) muḍe-nār to smell badly. DED 4029.

4921 Ta. muṭi (-v-, -nt-) to tie, fasten, make into a knot, put on, adorn; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten, tie, decorate with, put on as flowers; n. knot, tie, tuft or coil of hair, man's hair tuft, crown of head, top as of mountain, bundle as of paddy seedlings for transplantation, noose; muṭicu tie, tuft of hair, small bundle, knot in wood; muṭinar those who tie knots; muṭippu tying, fastening, tie, knot, bundle. Ma. muṭi knot, bundle of rice plants, top-knot, hair of head, head-dress; muṭa knot; muṭikka, muṭiyuka to tie up; muṭippu money tied up in a cloth, esp. for being presented. Ko. mury knot tied by priest in his front hair, ascetic's hair-knot; mury a-l Toda conical dairy. To. mury beautifully shaped top (as of tree), top of conical dairy; mudy hair (as cut in paying vow); in: mudy iṅk- (see 516). Ka. muḍi to bind or tie the hair, fasten or set in the hair of the head, as flowers, etc.; n. knot or bundle of hair, braid of hair, bundle of grain packed in straw; muḍisu to fasten or set in the hair-knot or braids (of others), as flowers; muḍipu, muḍupu bundle, money-bag. Tu. muḍi bundle of rice packed in straw, lump of tamarind packed in leaves, (B-K.) tuft; muḍiyuni to be turned into a knot, be knotty; muḍipini, muḍipuni to dress the head with flowers, make the top-knot tight; muḍipavuni to have a person's head dressed with flowers; muḍipu, muḍupu, muḍupely bundle of money, jewels, etc., devoted to an idol; muḍepini, muḍepuni to bind. Te. muḍi knot, tie, joint in reed, bundle; muḍiya bundle, knot; muḍūcu, muḍucu to tie in a knot or bundle; muḍupu bundle of money, jewels, etc.; money or jewels promised by a vow and reserved to be offered to a god or goddess. Kol. muḍi knot. Konda muṭi id. Br. muṭṭux knot, bundle; knotted. Cf. 5037 Ta. muṭai. DED(S, N) 4030.

4922 Ta. muṭi (-v-, -nt-) to end, terminate, be completed, effected, accomplished, be destroyed, perish, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to end (tr.), terminate, effect, accomplish, destroy; muṭipu, muṭivu end, finality, completion, conclusion, decision, death, limit; muṭimār those who accomplish things; muṭiya unto the end, finally; muṭiyal all, whole. Ma. muṭiyuka to come to an end; muṭikka to finish, spend, destroy; muṭippu destruction; muṭiyan waster, prodigal; muṭivu end, destruction, extravagance. Ko. muṭe- (muṭe-) to finish (work); aṟymury ge-y- (ge-) to overcome (someone) in a fight (for aṟy-, see 77 Ta. aṟu). Ka. muḍi to end, come to an end, become extinct; n. end, ruin, destruction; muḍipu to end. ? Tu. muḍusuni to eat up, consume. Te. (K.) mūḍu, mūḍu to end (intr.), terminate, (death) to approach. Go. (Ma.) muṭi end, termination (Voc. 2922). Kuwi (S.) muth'nai to complete; (Isr.) muṭ- (-t-) id.; be finished. DED(S) 4031.

4923 Ta. muṭi (-v-, -nt-) to appear, be possible, capable. Ko. mury- (mury-) to be possible, be able. DED 4032.

4924 Ta. muṭi-vārai cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatus*. Ka. muḍivāla *A. schoenanthus* Linn. Tu. muḍivāla, muḍela, muḍyala, muḍyela *A. muricatus*. Cf. 5374 Ta. muṭi-vārai. [A. *squarrosus* Linn. = *A. muricatus* Retz.] DED 4033.

4925 Ta. muṭuku (muṭuki-) to hasten, be in haste, move quickly, become urgent, throng and surge, be strong, meet, advance against; n. a rapid movement in verse; muṭukal quickness, strength; muṭukku (muṭukki-) to urge, bring pressure on, drive in as a screw, drive, cause to run as a horse, set in motion, bite off hurriedly, plough, induce, urge on, feel urgently as the call of nature, increase in price, hasten; n. urging, pressing hard, increase (of price), dearness, strength, power, pride, arrogance stiffness of manners; muṭukkaṭi busy time, critical moment; muṭukkam high price, tightness; muṭukkan strong man; muṭalai strength, greatness. Ma. muṭukkuka to urge on, e.g. cattle. Ko. mury- (mury-) to be screwed up; muryk- (muryk-) to screw into place, keep (wife) in order; muryk showing of strength in contests (wrestling, running, etc.). To. muḍ(k) kiy- to be persistent. Cf. 4846 Ta. miṭal. DED 4034.

4926 Ta. muṭuku bracelet made of lac, ring. Ma. muṭuku bracelet, woodbind to tie up sugar-cane. DED 4035.

4927 Ta. muṭai (-v-, -nt-) to braid, plait, wattle; n. ola basket, umbrella of palm-leaves; muṭaiṭal plaiting, braiding, that which is plaited. Tu. muḍepini, muḍepuni to plait, braid, knit; muḍeyuni, muḍevuni to be folded, get entangled; muḍe screen made of coconut leaves. Te. muḍuta plait, coil. Cf. 4853 Ta. miṭai. DED(S) 4036.

4928 Ko. muṭmury, muṭa- muṭmury without any reason. Koḍ. muṇḍate, muṇḍate-ṅgi for no reason. DED 4037.

4929 Ta. muṭattanam ignorance, stupidity; muṭtan dunce; muṭṭal id., simpleton, stupid fellow; muṭṭattam stupidity, pertinacity or conceit arising from ignorance. Ma. muṭtan a stout, obstinate, stupid person; muṭṭal, muṭṭalan obstinate, hopelessly stupid. Ka. muṭṭala cowardice, bluntness, stupidity; muṭṭalu coward, stupid man. Tu. muṭṭaly very stupid or indigent man. Cf. 5135 Ta. moṭu. DED 4038.

4930 Ta. muṭtu short log, wooden prop. Ma. muṭtam, muṭtan trunk, log of wood; muṭti short log or block. Pa. moṭti log, beam. Go. (Ko.) moṭ log of wood (Voc. 2976). DED(S) 4039.

4931 Ta. muṭṭi small earthen pot. Ma. muṭṭi vessel used for drawing toddy. Tu. muṭṭi small kind of earthen pot equal to a pint, by which toddy is sold to customers. DED 4040.

4932 Ta. muṭtu (muṭṭi-) to dash against, butt, oppose, meet, assault, attack, fight; n. battering, butting; muṭṭikai jeweller's small hammer. Ma. muṭtu knocking, tapping, butting, dunning; muṭtuka to dash against, knock, tap, butt, strike as a bell or clock; muṭtikka to press, harass, make to hit, knock, dash, etc.; muṭti hammer. Ko. muṭ- (muc-) to meet, harm; miṭk small hammer. To. mil-muṭy (to quarrel) about (for -mil, see 5086); ? muṭ- (muy-) to outstrip. Ka. moṭtu to rap the head (of another) with the knuckles of the fist; n. a rap with the knuckles of the fist. Koḍ. muṭṭ- (muṭṭi-) to bump against. Te. moṭtu to give a blow or stroke with the knuckles, esp. on the head, give a blow or knock on one hard body with another that is smaller; moṭtu, moṭtukāya a knock with the knuckles, a blow on a hard body with one that is smaller. Pa. muṭṭ- to hammer; muṭka blow with fist. Ga. (P.) muṭa fist. Go. (Mu.) muṭ, (Ko.) muṭiya hammer; (Mu.) muṭka a blow (Voc. 2874). Pe. muṭla hammer. Maṇḍ. muṭla id. Kuwi (Su.) muṭla id. Kur. muṭga'ānā to deal a heavy blow with the fist; muṭga, muṭka clenched hand or fist, hammering with the fist; muṭka'ānā to hit or hammer at with the fist. / Cf. Skt. muṭ- to crush, grind, break; Turner, CDIAL. no. 10186. DED(S) 4041.

4933 Ta. muṭtu (muṭṭi-) to hinder, be hindered, prevented; n. hindrance, obstacle, impediment, difficulty as in passing, prop, support; muṭakku (muṭakki-) to prevent, hinder; n. hindrance, delay; muṭakkam restraint, hindrance; muṭukkaṭi hindrance, objection, thwarting, straits, difficulties; muṭaṅku (muṭaṅki-) to be hindered, frustrated. Ma. muṭtu impediment, stoppage; muṭtuka to be hindered, stopped; muṭtikka to stop, hinder, block up; muṭaṅhuka to be

hindered, obstructed; **muṭakkam** hindrance, stop, suspension; **muṭakku** prohibition, suspension; **muṭakkuka** to stop, impede, arrest, forbid. *Ka.* **muṭṭu** impediment, hindrance, stoppage; prop, stay. *Go.* (Tr.) **mūṭānā** to be blocked, of a bamboo or gun-barrel; (A.) **mur-** to be blocked up; **muh-** to block up; (SR.) **muhānā** to plug; (Ph.) **muhānā** to block up with earth (*Voc.* 2895, 2935). *Br.* **mūṭk** stopper, bung; **mūṭk tining** to stop up. DED(S) 4042.

4934 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** pollution, menses. *Ma.* **muṭṭa** to touch. *Ko.* **muṭ-** (muc-) to touch (corpse at funeral). *To.* **muṭ-** (muf-) id. *Ka.* **muṭṭu** to touch, come in contact with, reach, arrive; be laid out, be expended or used as money; *n.* touching, touch, contact, defilement by contact, menses, lochia; **muṭṭayisu** to touch, reach; **muṭṭal**, **muṭṭale**, **muṭṭave**, **muṭṭil**, **muṭṭu** touch, contact, menses, impurity from childbirth; **muṭṭisu** to cause to touch, convey, cause to reach, deliver, expend; **muṭṭuvaḷi** expenses, outlay; **muṭṭuvike**, **muṭṭuha** touching, touch, contact. *Tu.* **muṭṭuni** to touch, attain, reach, arrive, come to hand, cost; **muṭṭu** touching, touch, contact; menstruation, ceremonial uncleanness; **muṭṭavuni** to cause to touch, accompany to one's destination, cause to reach, deliver; **muṭṭa** proximity, nearness; near; **muṭṭadaye** a relation, man with whom one can associate; *fem.* **muṭṭadāḷu**; **muṭṭuvaḷi**, **muṭṭoḷi** expense, cost. *Te.* **muṭṭu** to touch, be received, obtained or paid (as a thing or money), reach; *n.* touch, contact; menses; menstuous; **muṭṭu-konu** to touch; **muṭṭu-kōlu** touching, contact; **muṭṭuta**, **muṭṭudi** a menstuous woman; **muṭṭagu**, **muṭṭavu** to be in menses; **muṭṭincu** to make or cause to touch. *Go.* (W.) **muṭis**. (Ph.) **muṭtis**, **muṭtis**, (Pat.) **motas** (i.e. **moṭas**). (*LSJ*, Chanda Marjā, p. 540) **moṭras** near (*Voc.* 2875). *Koṇḍa* **muṭ-** to touch. DED(S) 4043.

4935 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** knee, elbow, knuckle. *Ma.* **muṭṭu** knob, joint or knot of cane or bamboo, knee and elbow. *To.* **muṭ** elf bone from elbow to wrist, top joint of front leg of a calf. *Tu.* **muṭṭe** knuckles, joints of fingers. *Te.* **cēti-muḍuku** elbow; **kāli-muḍuku**, **muḍumu** knee. *Koḷ.* (SR.) **muḍu**, (Pat., p. 19) **mūḍ**, (P.) **mūṇḍ** id.; (Kin.) **mūṇuc** id., elbow. *Go.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) **muḍkūl** knee-cap. Cf. 4919 *Ta.* **muṭaṅku**. DED 4044.

4936 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** dilemma, need, want; **muṭṭu-ppaṭu** to be pressed, perplexed, be in difficulty or extremity as one beset by creditors; **muṭṭu-ppaṭu** dilemma, need, want, trouble, distress, evil. *Ma.* **muṭṭu** being non-plussed, perplexity, want; **muṭṭu-pāṭu** straits, want; tormenting, importunity. ? *Ko.* **muṇḍi** state of man unable to pay debt, rent, or contribution. *Ka.* **muṭṭu** nonplus, embarrassment, want. *Tu.* **muṭṭu-kadi**, **muṭṭu-gaḍi** critical state, dangerous illness, narrow path, straitened circumstances. *Te.* **muṭṭu-paḍu** to be embarrassed, be in trouble or

fix, be distressed; **muṭṭu-pāṭu** trouble, embarrassment, fix, trouble. DED(S) 4045.

4937 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** tool, instrument, sundry things. *Ko.* **muṭga-rn** Kota economic associate with Badaga or with Kurumba (he gives tool, etc.); Kota economic associate with Toda (less formal than *keḷ* relationship). *To.* **muṭ** things given by Kotas to Todas, including tools. *Ka.* **muṭṭu** implement, tool, thing, utensils, furniture, things belonging to a house as beams, etc. *Te.* **muṭṭu** instrument, tool. Cf. 3041 *Ta.* **taṭṭumuṭṭu**. DED 4046.

4938 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** (muṭṭi-) to be deficient; *n.* shortness, deficiency. *Ma.* **muṭṭāṅu** river with a short course; **muṭṭu** anything short; **muṭṭan** short, a dwarf, dwarfish; **muṭṭatti**, **muṭṭi** short woman. *Ko.* **moḍ** short of stature; **moṇ** short. *Tu.* **muṇḍa** small. *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 111) **moṭṭi** short. *Nk.* **moṭṭik** id. *Pa.* **muṇḍi** id. *Go.* (Mu.) **muṇḍa** small; (Ko.) **moṇḍo** short; (Tr.) **muṇḍa** wiring (should be *wirinj*) thumb (*Voc.* 2881). Cf. 4661 *Ta.* **maṭṭam**. DED(S) 4047.

4939 *Ta.* **muṭṭai** egg, ovum; world as a globe; **muṭṭai** egg. *Ma.* **muṭṭa**, **moṭṭa** id. *Ko.* **moṭ** id. *To.* **muṭṭy** id. *Ka.* **moṭṭe** id. *Koḷ.* **muṭṭe** id., testis. *Tu.* **moṭṭe** egg. DED 4048.

4940 *Ta.* **muṭṭai** dry cake of cowdung. *Ka.* **mūḍal** dry cowdung. *Te.* **muṭamu** cowdung found dried in woods. DEDS 795.

4941 *Ko.* **muṭm** (*obl.* **muṭt-**) day when moon is not visible. *To.* **muṭ** new moon; **muṭ po-t** day when moon is not visible. DED 4049.

4942 *Tu.* **muḍḍi** buttock. *Te.* **muḍḍi** id., anus; back, hind part; **mūḍi** anus. *Pa.* **muṭus** lower back. *Go.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) **muḍḍi** back, anus (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Ma.) **muṭonji** buttock (*Voc.* 2876). *Koṇḍa* **muḍi** female organ. *Kui* **moḍengi**, **moḍenji** rump of a bird or fowl; *Kuwi* (P.) **mūḍḍi**, (Isr.) **muḍi** anus. DED(S) 4050.

4943 *Go.* (Tr.) **munum** the share of a field which is given to a weeder to work in (*Voc.* 2888). *Kuwi* (Isr.) **muṇṭambu** area of work.

4944 *Pe.* **muṇkāṇi**, **muṇkāṇi** wife. *Kur.* **mukkā** id., woman. DEDS 796.

4945 *Pa.* **muṇḍa** tank. *Go.* (Oll.) **muṇḍa** id. *Go.* (Mu.) **muṇḍa** id. (*Voc.* 2882). *Koṇḍa* (BB) **muṇḍa** bund, embankment. *Pe.* **muṇḍa** tank, bund. *Kui* **muṇḍa** tank, reservoir. / Cf. Halbi **muṇḍa** tank. DED(S) 4051.

4946 *Ka.* (Hav.) **muṇḍi** a kind of yam with very broad leaves. *Tu.* (B-K.) **muṇḍi**, **moṇḍi** a kind of bulbous root used in preparing curry.

4947 *Ta.* **muṇṭu** a short-sized cloth. *Ma.* **muṇṭu** the short cloth of Kēraḷa men. *Ko.* **muṇḍ** waistcloth. *To.* **muḍ** cloth worn over shoulders by Badaga women (< Badaga **muṇḍu**). *Ka.* **muṇḍu** short cloth used as a turban or as an undergirth cloth. *Koḷ.* **muṇḍi** waistcloth. *Tu.* **muṇḍu** small upper

garment; **muppi** the folds of a male's cloth. DED 4052.

4948 *Ka.* **muṇḍige** post; (PBh.) **mūḍige** a pole (planted in the middle for support). *Tu.* **mūṇḍu** a pole to support a wooden bridge. *Go.* (Oll. P.) **muṇḍe** post, pillar. *Go.* (SR.) **muṇḍā**. (G. Ma.) **muṇḍa**, (Ko.) **muṇḍe** id. (*Voc.* 2883); (ASu.) **muṇḍā** a wooden pole in the shape of Bhima; **muṇḍel** pole. *Koṇḍa* **muṇḍam** erected poles in the construction of cowpen. *Pe.* **muṇḍa** pillar. *Kuwi* (Su. Mah. Isr.) **muṇḍa** post, pillar. / Possibly of IA origin; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10191; *DBIA*, no. 299. DEDS(N) 798.

4949 *Kui* **muṇḍru** cucumber. *Kuwi* (Su. P. T. Mah. Isr.) **muṇḍra** id. DEDS 797.

4950 *Ta.* **mutal** beginning, first as in rank, place, etc.; cause, God as the first cause, one who is first or oldest, best, that which is superior; principal, fund, capital, money yielding interest; place; **mutalvar** persons beginning with; celestials; **mutalvan** one who is first, chief, head, god, king, father; **mutalvi** lady of first rank; **mutali** head, chief, religious leader; **mutalu** (*mutali-*) to commence, begin, come first, have a beginning, have as the origin, begin with; **mutanmai** priority superiority, supremacy; **mutir** (-v-, -nt-) to precede, excel, surpass; **mutirvu** excess, plenty. *Ma.* **mutal** beginning; blossom or catkin of Artocarpus, considered as the first fruit (*mittu*) and superstitiously plucked off; principal or capital, stock in trade, property, money; **mutanma** greatness; **mutali** headman; **mutalvan** a chief; **mutiruka** to go forward, be beforehand, early; **mutirttuka** to forestall. *To.* **moḍil** valuable thing. *Ka.* **modal**, **madalu** state of being first, preceding, in front, prior; state of being chief, the chief thing; beginning, extremity or tip; original, principal or capital, stock in trade; at the beginning, first, etc., for the first time; **motta-modalu**, **moda-modalu** the very beginning, at the very first; **modaliga** a chief, headman. *Koḷ.* **moda** an article belonging to one. *Tu.* **modely** origin, cause, capital, principal. *Te.* **modalu** beginning, commencement, origin, source, principal, capital, the chief or principal thing or person, base, basis, foundation; **moṭṭa-modalu** the very beginning; **moṭṭa-modaṭa(n)** at the very beginning; **modaṭa(n)** at first, in the beginning; **modaṭi** first, earliest, foremost, former, earlier, prior, original, primary, chief, principal. *Go.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) **modaṭ** *adj.* first. *Go.* (L.) **modol** beginning (*Voc.* 2980); (ChD.) **mothur**, (Ph.) **mohtur** id. (*Voc.* 2979). *Koṇḍa* **modol** (*obl.* **modor-**) the first. *Kui* **moduli** possessions, stock in trade, store. Cf. 4951 *Ta.* **mutal** and 5020 *Ta.* **mun**. / Cf. Mar. **muddal** principal, capital; primary, fundamental. DED(S, N) 4053.

4951 *Ta.* **mutal** base, foot, bottom or lowest part of anything, stump, lowest part of stem. *To.* **miṭ** straw (cf. 'stubble' in *Tu.*). *Ka.* **modal**, **madalu** root, base; **moddu** block,

log of wood. *Tu.* **modely** the bottom, stubble, stump of a tree; **madady** log, trunk. *Te.* **modalu** root; **moddu** stump, block. *Koḷ.* (P.) **modal** (*pl.* **modasil**) tree trunk; (Kin.) **modal** stump; (Kin.) **modd** trunk; (SR.) **modda** log. *Nk.* **modhal** trunk of tree, stump. *Nk.* (Ch.) **maddun** stem of tree. *Pa.* **modal** trunk of tree, base; model key wrist. *Go.* (Mu.) **maddol** plant, shrub (*Voc.* 2701); (Mu. Ko.) **modol**, (S.) **modal** trunk of tree (*Voc.* 2981). *Koṇḍa* **modol** id. Cf. 4950 *Ta.* **mutal**. DED(S) 4054.

4952 *Ta.* **mutalai**, **mutalai**, **mucali** crocodile. *Ma.* **mutala**. *Ko.* **mocal**. *Ka.* **mosale**, **masale**. *Koḷ.* **mosale**. *Tu.* **mosalē**, **mudalē**, **mūdalē**. *Te.* **mosali**. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) **mosēli**. *Pa.* **mōca**. *Koṇḍa* (BB) **mōdi**, **mūdi**. *Kur.* (BB) **bōca**. *Malt.* **boce**. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) **mācalā**-crocodile; (*lex.*) **musali**-house-lizard; alligator; Pkt. **muduga** = *grāhaviśesa*. DED(S) 4055.

4953 *Ta.* **mutirai** pulse or other leguminous plant, pigeon-pea, dhal. *Ma.* **mutira** horse-gram. *Koḷ.* **muḍire** id. ? *Koḷ.* (SR.) **muḍde** pulse; (Kamaleśvaran). DED(N) 4056.

4954 *Ta.* **mutu** old, ancient; **mutt-eyil** ancient fortress; **mutumai** antiquity, oldness, old age, proverb, maturity; **mutāri** being old or ancient, that which is ripe; **mutiyavan**, **mutiyan**, **mutiyān** aged man, elder, senior, Brahṃā; **mutiyāḷ** elderly woman, woman possessed by a spirit; **mutiyōḷ** old woman, goddess; **mutiyōr** persons of ripe wisdom; **mutir** (-v-, -nt-) to grow old, have the qualities of age, become mature, grow ripe; **mutircci** maturity, ripened condition, great age, excellence in learning or experience; **mutirvu** maturity, ripened condition, great age; **mutuvār** elders, old persons, persons of ripe wisdom, men of experience, counsellors; **mutuval** that which is time-worn; **mutuvōr** elders, men of experience, the great, the elders as king, teacher, mother, father, elder brother, poets; **mutai**, **mutai-ppuṇam** ground long under cultivation; **mutaiyal** wild jungle, ancient forest; **mū** (-pp-, -tt-) to become old, be older than another, be senior in age; *n.* old age; **mūvār** the Devas as never ageing; **mū-tēvi** the elder sister of Lakṣmī, goddess of misfortune; **mutt-appan** father's father; **muttavan** one who is senior in age, elder brother, superior; **muttār** aged persons, elders, husbands, elder brother; **muttāḷ** aged woman, elder sister, first wife; **muttōṇ** aged person, elderly man, senior, elder brother, Ganeśa (as the eldest of Śiva's sons), man between 48 and 64 years of age; **mutāṭkal** forefathers, ancestors; **mutāṭṭi** aged woman; **mutāḷan** aged man; **mutu** oldness, elderliness; **mutai** old, past, ancient; ground cleared of wood and prepared for tillage; **mūppar** elders in age, superiors, deacons; **mūppan** headman in some castes; **mūppāṇ** elder, Śiva; **mūppi** aged woman, woman of distinction; **mūppu** seniority in age, old age, power of management, leadership. *Ma.* **mutu** old, prior, ripe; **mutukkan** old man; **mutuma** a choice word

(*opp.* putuma); *muta* jungle land brought for the first time under cultivation; *mutruka* to grow up, become mature, *mutriceca* growth, tallness; *mutirpu* maturity; *mutt-appan* grandfather; *mutu-mutt-appan* great-grandfather; *muttan* old man; *mutti* old woman; grandmother; *mukka* to grow, grow old, ripen, ferment; *mū-dēvi* elder sister of Lakṣmī, goddess of misfortune; *mūtu* prior; *mūta* old, grown (*opp.* ilaya); *mūttatu* old, elder; *mūttappan* father's elder brother, father's father; *mūttamma* elder sister of mother or father, mother's mother; *mūttacci* grandmother; *mūttavan* elder, senior, elder brother; *mūttān* an old Nayar, senior; *mūttōr* old men; a title of barons in Kaṭattuwanāḍu; *mūppu* old age, maturity, seniority, a right of inheritance, an office of dignity; *mūppan* old man, senior, elder, president; the headman of a class (a title bestowed by Rājas on Tiyars and Māpās); a caste of jungle dwellers in Wayanāḍu, agrestic slaves. *Ko.* mud, mudk old age; old; mudkn old man; *fem.* mudky; *muti* maturity, ripeness, old age; *mut-* (*muty-*) to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age (or with 5017). *To.* muṭ, muṭy old; muṭ maw heavy rain (in song); *mut-* (*muty-*) (child) becomes strong, (fruits) become hard and unfit for use, (potatoes) are hard and good for seed (or with 5017); *mu-f-* (*mu-t-*) to become old; *mu-t* old age (in song); *mu-tk* former times (*ablative* *mu-tkṣn* from of old). *Ka.* muttu, mudī advanced age, oldness, old age, priority; *mudaka*, *muduku* old man; *fem.* mudaki, mudiki, muduki; (*K.*<sup>2</sup>) *mutta*, *mudupa* old man; *modu* (*mutt-*), mode to advance in growth, increase, become full-grown, mature, advance in years, become old; *n.* old age, etc.; *mudukatana*, *muppu* old age; *mū-dēvi* elder sister of Lakṣmī, goddess of misfortune. *Koḍ.* mudī old; *mudikē* old man; *fem.* mudiki; *muttajjē* great-grandfather; *mutta-y* great-grandmother; *mu-* (*mu-p-*, *mu-t-*) to grow up (in songs); *mu-dē-vi* quarrelsome, extravagant, cruel woman. *Tu.* mudī, mudu old, aged, ancient; *mudiyuni* to be worn out; *mudiye* old man; old, aged; *muduke* old man; *mutt-ajje* great-grandfather; *mutt-ajji* great-grandmother; *muppu* old, aged; old age; misfortune, ruin, destruction; *moppē* old man; (*B-K.*) *mujadē* old man; *mujūdu* an old person. *Te.* mudara, muduru not young or tender (as a fruit or berry or the like), grown up, ripe, mature, advanced, old; *mudi* old age; old; *muditānamu*, *mudimi* old age, decrepitude, *mudiyu* to become or grow old; *mudukādu* old man; *muduru* to become ripe or mature, arrive at the period of full growth or maturity, grow, advance or increase, become worse or aggravated as a disease, enmity or ill-feeling; *mudusali* old; an old person; *mudusalitanamu* old age; *mutta*, *mutti* old person; *mutt-avva* great-grandmother; *muttāta* great-grandfather; *muppu* old age; danger, misfortune; *mūdevi* the goddess of ill-luck or misfortune. *Nk.* mudgan husband. *Pa.* muttak old man. *Ga.* (Oll.) muttak id. *Go.* (Ma.) muv-

(Ph.) *mūiānā*, *mūiānā* to grow old; (*G.* Mu. M.) *muytor*, (*Ma.*) *muytor*, (*Ko.*) *muytonḍ* old man; (*G.* Mu.) *muytar*, (*M.*) *muytar* old woman (*Voc.* 2894); (*Mu.*) *mudiya* old man; (*Mu.*) *mudiyo*, (*M.*) *mudiya*, (*Ko.*) *mudpal*, (*Ch. S.*) *muido*, (*Tr. W. Ph.*) *moidō*, (*G.*) *mujo*, (*Ma.*) *mujo* husband (*Voc.* 2860); *mutte* (*Mu.*) old woman, (*G.* Ma.) woman, (*Ko.*) id., wife; (*M.*) *mute*, (*S.*) *mutto* wife; (*L.*) *muṭo* old woman, mother, wife (*Voc.* 2886); (*Koya Su.*) *muy-* (fruit) to become mature; *mukkāl* old man; *mukkād* old woman. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mūssela* old man; (*S.*) *mūnai* to outgrow; (*Isr.*) *mudr-* (*-it-*) to become matured, ripen. *Br.* mutkun old; old thing. ? Cf. 3374 *Koṇḍa dū-*. DED(S, N) 4057.

4955 *Ta.* mutuku back, the region of the spine, back portion, back (as of a chair), middle place, ridge, mound. *Ma.* mutu the stronger, upper part of animals, the back; *mutuku* the back, the spine of fish; *muruttu* back-bone. *Te.* mucca lower part of the spine. *Pa.* mudukuḍ the back of anything. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *murcul*, *murcuḍ*, (*W. Ph.*) *murcul* the back; (*Mu.*) *mursul*, *musul*, (*M.*) *mursul* waist; (*Ch.*) *muccur* (*obl.* *muccud-*) upper part of back (*Voc.* 2908); (*Ma.*) *monkor*, (*Ko.*) *morkul*, *morkuru* back (*Voc.* 2983); (*LuS.*) *moorchool* the back; (*M.*) *naṭi-mursul* waist (for *nari*, see 3584); (*L.*) *murculi* id.; (*L.*, *Voc.* 2995) *molki* the back. *Koṇḍa mudam* upper back. *Pe.* muren spine. *Manḍ.* dūd-muren id. *Kui* mudrenji, (*K.*) *murenji* id.; *musali* presenting the back, at the back of; *musali āva* to be at the back of; *musali giva* to turn the back on. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mūressi*, (*Su.*) *mur'esi* pṛēnu, (*Isr.*) *mur'esi*, (*Ḍ.*) *tuḍu mur'eni* back-bone. DED(S) 4058.

4956 *Ta.* mutuku coarseness, grossness. *Te.* mutuka, muduka coarse not fine, thick, rough, rude, indelicate, gross, blunt, vulgar, indecent, foul, obscene; *moduka* rough, thick, close; *modukana* roughness, thickness. DED(S) 4059.

4957 *Ma.* muttati *Triacanthus*, a fish with three horns. *Tu.* muttāḍi id. DED 4060.

4958 *Ta.* muttālam morning. *Ma.* muttālam breakfast. Cf. 143 *Ta.* attālam. DED 4061.

4959 *Ta.* muttu pearl, tear, castor-bean, oil-seed (as castor, rape etc.), succulent seed of pomegranate, a goldsmith's weight, seeds or shells, etc., used in games, that which is excellent or praiseworthy; *muttam* pearl, castor-bean, a superior quality of emerald; *muruntu* pearl. *Ma.* muttu pearl kernel (cf. *mur* oyster). *Ko.* mut woman's ear-ring. *To.* mut pearl. *Ka.* muttu, mutya id. *Koḍ.* mutti id. *Tu.* muttu id., a drop. *Te.* mutt-yamu, muttemu, mutyamu pearl. / Cf. *Skt.* *muktā*, *mauktika*, *Pali Pkt.* *muttā*; *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 10152. DED 4062.

4960 *Ta.* muttu, muttam kiss; muttu (*mutti-*), muttam iḍu to kiss; (*Koll.*) *mucc* kiss. *Ma.* muttu, muttam, mutti kiss; *muttuka*,

*mottuka* to kiss. *Ka.* muttu, muddu kiss; *muddiḍu* to kiss; (*Coorg*) *modku* id.; ? *muṇḍu* kissing, caressing, fondling. *Koḍ.* mutta kiss. *Tu.* mutta, muttu, mudda, muddu id. *Te.* muddu id.; *muddiḍu* to kiss. *Kol.* mud kiss; *mud i-d-* to kiss. *Pa.* moṭṭ- id. / Cf. *Pkt.* (*DNM*) *muddi*-kiss. DED(S) 4063.

4961 *Ta.* muttu pock of smallpox, pustule; *mutti* yellow spreading spots on the breasts of women. *Ma.* mutukkan pimple, blotch; *muttacci* small red pimples on the body of infants. *Tu.* mutteri a kind of skin eruption; *muddāny*, *muddāny* pimples or blotches on the face. *Kui* mutenji mole, birthmark, wart, corn. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mū'esi* pimple; (*Isr.*) *mut'esi* wart. DED(S) 4064.

4962 *Ta.* muttiri lump, large mass, boiled rice gathered into a ball; *mottai* ball, round lump. *Ka.* muddi, mudde a roundish mass, ball, roundish lump; *rāgi* porridge; *moddu*, *maddu* lump, mass. *Tu.* muddē lump, unshapen mass. *Te.* mudda lump, mass; morsel, mouthful. *Koṇḍa* muda lump (of tumeric, mud, etc.). / Cf. *Mar.* *mūd* lump of boiled rice as turned out of a ladle. DED(S) 4065.

4963 *Ta.* muttiri cashew tree, *Anacardium occidentale*; vine; *muntirikai* common grape vine, cashew tree. *Ma.* muttiri vine, grape. *Te.* munta-māmiḍi cashew. DED 4066.

4964 *Ta.* muntiri, muntirikai the fraction  $\frac{3}{32}$ . *Ma.* muntiri id. DED 4067.

4965 *Ta.* muntai a small vessel; *montai* a small earthen vessel, a small wooden vessel; (*Koll.*) *monne* a kind of pot. *Ma.* monta cruse, goglet; *mōnta* brass ewer to draw water, water-vessel of kings. *Ka.* munde a jar-like brass vessel. *Te.* munta small pitcher. *Pa.* (p. 97) *mutta* basin. *Koṇḍa* muta small pitcher or pot. *Pe.* muta metal vessel. *Kui* mūta small brass pot. *Kuwi* mūnta (*F.*) water pot of brass, (*Isr.*) small metal jug, pot, vessel. DED(S) 4068.

4966 *Ta.* mummaram, mummuram impetuosity, vehemence, fierceness, swiftness; *mummari* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*), *mummuri* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to rage, be violent, vehement or impetuous. *Te.* mummaramu acme, crisis or height of a disease, violence, intensity, vehemence; *mummaringu* to grow violent, reach the crisis. DED 4069.

4967 *Ta.* muyal (muyalv-, muyan-) to practise, persevere, make continued exertion, take pains, begin, undertake; *n.* war; *muyalvu* endeavouring, persevering, exercising, effort; *muyarci*, *muyarri*, *muyaru* effort, exertion, activity, perseverance, diligence, industry, employment, performing religious ceremonies; *muyāṅku* (*muyāṅki-*) to do, perform. *Ka.* mogasu to begin to exert oneself, make oneself ready for work, act zealously after or for a contrived plan, exert oneself. *Te.* mogi exertion, effort, endeavour; *mogiḍu* to attempt, try; (*K.*) *moggu* to undertake to do, be prepared for action. DED 4070.

4968 *Ta.* muyal, mucal hare. *Ma.* muyal id. *Ir.* munna, monna id. *Ko.* molm id. *To.* mū-s id. *Ka.* mola, mala id. *Koḍ.* mona id. *Tu.* muyery, mug(ger)ery id.; *mola* a large hare; (*B-K.*) *mēry* hare, rabbit. *Kol.* mi-te hare. *Nk.* mite id. *Pa.* mūda id. *Ga.* (Oll.) munde, (*S.*) mūnde id. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *malōl* (*pl.* *malōhkk*). (*A.* *Ch.*) *malol*, (*MuE.*) *malor* (*pl.* *malohk*). (*Ko.*) *malor* (*pl.* *-i*), (*Ph.*) *malol*, *mulol*, (*MuW.*) *malol*, *molol*, (*W. D. Ma.* M.) *molol* (*pl.* *D.* *molohk*, *Ma.* *molosku*), (*Y.*) *molor* (*pl.* *-k*) id. (*Voc.* 2751). *Koṇḍa* morol id. *Pe.* mīrōl id. *Kui* mīrādu id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mīrālu*, (*S.*) *mīrālu*, (*Isr.*) *mīrālu* id. *Kur.* mūnyā id. *Malt.* mūnye id. *Br.* murā id. DED(S) 4071.

4969 *Ta.* muraṇicu (muraṇici-) to mature, be old, ancient; *n.* maturing; *mūri* antiquity, old age. *Kol.* murtal old woman. *Nk.* murtal id. *Pa.* murtal id. *Ga.* (Oll.) murtal id. *Go.* (*Tr.* *Ph.*) *mūṭānā* to grow old (of a woman), (*SR.*) *muraṇā* to ripen (of a boil) (*Voc.* 2900); (*S.* *Pat.*) *murtar* woman (*Voc.* 2911); (*Tr.*) *mūṭēli* very old (of trees only) (*Voc.* 2926); (*ASu.*) *mur-* to mature. DED(S) 4072.

4970 *Ta.* muraṇicu (muraṇici-) to be full, abundant; *mūri* strength, greatness. *Tu.* mūry fat, stout, corpulent. *Te.* mūru to increase, be full. DED 4073.

4971 *Ta.* muraṭu roughness, unevenness, ruggedness, knob or knot as in timber, joint of the body, ill-temper, wildness, rudeness, obstinacy, largeness, bigness; *muraṭan* rude man, obstinate man; *muraṭṭai* rough, rude, lawless, reckless behaviour; *muraṭ* (*murapp-*, *muraṭ-*) to be at variance, be opposed; *n.* variance, opposition, perversity, spite, hatred, fight, battle, strength, greatness, roughness, stubbornness, fierceness, a flaw in rubies; *muraṭu* (*muraṇi-*) to be at variance; *muraṭan* enemies; *muraṭan* cross-tempered, quarrelsome person, obstinate person, impatient person, hasty, impetuous person; *muraṭu* (*muraṇi-*) to be obstinate, opposed, cross-grained; *n.* persistence, obstinacy, opposition, disagreement, unyielding nature; *muraṭpu* roughness; *muraṭpu* mound of gravel or stone, mound, elevation, rock, rough hard ground; *muraṭai* hard, stout trunk of a tree; *murippu* hump of an ox; *murivu* greatness; *muraṭan* obstinate person, reckless person, ignorant, foolish person, hunter, rude person, savage; *muraṭu* coarseness, roughness, obstinacy, obdurateness, cruelty, knot in wood, stump, piece of wood, largeness; *mūri* hump; *muṇṭu* (*muṇṭi-*) to be unruly, refractory. attack vehemently; *n.* petulance, obstinacy, vehement attack, stupidity, knot as in a tree, bulging or protuberance (cf. 4988 *Ma.* *mura*), joint of the body, hump; *muraṭu* refractoriness, unruliness, annoyance, worry; *muṇṭi*, *muṇṭukkāran* refractory man; ? *mūrkku* obstinacy. *Ma.* *muram* roughness, rugged nature; *muraṭu* the stump, foot, root of a tree; foot; *muraṭan* knotty, stubborn, saucy, refractory; *muraṭuka* to be knotty; *muraṭ* fight, strength; *muruppu* uneven



touch, moss, inner side of skin or leather. *Ko. morṭ, morṭanm* unyieldingness, inflexibility, violence of action; *morṭn* violent man; *mupṭ-* (*mupṭy-*) to refuse to obey or listen; kick. *Ka. muruḍu, moradu* roughness, ruggedness, unevenness; *moradi, moradu, morade, morḍi, maradi, madḍi, maṇṭi* a stony, rough hillock; *moṇḍu, moṇḍutana* stupid obstinacy. esp. in demanding or dunning. *Koḍ. moradi* foot of a tree. *Tu. mura, mora* a stone quarry, laterite stone; stony, hard, strong; *muradi* knotty; *murudi, muruḍu* roughness, coarseness; rough, coarse; *murely* thick part of a spade; *muri* quarrelsome woman; *murle* quarrelsome man; *moranda, morandala, morandē* swelling on any part of the body, induration of the skin. *Te. moratu* rough, rude, unmannerly; rude man; *moratutanamu* rudeness, roughness; *moradu* stump, pollard, block; hard, rough, knotty, stubborn; *morapa* stony, gravelly, pebbly; *moramu* pebble, gravelstone; *morasu* rough, rude; *moṇḍari* stubborn fellow; *moṇḍi* stubborn, obstinate, perverse; *mrōḍu* stump of tree; *moppe* obstinate man; rough. *Nk. murmi* gravel. *Pa. murum* id. *Ga. (S.<sup>2</sup>) morḍo* stump of tree. *Go. (A.) murum* gravel (*Voc.* 2904). *Kui mursa* (*mursi-*) to be reckless, dare; *mrōjo* base of a tree trunk. Cf. 4846 *Ta. miṭal*. / Cf. Skt. (*Hem. Up.* 326) *murumba* = *mṛḍyamāna-pāṣāṇa-cūrṇa*; Pali *marumba* a kind of sand or gravel; Mar. *murūm* gravel. DED(S, N) 4074.

4972 *Ta. muraṭuka* to shrivel; *muraṭuka* id., decay. *Ka. muruṭu, muraṭu, muruṭu* to be bent or drawn together, contract, shrink, shrivel; *murūṭu* contracting, shrinking, state of being contracted, etc.; *murūṭuha* contracting, shrinking, that contracts. *Tu. muruṭu, nuruṭu* shrunk, shrivelled; *murup-ṭuni, nurupṭuni* to shrink, shrivel. *Nk. mural-* to wither. *Go. (Ch.) murs-, murs-* to be dried up and hard (*Voc.* 2920). *Kur. murdnā* to become perfectly dry, be dried to excess; *murda'ānā* to dry to the inside, dry to excess; *murjhānā* to get quite dry. (*Hahn*) dry up, wither; *murjha'ānā* to scorch, parch. DED 4075, DEDS 799.

4973 *Ta. mural* (*muralv-* *muraṅg-*) to make sound, cry, sing; *muralal* sounding, confused noise, high pitch; *muralvu* soft sound as of a lute; *muravam* noise, reverberation, drum; *muraṅkali, muraṅci* sound, song; *muraṅgu* (*muraṅgi-*) to make sound, cry; *murali* flute, nose-flute; *muracam, muracu* drum, tabour, war drum; *muravu, muruṭu* drum. *Ma. muraṭuka, muruṭuka* to hum, grunt, growl; *murali* flute; *muracu, murajam* a small drum; *moram-puka* dogs to snarl, men to hawk. *Ka. moral* to hum, grunt, growl, buzz, howl; more to hum, buzz, sound, murmur, creak, gurgle, whizz, be noisy; cause to sound; *n. humming*, etc.; *moraha, morahu, morehu* humming, etc.; *mure* to hum, buzz, sound or play a lute, sound as a lute does. *Koḍ. morad-* (*moraduv-, morat-*) to weep; more lamentation. *Tu.*

*muresuni, moresuni* to rumble, rattle (as thunder); *murepini, murevuni, mureluni* id., creak (as shoes); *muriya* cry, weeping, loud noise; *muriyātu* lamentation, wailing; *muriye-ḍuni, mureḍuni, muriyoduni, moreḍuni* to weep, lament, bewail; *muriyēḍpini* to grumble, murmur; *moreḍ* cry; *muriyō* alas!, weeping loudly, cry of lamentation, distress, etc.; *morampu* a cry, roaring. *Te. morayu* to sound, resound; *morayika, morapamu* sound, noise; *mrōgu, mrōyu, mrōvu* to sound (or with 4989 *Ta. muraṅku*); *mrōḍugu, mrōṭa* sound. *Kol. moray-* (*morayt-*) to produce musical sound (bell, etc.); *morp-* (*moropt-*) to play (flute), ring (bell), make to produce musical sound. *Nk. moray-* to sound (*intr.*); *morap-* id. (*tr.*). *Pa. mur-* to growl (tiger), hoot (owl); *murip-* (*murit-*) to snore. *Go. (Tr.) mōritānā* to guggle in the throat while sleeping; (*F-H.*) *muri-*, (*W.*) *muritānā*, (*SR.*) *mudiyānā*. (*Ma.*) *mōr-* to snore (*Voc.* 3002). *Kui muru inba* to mutter, grumble, growl. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mūrū-kīali* to growl; (*Isr.*) *muru mura ā-* to grumble, complain. *Kur. murrnā* to thunder, esp. with repeated peals, utter threats, threaten. *Malt. mure* to speak, say yes or no. ? *Br. mariam* shout, call, cry, fame (or with 5013). Cf. 4989 *Ta. muraṅku* and 5013 *Ta. muṇumuru*. / Cf. Skt. *mūrali-* flute; *muraṅga* a kind of drum; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 10210, 10214. DED(S, N) 4076.

4974 *Ta. mural* needle-fish, *Syngnathus. Ma. mural-mīn* id. / Cf. Skt. *murala-* a species of freshwater fish; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10213. DED 4077.

4975 *Ta. muravu* break, broken condition as of the mouth of a pot; *muri* (*-v-, -nt-*) to break off, snap off, perish, be ruined, be scattered, go wrong, be defeated, separate, leave, lose one's position; (*-pp-, -tt-*) to break off (*tr.*), snap off, ruin, defeat; *n. piece*, bit broken off, scratch, blemish; *murippu* breaking, bruising, cracking; *muriyal* bit, fragment, that which is brittle; *murivu* breaking, snapping, leaving, separation; *murukku* (*murukki-*) to destroy, crush, ruin, kill, break in pieces, dissolve; *n. killing*; *murūṅku* (*murūṅki-*) to perish, be destroyed, break; *mūri* a bit, part. *Ma. mūrūka* to cut, cut up (a hog, etc.), reap. *Ko. mury-* (*murc-*) to break (stick-like thing; *intr., tr.*), indent (neck in throwing pot); *mury* small piece, small crack in iron of tool. *To. mūry-* (*mūrs-*) to break in two (stick; *intr.*); (*mūrc-*) id. (*tr.*). *Koḍ. muri-* (*murip-, muric-*) to make a cut. *Tu. muri* an incision or notch; *murku* fragment, piece, bit; *mūruni* to mince, cut up (as vegetables). *Te. muri, muriya* a bit, piece; *muri-konu* to cut; *muriyu* to break; *mukka* piece, bit, fragment, part; *bruyyu* to be destroyed, perish; *bruṅgu* to die; (*K.*) *bruncu* to kill. *Kol. (Kin.) murk-* to split (wood). (*SR.*) *murk-* to break; ? (*SR.*) *muriyā* flesh (< *Te. muriya* piece [of flesh]). *Nk. mur-* to break (*intr.*); *murk-* id. (*tr.*); *murnḍe* a quarter (of bread). *Pe. mur-* to cut (horizontally).

*Kui mroku inba* to snap off, be broken off; *mrunga* (*mrungi-*) to be torn; *mrunga vipka* to break away from a torn part; *mrupka* (< *mrup-p-*; *mrukt-*) to tear, murder, kill; *n. tearing, murder*; *mrūva* (*mrūt-*) to die (balance word of *sāva*); ? *muṣpa* (*muṣt-*) to split wood. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *muka* (*pl. -ga*) crumb(s); (*Isr.*) *muka* small piece, e.g. meat, cloth, pot, etc. *Kur. murecā* to twist and break; *murecā* to get broken, not to come off or out entire; *muruknā* to abscind, amputate, cut in twain by hacking, cut in small pieces, damage by cutting off a part, mangle, mutilate. *Malt. murke* to cut into bits, cut across, cross (as a river); *murkre* to be cut to pieces. Cf. 5008 *Ta. muri*. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *muria-* broken, smashed. DED(S) 4078.

4976 *Ta. muraṅci* a cord. *Tu. muraṅe* rope made of straw. *Go. (Ph.) maronj* bark; (*Tr.*) *marōnj* strip of bark; (*Ch.*) *marōj* fibre for rope; (*Mu.*) *moros, maṛos* rope prepared from fibre of pair tree; (*Ma.*) *moros*, (*M.*) *moras*, (*Ma.*) *moroli* rope (*Voc.* 2725); (*Koya Su.*) *mōrūm* bark used for tying a bundle. *Kui mraṣu* rope made from hide. *Kuwi* (*Ṭ.*) *marcu* rope attaching bullock to plough. DED(S, N) 4079.

4977 *Ta. muri* (*-v-, -nt-*) to bend, lack in strength, be gentle; *n. curve, bend*; *muri-muri* (*-v-, -nt-*) to curve, bend; *murivu* contracting, fold, laziness; *mūri* laziness, indolence; shaking off laziness; *mūri nimir* (*-v-, -nt-*) to stretch oneself as from laziness. *Ma. muruṭuka* to pluck by twisting (as coconuts); *mūri* numbness, apathy, stiffness; *mūruka, mūri nivrūka* to stretch oneself. *Ko. muniv-* (*munivd-*) to stretch and groan when one wakes; *mu-nj-* (*mu-nj-*) to jerk spasmodically and groan in sleep. *To. mūry fuy-* (*furs-*) to stretch the body in yawning. *Ka. muri* to bend, be bent, grow crooked, wind, meander, stretch oneself with windings of the limbs; bend, turn round or twist (as the whiskers); *n. state of being bent, curved, etc.*, a bend, winding course of a river, ring; *murike* bending, crooking by straining; *murige* bending, twisting, a twist; *muripu* to turn round or whirl the fist; *murivu* bending or twisting, a bend, winding course of a river; surrounding; *murucu* to turn round, twist; *murudisu* to pluck up by twisting; *muruhu* a bend, curve, winding course of a river, a surrounding place, crookedness of mind, a crooked object, a pervert; turn, repetition; (*PBh.*) *murū* crooked; (*Gowda*) *murpu* to become crooked; *mor(a)ku* to be turning round or be giddy from pride; *morahu* a bend, winding course of running water. *Tu. muri* curve, circle, ring, twist, the creases of the hand, windings of a conch, etc.; *murigē* twist, entanglement; *murū* stretching of a limb; *mūruni* to be stretched as the limbs; *mūri* stretching oneself. *Te. murincu* to turn (*tr.*). *Pa. murg-* to be bent; *murgal* hunchback. *Ga. (S. P.) murg-* to bend (while peeping); *murgēn* bent; (*S.<sup>3</sup>*)

*murg-* (*murug-*) to bend down. *Go. (Tr.) muritānā* to be dislocated (*Voc.* 2923); (*Tr.*) *mur-jupni aiānā* to be crooked (*Voc.* 2909); (*LuS.*) *moorga* humpbacked. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *murli* *kriyō* deformed ear. / Cf. Pkt. *muria-* twisted; OMar. (Master) *muraḍ-* to turn, twist. DED(S) 4080.

4978 *Ta. muruku* tenderness, tender age, youth, beauty, Skanda; *murukan* youth, young man, Skanda. *Ma. murukan* Subrahmanya. ? *To. mo-l pīlad, mo-l kwī-dyad* young birds, young cocks (a pair of song units); *mo-lm* (*obl. mo-lt-*) in: *kin mox mo-ltkm* even to the children. *Tu. murku* the young of an animal; *murlē* little, small; tender. *Te. murupu* beauty, loveliness, grace. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *murli* (*pl. murku*) young man. DED(S) 4081.

4979 *Ta. muruku* ornament worn in the helix of the ear. *To. murx*, in woman's name *Pitymurx* (pity silver, 5496(a)). *Ka. mura, muru, murugu, muruvu, muruhu* a wire ring used as an ornament for the nose and the ear. *Tu. muru* ear-ring; *murgi* twisted bangle or wristlet made of silver. *Te. murugu, muruvu* bracelet, bangle. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) murug* bracelet. *Go. (Ko.) mur* (*pl. muhk*) bracelet, bangle (*Voc.* 2897). *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *murmu* (*pl. murka*), (*F.*) *mūrmū* (*pl. mūrūpka*) nose-ring. / Cf. Pkt. *muravi* a kind of ornament; *H. Mar.*, etc., *murki* ear-ring. DED(S, N) 4082.

4980 *Ta. muruku* fuel; *murūṅku* (*murūṅki-*) to simmer [i.e. smoulder]; *muruku* (*muruki-*) to exceed the proper limit in heating (or with 5009); *murūṭu* firewood. *Ma. (Tiyya)* *mori-yuva* to become roasted. *Ka. muruṭu* to cause to burn, kindle. *Tu. muripuni* to burn, consume (as firewood for culinary purposes); *muripāvuni* to cause to burn; *murū* kindling fire into a blaze; *murudni* a spark to be kindled into a blaze; *murtely* dry leaves, etc. used for kindling fire. *Pa. murkub* sweat. *Malt. murye* to singe the feathers of a bird preparatory to roasting it; *muthre* to be scorched; *muthre* to scorch. / Cf. Skt. *murmura-* an expiring ember; burning chaff, Pali *meddura-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10215. DED(S, N) 4083.

4981 *Ta. murukku* palas tree, *Butea frondosa*. *Ma. murikku* *Erythrina indica* (in Lush. usually with some qualifying word); (*Lush. also*) *B. frondosa*. *Ka. mutta, muttaga, muttala, muttuka, muttuga, muttula, muttaga, muttuga* *B. frondosa*. *Tu. muttaka* id. *Te. mōdugu*, (*Inscr.*) *mrōdugu* id. *Kol. (Kin.) modg* id. *Ga. (S.<sup>3</sup>) murtand* id. *Go. (Tr.) mur marā* (*A. Y. W. Ph.*) *mur*, (*Mu.*) *murraṅ*, (*G.*) *muraṅ*, (*M.*) *moghari* id. (*Voc.* 2896); (*LuS.*) *mogaree* id.; (*Koya Su.*) *muṭō, moṭō* id. *Kur. murkā* id. *Malt. murko* name of a tree. / For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 93 (Santali *murū'd*, etc.). DED(S, N) 4084.

4982 *Ta. murūṅkai* *Moringa pterygosperma*, Indian horse-radish tree. *Ma. murūṅka* *Hyper-*

*anthera moringa*, Indian horse-radish. *Ka. nugge, nuggi M. pterygosperma. Tu. nurige, nurge* id. *Te. munaga* id. *Pa. munga*, (S.) *mulnga* id. *Go. (Mu.) murunga* a kind of tree (*Voc.* 2903); (ASu.) *mulge, munge* Indian horse-radish tree. *Koṇḍa muṅga maram*, (BB) *muluga mara* drumstick tree [i.e. *M. pterygosperma*]. *Kur. mungā* a shrub, the fruits and leaves of which are eaten as curry. /Cf. Skt. *muraṅgi, muraṅgi- M. pterygosperma*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10209. [*M. pterygosperma* Gaertn. = *H. moringa* Vahl.] DED(S, N) 4085.

4983 *Kol. murudi* black. *Nk. muloṛi* id. DED 4086.

4984 *Tu. muli* thatching grass. *Kui mliu* a reed-like grass. ? *Malt. mali* a kind of reed of which arrow shafts are made. ? *Br. mlinj* a wild grass used as fodder. DED(S, N) 800.

4985 *Ta. mulai* woman's breast, teat. *Ma. mula* id., udder. *Ko. mel* breast; *mol* id. (in a proverb; < Badaga), pointed end of anvil. *To. miṣ* nipple, teat, breast, udder; *mil* breast (*TS*, p. 878). *Ka. mole* female breast, dug of an animal. *Koṇḍ. mole* breast. *Tu. mirē* breast, nipple or teat of any animal. DED 4087.

4986 *Te. mola* waist, middle; ? *malugu, malumu* small of the back above the loins. *Kol. mulke* (P.) back, (SR.) waist. *Nk. mulke* waist; *mulkene* *ḡāḡ* backbone. *Pa. mulka būla, mul būla* id. *Go. (L.) molki* back (*Voc.* 2995). *Koṇḍa mola* waist. *Br. mux* waist, loins. DED(S) 4088.

4987 *Ta. mullai* Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum sambac*; some other varieties of jasmine. *Ma. mulla J. sambac*, etc. *Ka. molle J. multiflorum* or *pubescens. Te. molla* jasmine. /Cf. Skt. *malikā* id.; Turner, *CDIAL* no. 9913. DED 4090.

4988 *Ma. mura* protuberance, tumour, excrescence; rough, knotty, teeth of a saw, etc.; *mugantu* knot, protuberance on a tree; *murekka* to swell as a tumour, rise in a wen; (Kauṭ.) *muraṅṅu* knots, protuberance. *Tu. mure*, *more* node, protuberance swelling, bruise; *morampe* swelling or protuberance on any part of the body; *murapḡa, murapḡe*, (B-K.) *murampe, molampe* swelling, protuberance; (B-K.) *murely, murevu* the foetus to be formed. DED(S, N) 4091, and from DED 4074.

4989 *Ta. muraṅku* (*muraṅki*) to roar, thunder, make loud noise, be noised abroad, be made public; *muraṅku* (*muraṅki*) to sound, beat a sounding instrument; *n.* sound, noise; *muraṅkam* loud noise, as of thunder or drums, clamour, roar; *muraṅvu, muraṅ* drum, large loud-sounding drum; *moṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to say, speak; *n.* word, saying, language. *Ma. muraṅṅuka* to roar, reverberate; *muraṅkam* a reverberating, rumbling, roaring sound; *muraṅkuka* to beat or play an instrument, make to resound; *moṛi* word; *moṛiyuka* to speak; *miṛaku, miṛavu* drum. *Ko. moṛv* a

child's continuous crying. ? *To. miṭ* good points in argument (in assembly), directions given in building. *Ka. moṛagu* to sound as certain musical instruments, roar, thunder, play certain instruments; *n.* sound of certain musical instruments, roaring, thunder. *Koṇḍ. moṛi* subject of talk or song. *Te. mroṅu, mroṅyu, mroṅvu* to sound (or with 4973 *Ta. muraṅ*); *mroṅguḡu, mroṅta* sound. *Kol. muḡ-* (*muṭ-*) to talk, speak (a language). *Nk. muṛ-* (*muṭ-*) to speak; *muṭta* language. *Koṇḍa miṛi* to speak, utter. Cf. 4973 *Ta. muraṅ*. DED(S) 4092.

4990 *Ta. muḡam* cubit; *muḡaṅ kāl* knee, part of the leg from knee to ankle; *muḡaṅ kai* elbow, forearm; *muḡi* joint as of the body; *moṛi* joint as of wrist, knee, ankle, etc.; *mul* joint as of the body, knot in trees, ankle. *Ma. muḡam, muḡam* cubit, projecting joint; *muḡaṅ kāl* knee; *muḡaṅ kai* elbow; *muḡi* knuckle, joint. *Ko. moṛm* cubit; ? *malm* id.; *mogay, moṛi* elbow; *moga-l* knee. *To. magoy* cubit; ? *mi-g-mu-* knee (*mu-* pot); ? *mury* all the ribs attached to the backbone; *mury* *elṣ* rib. *Ka. moṛa, moṛa* cubit, joint; *moṛa kāl* knee; *moṛa* key elbow. *Koṇḍ. moṛa* cubit; *moṛa kay* elbow. *Tu. mora, mura, mola, moraṅge, muraṅge* cubit; *morampu* knee; *molaṅku, molaṅkana* knee-pan. *Te. mura* cubit; *mō* (K. also *mro*) *ceyyi, mō* *ceyyi* elbow; *mō* (K. also *mro*) *kālu, mō kālu* knee; *mōkariṅcu, mōkariṅcu, mōkariṅ(i)u* to kneel. *Kol. mu-ra*, (P.) *movka*, (Pat., p. 27) *mōki* elbow. *Pa. mura* cubit. *Go. (P.) kī-mundku* elbow. *Go. (G.) moṛi* id. (*Voc.* 2990); (W.) *muraṅla* knee (*Voc.* 2910). *Koṇḍa miṛva* id.; *muṅku* knee-joint. *Kui miru, mriṅ, meḡu* id.; *miṛeka* a cubit's length. *Kur. mūka, mūka* knee, elbow; (Ihahn) *mūka* elbow; (Ihahn) *mūka, mūku* knee. *Malt. mūke* knee; *muki* cubit. Cf. 5123 *Ko. aḡ mug-*, *Ka. moggu*. DED(S, N) 4093.

4991 *Ma. muḡi* vexation; *muḡippu* sadness, anger; *muḡikka* to trouble, vex; *muḡiyuka* to grow angry, be in a pet; *muḡiccal* displeasure, disgust, pettishness; *muḡippikka* to make displeased. *To. muḡ-* (*muṭ-*) to become angry (e.g. Kurumba who consequently practises sorcery); *mu-p o-x-* (*o-y-*) to be pettish, ask in coaxing whine; *mu-p xiy-* (*xis-*) to spoil (a child). *Ka. mul* to be irritated, vexed, annoyed, become angry; *mul* to grow passionate, angry; *muliyisu* to cause to become angry; *mulisu* anger, passion. *Te. muḡi* a quarrel. DED(S) 4094.

4992 *Ta. muḡu* all, entire, whole; large; (-pp-, -tt-) to be whole, entire; *muḡukka, muḡuka* wholly, entirely, altogether, completely; *muḡucu* entirety, whole; *muḡutta* fully developed; *muḡutu* all, whole, entirety; *muḡutum, muḡutum* wholly, entirely; *muḡuntu* entirety; *muḡumai* id., completion, perfection; great size; *muḡuvatu(m)* all, whole; wholly. *Ma. muḡu* whole, entire; *muḡukka* to grow thick, big; *muḡukka* bigness; *muḡuppu* completion, size, thickness, thronged state;

*muḡuppikka* to bring to the highest degree, condense, make bulky; *muḡutu, muḡuvan* whole, entire; *muḡuvaḡa* a complete man. *Tu. murka* full, brimful, exceeding, very much. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *muṭtiṅ* completely. *Pe. muṛke* altogether. ? *Go. (Mu.) mul* all persons; *mulnahk* all day; (L.) *mulu* people (*Voc.* 2928); (LuS.) *mooloo* army, retinue. DED (S, N) 4095.

4993 *Ta. muḡuku* (*muḡuki-*) to bathe the entire body by dipping or pouring, sink, be entirely immersed (as in business); *muḡukku* (*muḡukki-*) to immerse (*tr.*); *muḡucu* (*muḡuci-*) to dive, dip, get in, enter; *muḡuttu* (*muḡutti-*) to plunge, dip in, drown (*tr.*); *muḡuvaḡa* an aquatic bird; *mūṛ* (-pp-, -tt-) to submerge, engulf; *mūḡku* (*mūḡki-*) to plunge, submerge, sink as a ship; *mūḡttu* (*mūḡtti-*) id. (*tr.*); *muḡku* (*muḡki-*) to plunge, sink, be immersed; *mukku* (*mukki-*) to press under water, immerse; *mukkuḡi* (-pp-, -tt-) to dive; *muḡkacci* plunging in water; *mukkuvar* a sect of fishermen. *Ma. muḡukuka* to sink under water, dive, be immersed; *muḡukikka, muḡhikka* to bathe a child, plunge, immerse; *muḡhuka* to dive, plunge, sink; *mukkuka* to dip, immerse, plunge; drown (as criminals); dye; *mukkuvar* a class of fishermen; (Kauṭ.) *mukkkuka* to immerse. *Ko. mulg-* (*mulgy-*) to be lost to one completely; *mulk-* (*mulky-*) to make to suffer great loss; have intercourse with thoroughly; *mu-g-* (*mu-yg-*) to submerge oneself, dive, drown; *mu-k-* (*mu-yk-*) to submerge (*tr.*). *To. mulx-* (*mulxy-*) to be destroyed; *mulk-* (*mulky-*) to destroy; *mu-x-* (*mu-xy-*) to be destroyed, drown; *mu-k-* (*mu-ky-*) to destroy; *mu-xc-* (*mu-xc-*) (river) drowns, is deep; destroy. *Ka. muḡugu, muḡagu, muḡigu, muḡ(u)ku, muḡiṅku, muḡuṅku, muḡuṅgu, muḡugu, muḡugu, muḡugu* to go or sink under water, sink, become plunged in a liquid, immerse oneself, dive, dip, set as the sun, be ruined; *muḡugisu, muḡugisu*, etc., to immerse, dip, etc. (*tr.*); *muḡavu, muḡuvu* ruin, loss. *Koṇḍ. mung-* (*muḡgi-*) to dive; *mukk-* (*mukki-*) to dip (*tr.*) under water; *mukkovē* a class of fishermen. *Tu. murkuni, muluguni, mupuguni* to sink, immerse (*intr.*), be ruined, (sun) to set; *murkāvuni* to cause to sink, immerse, ruin; *murēly* ducking, diving; *muḡuduni* to dive, sink. *Te. munūḡu, mungu*, (K. also) *mupugu, muḡūḡu* to sink, plunge, dive, be inundated, be drowned, (K. also) (sun) to set, perish; *munigincu, munucu* to cause to sink, sink (*tr.*); *muncu* to plunge, immerse, sink, ruin; *munuka* plunge, immersion, sinking; *mumpu* plunging, immersion, dip; *bruṅgu* to sink, be hidden; *bruncu* to sink (*tr.*), drown. *Kol. mung-* (*muḡkt-*) to submerge oneself under water, drown, (sun) sets; *muḡip-* (*muḡipt-*) to submerge (*tr.*). *Nk. mung-* to sink into, be submerged; *mupp-* to dip (*tr.*). *Nk. (Ch.) muḡ-* to dive, be drowned; *muḡup-* to drown (*tr.*). *Pa. mulg-*, (S) *mul-* to dive, be immersed. *Go. (S.P.) mulg-* to immerse, be immersed. *Go. (Tr.) muḡungānā* to dive, sink, be drowned;

*muḡuttānā* to plunge (*tr.*); (W.) *muraḡānā* to sink, be drowned; *muraṅānā* (sun) to set; (L. M.) *muḡandānā* to drown; (Ph.) *muṛitānā* to sink; *caus. murisahtānā, murahtānā*; (G.) *muṛḡ-*, (S.) *muṛuṅ-*, (A.) *muṛuṅ-* to sink, be drowned; (Mu. Ma.) *muṛnd-*, (M.) *muṛndānā* id. (*Voc.* 2924); (LuS.) *moodunda* to sink in water; (Koya Su.) *muṛṇ-* to immerse, bathe (*intr.*); *mu-* to immerse (*tr.*); (ASu.) *muḡḡū-* to be immersed; *muḡḡū-* to immerse. *Koṇḍa murg-* (-it-) to be drowned, sink; *muṛk-* (-it-) to dip in (yessel), drown (a person in a river). *Pe. munj-* (*munc-*) to be immersed; *muc-* (*muce-*) to immerse. *Manḡ. munj-* to sink (*intr.*); *muc-* to make to sink. *Kui munja* (*munji-*) to be immersed, submerged, immerse oneself; *n.* submersion; *muṣpa* (*muṣ-*) to immerse; *n.* immersing; *bruḡḡa* (*bruḡḡi-*) to sink completely in, penetrate; be of such consistency that one sinks into it. *Kuwi* (F.) *muṛkhali* to dip into; *mūnjali* to sink partly; (S.) *munjinai* to sink; *munj-* (-it-) (Su.) to be immersed, (Isr.) drown, sink; (Su.) *muh-* (*muṣ-*) to immerse. *Kur. muluxnā* (*mulxyas*). *muluxnā* to sink, walk or fall into, be submerged, founder, go to the bottom, (sun or moon) sets, get hopelessly lost; *mulxaṅānā* to precipitate, plunge, let sink, submerge, engulf, wreck, ruin; *muluxtaṅānā* to cause (somebody or something) to be sunk through the agency of a third person, swallow up. *Malt. mulge* to dip in, draw water; *mulgre* to dive, be dipped in. DED(S, N) 4096.

4994 *Ta. muḡai* (-v-, -nt-) to enter; (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce, bore; *n.* large mountain cave, cavern, den; *muḡaiṅcu* cave, hole; *muḡai* a hollow place; *mōḡai* cleft, crevice, subterranean water-course, pool. *Ma. mulayuka* to creep in, retire, cattle to enter the stable; *mulēkka* to gather, shut up as cattle for the night. *Ka. mōle* a small hole (made by crabs, etc.) in the banks of ricefields or tanks, a fissure. Cf. 3714 *Ta. muḡai*. DED 4097.

4995 *Ta. mul* thorn, brier, thistle, bristle, spine, anything sharp or pointed as a fish-bone, porcupine's quill, etc., goad, spur, sharp-pointed instrument, sharpness; *mulku* (*mulki-*) to enter, pierce; *mulli* thorny plant, name of various plants; *mulari* bramble, thorny twig; *mulavu, mula* porcupine; *mulam-paṅṛi* porcupine; *muṭṭakam* thorn, thorn-bush, fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Ma. mul* sharp-pointed, thorn, prickly, an iron pin, spur, bones of fish and snakes; *mulan* thorny, as plants; porcupine; *mul* different plants; a fish. *Ko. mul* thorn; *mulṣ* thorny plants. *Ta. mul* thorn; *mul* digging-fork; *mul-ody* porcupine (< Badaga); *mulṣ* sp. thorny plant; penis. *Ka. mul, mulu, mulu* thorn, pointed thing as a prickly, a sting, spur, hand of a clock, tongue of a balance, etc.; *vb.* to prick, sting; *muluhu* pricking, stinging, goading, goad; *mulṣa* hand of a clock; *mulṣu* fork. *Koṇḍ. mulṣi* thorn; *muṇḡe* screw-pine. *Tu. mulṣu* thorn, thorny bush, iron prickly, spur, bone of a fish or

serpent, spine, fork; **mulla** thorny ground; **munde** screw-pine. **Te. mulu, mullu** thorn, prick, prickle, the hand, pointer, needle, spur; **muliki** arrow, arrowhead, iron point of a goad, peg of a spinning top; **munda** thorny. **Kuwi** (S.) **mullu** needle Cf. 4998 **Ta. mūlai**. DED(S) 4098.

4996 **Ta. muļi** (-v, -nt-) to dry, burn, be scorched, perish; mature, curdle; (-pp-, -tt-) to dry, become dried, be scorched; *n.* dryness, faded condition, that which is dry; **mulari** firewood, sacrificial fuel, fire, firebrand, fever. **Ma. muļi** scorched or dry, the appearance of skin scalded and burst; **muliyuka** to be scorched, torn as skin. **To. mūly-** (mūts-) to be dry (of leaves, flowers). Cf. 5048 **Ta. muļ**. DED(S) 4099.

4997 **Ta. mūlai** (-v, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to spring, grow as horns, hair, etc., sprout as shoots, germinate as seeds; *n.* shoot, sprout, seedling; ? **mulari** lotus. **Ma. mūla** germ, shoot, young plant; **mulekka** to germinate, shoot, grow up as rice-plants; **mūlavu, mulepu** sprouting, germinating. **To. mūl, mūl** shoot of plant. **Ka. mōle** to germinate, grow, shoot forth, come out of the ground, sprout, bud, shoot; *n.* germ, bud, sprout, first shoot out of the ground; **mōlake, mōlike** germ, bud, sprout; **mōlasu** germination; a kind of morbid swelling of the guttural glands; (Bark.) **mūhgi**, (Hav.) **munge** sprout. **Tu. mūliyuni, muleyuni, mulevuni, mōlipuni, mōlepuni** to germ, shoot, sprout; **mūlē** germ, shoot; **mōlike** bud, germ; **mūhē** shoot, bud, sprout; **mūhku** the germ of corn. **Kor. (T.) mūngu** tender shoot. **Te. mōlaka, mōka** germ, sprout shoot; young; **mōlakettu, mōlacu, mō(u)cu, mōlatencu** to sprout, germinate, shoot, bud, grow; **mōlapincu** to cause to sprout, grow; **mōlawa** sprout; **mōkka** young plant, germ, shoot, sprout; **mōsu** a sprout, shoot. **Go. (M.) mōriyānā** to sprout; (Mu.) **māri-** (seeds) to sprout (*Voc.* 2992); (Asu.) **mōrōka** plant; (Koya Su.) **mōd-** (plant) to spring up. **Pe. mōka** shoot, sprout. **Kui mōka** a shoot. **Kuwi** (Su.) **mōgla** shoot of bamboo; (P.) **mōko** sprout; (S.) **mōkko** herb, plant, tree; (Isr.) **mōko** sprouting of crop; **mōgla** eye, shoot of potato, etc. **Kur. mūl** the minute pedicle (in pulse grains) which is to develop when sprouting; **mūl-mūl** to germinate, either in soil or spontaneously. DED(S, N) 4100, and from DED(N) 4007.

4998 **Ta. mūlai** peg, stake, pivot, pin of a door, etc. **Ma. mūla** peg, stake. **Ko. mōl** peg. **Ka. mōle** pin, nail, spike, wedge, peg, stake, pointed object. **Tu. mūle, mōle** nail, peg, wedge. **Te. mōla** pin, nail, spike. Cf. 4995 **Ta. muļ**. Cf. **Mar. mōlā** nail (whence *Go.* (Asu.) **mōlā** iron nail). DED(S, N) 4101.

4999 **Ta. mūlai** core of a boil. **Ka. mōle** id. **Te. mōlaka** id. DED 4102.

5000 **Ta. mūlai** piles. **Ma. mūla** external piles, polypus. **Ka. mōle** piles. DED 4103.

5001 **Ta. mūlai** bamboo. **Ma. mūla** id. DED 4104.

5002 **Go. (Tr.) mūhuttānā** to cover up; **mūhuttānā** (Ch.) to conceal, (W.) to cover; (W.) **mūhittānā** to shut down; (Ph.) **mūhittānā**, (Mu.) **mūhittānā**, (Ma.) **mūhittānā** to cover (*Voc.* 2927). **Pe. mūh-** (mūhitt-) to put on (hat, dancing mask), cover oneself with (e.g. umbrella); **mūg-** (mūkt-), (Kal.) **mūng-** id., close up, be closed (mouth, lotus); **mūk-** (-t-) to surround, enclose, close (mouth), obstruct one's way. **Kui mūnga** (mūngi-) to be covered; **mūpka** (< **mūk-p-**; **mūkt-**) to cover. **Kur. (Hahn) mūga** to cover, protect. Cf. 5034 **Ta. mūtu**. DED(S) 802.

5003 **Ta. mūkā** (-v, -nt-) to sit with arms and legs folded. **To. mūgūm** īr- (īr-) (person) squats on heels, (tiger) sits on haunches. DEDS 801.

5004 **Ta. mūlānki**, **mūlā** radish, *Raphanus sativus*. **Ma. mūlānki** id. **Ka. mūlānki**, **mūlānki** id. **Tu. mūlēnki**, **mūlēnki** id. **Te. mūlānki** id. / Cf. *Skt. mūlaka-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10250. DED 4105.

5005 **Ta. mūram** winnow; **mūgūl**, **muccil** toy winnow. **Ma. mūram** winnow to sift grain. **Ko. morm** winnow. **To. mūgn** (obl. mūgt-) id. **Ka. mōra, mōra** id.; **muccal** small winnowing fan used by children as a toy. **Koq. mōra** winnowing basket. **Te. mōriṣe** small winnowing basket; (B.) **muccili** small winnowing fan used by children as a toy. DED 4106.

5006 **Ta. (DCV) mūralai** hermit's tree [i.e. *Buchanania latifolia*]. **Ma. mūral**, **mūral** id. **Ka. mōraṭe, mōraṭe**, **mōraṭe**, **mōraṭe** id. **Te. mōrali** *Sponia orientalis*; (Lush.) **mōrali** *B. latifolia*. [*Trema orientalis* Blume = *S. orientalis* Planch. *B. latifolia* is different.] DED(S) 4107.

5007 **Ta. mūri** (-v, -nt-) to be spoiled; (-pp-, -tt-) to change the nature of (as milk, medicine); **muri** (-v, -nt-) to be spoiled; **mukkal** stench of things owing to dampness. ? **Ma. mūgūnū, mūyūnū, mūgūnū** an offensive smell. **Ka. mūrikū** impurity, foulness, uncleanness; **muggu** to get or have the smell of corruption, become or be musty or mouldy by dampness; *n.* an offensive smell, mustiness, fustiness, mouldiness; **muggalu** mustiness, mouldiness; (Hav.) **mūri** bad smell. **Tu. murguni** to mould, become musty; **mugga** mould, mustiness; musty; **mūri** a bad smell, stench. **Te. mūriki** dirt, filth, impurity; dirty, foul; **mūgugu** to become putrid, rotten or rancid; **mukku**, (K.) also **mrukku** to spoil, become mouldy or musty, mould; **m(r)ukka** spoiled, mouldy, musty; (K.) **mugga** mould, mustiness; mouldy etc.; (B.) **muggu** to be musty or mouldy, be damaged, spoiled. **Ko. (Kin.) murr** dirt. **Nk. murg** a bad smell. **Ka. mur, murr** dirt; **mura, mur(r)at** rotten. ? **Ga. (Oll.) muyur** dirt. **Go. (Ko.) murk** id.

(*Voc.* 2905). **Koṇḍa mūrki** dirty. DED(S) 4108.

5008 **Ta. mūri** (-v, -nt-) to break, give way as a branch, be defeated, discomfited, perish, cease to exist; (-pp-, -tt-) to break (as a stick), cut, discontinue; *n.* piece, half, broken half of coconut, piece of cloth, deed, written bond, ola receipt, part of village or town, room; **mūriccal** breaking, indigence, want; **mūrippu** antidote, estrangement, breach of friendship; **mūriyal** breaking; **mūriyu** id., breach, rupture, fracture, enmity; antidote; **mūrukku** (mūrukki-) to break. **Ma. mūri** fragment, piece of cloth, room, chamber, apartment, parish, hamlet, a note, bond; **mūrikka** to break, cut, wound, decide, settle; **mūriccal** breach; **mūrippikka** to cause to cut down; **mūriyan** cutting; **mūriyuka** to break through or in pieces, be wounded, be decided, curdle as milk; **mūrivu** breach, wound; **mūrukka** to cut up vegetables. **Ka. mūri** to occasion a flaw in a thing by bending it, sever by fracture, break, break off as leaves, fruits, etc., crush, break down, defeat, rout, destroy, break up, put an end to, do away; break (*intr.*), become weakened in constitution, lose strength, be impaired; *n.* fragment, piece, broken or torn-off particle, state of being broken, broken off, etc.; **mūrige, mūriyuvike** breaking, etc.; **mūrivu** crushing, destruction; **mūriṣu** to cause to break, cause to crush, get changed as large money into smaller; **mūrukka, mūraka** man who breaks or ruins, maimed man, imbecile; **mūrukātana** breaking, ruining; **mūrukū** fragment, bit (as of bread); **mūruva, mūrava** a maimed, imbecile wretch. **Tu. mudipuni, mudupuni** to pluck out; **muyipuni** to pluck off. **Te. (K.) mūriyu** to be broken, severed; *n.* piece, crumb; (K.) **mūgugu** to be crushed. Cf. 4975 **Ta. mūruva**. DED(S) 4109.

5009 **Ta. mūri** (-v, -nt-) to exceed the proper stage, as in boiling or heating; **mūrukū** (mūruki-) to exceed the proper limit in heating (or with 4980). **Ma. mūriyuka** to be scorched in frying. DED 4110.

5010 **Ta. mūri** sprout, shoot, tender leaf, leaf. **Ma. mūri-ppēttatu** stage of palm tree's growth beyond *oṛa-kāccatu* (i.e. a cocalm in the 8th-10th year). DEDS 803.

5011(a) **Ta. mūrukku** (mūrukki-) to be proud, haughty arrogant, disagree, be angry; *n.* arrogance, impertinence, disagreement, discord, rancour, stiffness of manners, vehemence; **mūrukkaṭi** (-pp-, -tt-) to oppose, disobey (as a command); **mūrukū** (mūruki-) to be haughty or insolent, bluster, become vehement; **mūrippu** pride, harshness; **mūrai** (-pp-, -tt-) to become stiff, hard, be stiff-necked, haughty; **mūraippu** stiffness (as of a corpse), haughtiness, impudence; high price. **Ma. mūrukuka** to be coagulated, become stiff. **Ko. mūr-** (murky-) to be on bad terms with, refuse to do what one is told, sulk. **To. mūr-** (mūr-) to become angry, become sad in mind, have dispute with; **mūr-** (murky-) to

be on bad terms with, be offended. **Ka. mūrukū, mūrku, mūku** pride, arrogance; **mūrukū, mūraka, mūraka** making foppish or coquettish airs. **Tu. mūrtaṭa, mūrtaṭa** haughtiness, arrogance, pride; folly, foolishness. **Te. mūriyu**, (K.) also **mūriyu** to exult, be in great glee, walk affectedly and gracefully. (K.) also be proud; **mūrikāḍu** a proud or conceited man; **mūripamu, mūripemu** graceful affectation in gait, pride, arrogance, haughtiness; pride arising from conscious beauty, coquetry, caressing fondling, coaxing; **mūripincu** to make oneself entreated or begged for anything, coquet; **mōraku, mōrakūḍu** an obstinate and foolish man; **mōrakamu** folly, obstinacy.

(b) **Ta. mukkaram, mūskaram** obstinacy. **Ma. mūsku** strength, vigour, insolence, presumption; **mūskan** stout, stubborn, violent; **mūskaram** strength, power; **mūskaran** strong, self-willed; **mukkalam** fullness of blood, turgid, well-fed, wanton state. **Ka. mūskara** pertinaciousness, stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence. **Tu. mūsku** disregard, disrespect; **mukkūḍa** stout, robust. **Te. mūskaramu** obstinate, stubborn, rude; **mōkkaṭṭu** an obstinate man; **mōkkalamu** obstinacy, stubbornness; obstinate, irresistible; **mōkkali, mōkkalikāḍu** an obstinate man, a brave man. DED(S) 4111.

5012 **Ta. mūrukku** (mūrukki-) to twist (as a rope), twirl, spin (as a potter his wheel); *n.* twisting, turn or thread of screw, ball of thread; **mūrukū** (mūruki-) to wriggle, twist. **Ma. mūrukuka** to be twisted, be tight; **mūrukā** a twist; **mūrukku** twining, twisting, writhing, a twisted cake; **mūrukkaḷ** writhing, spasms; **mūrukuka** to twist, twine, tighten; **mūriccu-kuttuka** to wreath, plat; **mūriccu-kutti** anything twisted. **Ka. mūrukū** to give a different shape (to the face), twist (it) out of its natural shape, distort (it), change the expression; *n.* distortion of the features; **mūrukisū** to cause to appear distorted, distort or change (as the face or its features); (PBh.) **mūrigu** curve. **Koq. mūr-** (mūri-) to tighten (*intr.*); **mūrik-** (mūriki-) id. (*tr.*); **mūriki** string which binds or tightens, rope round centre of drum by which its heads are tightened. **Te. mūrakaṭamu** turning; **mūrakaṭincu** to turn (*tr.*). **Koḷ. (Pat., p. 139) mūrkaḍileng** to twist (a limb). **Kur. mūrkaṇā** to sprain; **mūrkaṇā** to sprain oneself. DED(S) 4112.

5013 **Ta. mūrumu** (-pp-, -tt-), **mōrumu** (-pp-, -tt-), **mōrumoru** (-pp-, -tt-) to murmur, grumble; **mūraiṭu** to complain, express grievance; **mūraiṭu** complaint. **Ma. mūrumukuka** to murmur; **mūra** lamentation, wailing; **mūra iṭuka** to complain, find fault. **Ko. mūr-** (mury-) to growl; **mōrv-** (mord-) to mumble; **moyr** complaint; **moyr id-** to make a complaint. **To. mūr-** (mūry-) to growl; **mury** complaint; **mūr-** (mūry-) to complain. **Ka. mōre** to roar, cry aloud, clamour, bawl, yell; **mōre, mōrata** roaring,

wailing, etc.; *moreyuvikē* crying aloud, etc.; *morey-īdu* to wail, lament, complain; *moṛō* imitative sound of crying aloud. *Te. mura-muraṃmanu*, *muraṃmuralādu* to be angry, fret, frown; *moṛugu*, *moṛuvu* to bark as a dog, bawl; *n.* barking of a dog; *moṛugudu* barking; *moṛa*, *moṛa* cry, scream, shriek, howl, wailing, clamour; *moṛaliḍu* to cry out. *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 139) *mutkeng* to groan. *Pa.* *mokk-* to bark. *Go.* (Tr.) *mohcānā*, (W.) *muhcīnā*, (M.) *muhcānā*, (A. Y. Mu. S.) *muhc-*, (Ko.) *buh-*, (Ma.) *bu?*-c- id. (*Voc.* 2936); (Ma.) *mur-* to growl (*Voc.* 2916). *Koṇḍa muḷi-* (-t) to bark. *Maṇḍ.* *murg-* id. *Kui* *muska* (*muski-*) id.; *n.* barking. *Kuwi* (F.) *mōkhali*, (S.) *mukh'nal*, (Isr.) *muk-* (-h-), (Su. Isr.) *musk-* (-it) to bark. ?*Br.* *marrām* shout, call, cry (or with 4973). Cf. 4973 *Ta. mural.* /MBE 1969, pp. 295-6, nos. 37, 38, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10215, which probably on semantic grounds should be divided into two entries, the second being related to (no. 38) *Te. moṛamoṛa* the rustling sound of cloth or the like, (B.) *moral-moral-ādu* to crackle (items which hardly belong in this DEDR entry). DED(S, N) 4113.

5014 *Ta. muṛuval* tooth, smile, happiness; *muṛuvali* (-pp-, -tt-) to smile; *mūral* tooth, smiling. *Ma. muṛuval* tooth. DED 4114.

5015 *Ta. muṛai*, *muṛaimai* order, arrangement, system, regularity, turn by which work is done, time (as once, twice), birth, manners, custom, approved code of conduct, relationship by blood or marriage, justice, antiquity, fate, nature. *Ma. muṛa* what is binding, law, custom, duty, turn; *muṛama* custom. *Ko.* *moyr* relationship between kin. *To.* *miṛ* relationship by blood or marriage. *Ka.* *more* a turn, time, (K.<sup>2</sup>) propriety, virtue; relationship; (Hav.) mare relationship. *Tu. mudē*, *muddē* consanguinity. *Go.* (Hislop, III, p. 133) *mura* custom. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *mur* kinsman. DED(S) 4115.

5016 *Ta. muṛṇam* courtyard of a house, inner yard of a house, esplanade, open space, expanse. *Ma. muṛṇam*, *muṛṇi*, *muṛṇam* front yard, court before a house. DED(N) 4116.

5017 *Ta. muṛṇu* (*muṛṇi*-) to become mature, ripen, be fully grown, be advanced in age, abound, increase, become hardened as the core of a tree, be fulfilled (as one's desire), come to an end, be finished, die; complete (*tr.*), finish, destroy, kill; *n.* perfection, completeness, that which is complete, ripeness, maturity, end, termination; *muṛṇukai* completion; *muṛṇam* wholly, entirely, all; *muṛṇa* entirely, fully; *muṛṇal* maturing, anything that is fully grown or developed, hardness (as of the core of a tree), fruit almost ripe, completing, ending, strength, old age; *muṛṇi* (-pp-, -tt-) to complete, finish; *muṛṇimai* mature wisdom; *muṛṇ-avai* grandmother; *muṛuku* (*muṛuki-*), *muṛuku* (*muṛuki-*) to ripen. *Ma. muṛṇu* entirety; *muṛṇuka*

to grow ripe, entire, perfect; *muṛṇa* wholly, entirely. *Ko.* *mut-* (*muty-*) to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age (or with 4954 *Ta. mutu*); *muṛ et-* (*eyt-*) to go round completely. *To.* *mut-* (*muty-*) (child) becomes strong, (fruits) become hard and unfit for use, (potatoes) are hard and good for seed (or with 4954 *Ta. mutu*). *Tu. muttuni* to become extinct, be destroyed; *muttāvuni* to ruin, destroy. *Te. m(r)uggu* to ripen, become overripe (or with 5046 *Ta. mūṛ*). DED(S) 4117.

5018 *Ta. muṛṇu* (*muṛṇi*-) to surround, besiege, blockade; *n.* siege; *muṛṇukai* blockade, siege, surrounding; *muṛṇai* want; *muṛṇal* surrounding, encircling; *muṛṇikkai* siege. *Ma. muṛṇuka* to be close, crowded. *Ko.* *mut-* (*muty-*) (people) come together in a dense crowd. *Ka. muttu* to enclose, cover, settle upon (as flies, etc.), environ, encompass, surround, hem or shut in, besiege, drive into straits, attack, swarm or crowd together (as bees), throng; *muttalu* environing, surrounding; *muttiga*, *muttige* covering, surrounding, siege, blockade. *Tu. muttuni* to surround, besiege, hem in, encompass; *mutti*, *muttige* siege. *Te. muttadincu* to besiege; *muttu* id., (K. also) surround, spread over, be crowded; *muttadi*, *muttadamu* siege, surrounding. *Kuwi* (F.) *mūcali* to surround, enclose; (S.) *muccinai* to besiege; (Isr.) *muc-* (-it) to lay siege. Cf. 2715 *Ta. cuṛṇu* for *Ta. cuṛṇu-muṛṇam*, *To. tūt* *mutm*, *Ka. sutta mutta*, *Tu. suttamutta*. DED(S) 4118.

5019 *Nk. murmuri* parched rice. *Go.* (SR.) *murre* fried gram; (F-H.) *murēng* puffed rice; (Tr.) *murē* roasted gram (*Voc.* 2917); (ASu.) *murē* parched gram. *Kui* *mūri* parched rice. DEDS 804.

5020(a) *Ta. muṇ* in front, previous, prior; antiquity, eminence; sign of the locative; *muṇpu* former time, front, antiquity; bodily strength, greatness; before, in front of, formerly; *muṇpan* powerful man, leader, master; *muṇ-ḷ* front of a house, space; *muṇnam* in front; *muṇnar* before, in advance, in front of, in former times; *muṇnavan* the first being, Śiva, elder brother; *muṇṇaval* elder sister; goddess of misfortune; *muṇpu* (*muṇpi-*) to meet, reach, join, precede; *muṇṇē* before, in the presence of; *muṇṇai* former times, antiquity; elder sister, elder brother; *muṇṇōr* predecessors, ancestors, the ancients, chief ministers; *muṇṇōṇ* Gaṇeśa, god, predecessor, ancestor, father, elder brother; *muṇāṭu* that which is in front, that which is earlier; *muṇai* front, face, appearance, superiority, eminence, point, sharpened end, edge, cape, headland; *muṇaiṇar* commander of an army; *muṇaiṇan* God, as the first being, saint, chief, Arhat, the Buddha; *muṇṇai* formerly, before; *muttai* front; *munt* front, outer edge of cloth; some time before; *muntu* (*munti-*) to come in front, advance, meet, be prior in time or place, take precedence, take

the lead, be first, surpass, excel, be old, of long standing; *n.* antiquity, priority, beginning; *muntai* antiquity, the past, former time; ancestor; in front of. *Ma. mun*, *munnam* priority in space and time; first, former; before; *munnamē* before; *munnar* forepart of animals; *munnal* presence; *munni* cape, headland; *munnil*, *munnē* before; *munṇēya-van*, *munṇēvan* the former; *munt* the edge, skirt of cloth; *muntuka* to overtake; *muntiyatu* previous; *mumpu* the front, presence; *mumpān* the foremost, principal; *mumpināl* formerly; *mumpil* in front; *mumpē* before; *muna* a sharp point, sharpness, promontory; *munampu* headland, tip; *munakka* to go before. *Ko.* *mun-*, *mu-* front, fore; *mund*, *mind* previous time, state of being before in space; *mundal*, *mindal* being first or before; *mund-* (*mundy-*), *mind-* (*mindy-*) to go in front, act first; *mundy gerund* before; *mon* point; *munga-r* forward, in front, early. *To.* *mudk* in front; next year (? -k dative suffix); *muda-l* first; *mubo-y* fas front teeth; *mun* in front (MBE 1974b, p. 64, K78); former (*mun go-stk* in former times, < \**mun go-sm*, *DBIA*, no. 97); *min* sharp point, top of hill; *mīnp* sharp end of horn. *Ka. mun* (*muṇ*), *munnu* that which is before, in front of, or preceding in space, that which is preceding in time, that which is towards a place (etc.), in front or onward, that which is following; *muṇcu* to be or go before or first, precede, outgo, go beyond, exceed, outdo, surpass, excel; *n.* state of preceding or being before in time or position, state of being previous or prior, former time; *muṇcitta* state of being before in time, beforehand, previous or prior; *muṇca* a man of the front, chief, leader; *muṇce* in advance, in the first place, previously, formerly, first, beforehand, before, earlier than; *muntu*, *munda*, *mundu* the front part or side, front, state of being in front of anything that is behind, state of being advanced in position, that of being first, state of being before or previous, state of being future; *mundu* to precede; *munna*, *munnam*, *munnal* the front, etc.; in front, before; formerly, previously; first, prior to, preceding; following, henceforth; *munne* even the front, etc.; *mumbiga* a man of the front; *mumbu* forepart, front, the direction of the front, state of being previous; *mone* point, extremity, end; sharpness; state of being before. *Koḷ.* *miṇṇa* in front, further; *muppoḍe* previous; *mumba-ra* the fore; *mumbi* predominance; *muṇ* gay forearm; *mone* sharp point; (Kar.) *mund-* (*mundi-*) to go ahead. *Tu. mundaṇa* priority; first, prior; future; *mundaripuni*, *mundarisuni*, *munderiyuni*, *munderuni*, *mundersuni* to advance, march, continue, carry on; *mundily* courtyard of a house; *mundē* before, in front; *munni* tip, lapet; *munnigē* hem of a dressing garment; *mune*, *munṇē*, *monē*, *monē* point, end, extremity; *moṇepu* small piece of land stretching into a river. *Te.* *muni* first, former, previous, front; *munimuṇḡala* the very front;

*munu-konu*, *munu-paḍu* to come to the front, lead; *munupaṭi* former, previous; *munupu* the past, a former period in time; formerly, of old, previously; *munumu* the front or van of an army; *munumunu*, *munu-munnu* first of all, in the very beginning; (K.) *munucu* to go or appear before; (K.) *munupu* to cause to appear, show; (K.) *muncu* to increase, excel; *munṇāḍi* first; *munnu* former period of time; formerly, first; *muṇḡali* front, foremost; *muṇḡili* courtyard; *mundaṭa(n)* in front, before; *mundaṭi* first, former, prior; front; *mundara* the front, former or past time; in front, before, first; in the last instance; previously, formerly; hereafter, in the future; *mundu* the front, state of being first or early; priority, past time, the past; first, front, earlier, prior, previous; *adv.* first, early, to begin with, in former times; *mona* point, extremity, tip, the front; *mona-kāḍu* general, leader, chief; *monakonu* to begin, commence; *monayu* id., prevail. *Koḷ.* *mut* before; *mutta sa-l* next year; (Pat., p. 55) *muttung* next year; (Pat., p. 39) *muni* sting of scorpion. *Nk.* *mund* before. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *muṛ* in front of; *muṛta sāl* coming year; *murṭun* next year. *Pa.* *muna vanda* forefinger; *mundi* in front; *munni* before; *munṇit* first, the one in front; *mundel* in front, before; *mund* kekol front part of ear; *mūni*, (S.) *mona* tip, point. *Ga.* (S.) *mundel*, (P.) *mundel* the front. *Go.* (Tr.) *munṇē* before, in front; next year; (Y. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *munne* in front of, previously; (W. Ph.) *munṇē*, (D. G.) *mune* before, in front of; (M.) *mūne* ahead; (SR.) *munneval* leader (*Voc.* 2892). *Koṇḍa mungal*, (BB) *mundala* in front. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *munu* point (of needle, etc.); *munu kut-* to bow head. *Kur.* *munddh*, *mund* first, ahead of, previous to, before that time, ago; *muṇḡa* the extremity, beginning, headpoint, end. *Malt.* *mundi* formerly, in ancient times; *mundoti* ancient. *Br.* *mōn* front; *mōni* being in front; *must* before, formerly. Cf. 4950 *Ta. mutal*.

(b) *Ta. muṇ-nāl* yesterday, previous day, former days; *muntā-nāl*, *muntai-nāl* day before yesterday. *Ma.* *muni-ṇānu*, *mini-ṇānu* id. (see s.v. 2920 *Ta. ṇāṇru*). *Ko.* *mine-r* any day before yesterday (see s.v. 3758 *Ta. nerunal*). *To.* *mune-r* day before yesterday (see s.v. 3758 *Ta. nerunal*). *Ka.* *monne* day before yesterday; the other day, lately. *Koḷ.* *monia-ndi* day before yesterday (see s.v. 2920 *Ta. ṇāṇru*). ?*Tu.* *morani*, *morāni* id. *Te.* *monna* id.; the other day; *adv.* *monnanu*. *Go.* (Mu.) *munne*, *monne* day before yesterday, day after tomorrow; *manne* (A. W. Mu. Ma.) day after tomorrow, (Y.) id., day before yesterday, (Ph.) day before yesterday; (Tr.) *mannē*, (Ko.) *maniṇi* day after tomorrow (*Voc.* 2706); (Koya Su.) *onne* day before yesterday. *Koṇḍa* *mu'e* (*obl. mu'eR-*) day after tomorrow; (comm. by K.). Cf. 4615 *Pe. mayhiṇ*. DED(S, N) 4119.



5021 *Ta. mupi* (-v-, -nt-) to dislike, be angry with; *mupinan* one who dislikes or hates; *mupivu* anger, wrath, dislike, aversion, fatigue, suffering, endeavour; *mupai* (-v-, -nt-) to fight, be zealous, be deeply engaged, be angry with, dislike; (-pp-, -tt-) to attack, busy oneself with, be overweight; *n. battle, fight, war, battlefield, enemy country, hatred, dislike, aversion, austerity, boldness, audacity; mupavu* aversion, dislike, anger, wrath; *mupai* (-v-, -nt-) to dislike, feel aversion to; *n. aversion; mupavu* (mupavi-) to dislike, feel aversion to, be angry; *mupaval* anger. *Ma. muniyuka* to abhor (the world), be entranced, look sullen; *muni* excited. *Ka. muni* to become angry or wrathful, manifest anger, be displeased; *n. that becomes angry, anger; munipu, munisu* anger, wrath, passion, rage, enmity; *munisugāra* a passionate man; *muniyisu* to cause to become angry, irritate; *mone* affray, fight, battle; *monegāra* a bold, courageous man. *Tu. munipu* anger, hatred; *muniyuni* to be in a passion, hate; *muniyuni* to detest, hate; *muñguduni* to be angry. *Te. (K.) mun(u)ku* to be aggrieved, displeased; *n. displeasure, grief; (K.) monayu* to attack, meet in battle; *mōna* battle array. *Go. (Tr.) mungsāng yētānā* to be more angry than sulky (*Voc. 2871*). DED 4120.

5022 *Manḍ. muneḷ urli* a species of rat. *Kuwi* (D.) *mulenḍi or'i* id. (molova mūsā). DEDS 805.

5023 *Kur. mūxā* frog. *Malt. múqe* id. / Cf. *Skt. mūkaka* id. DED 4421.

5024 *Ta. mūku* nose, nostril, beak, nose-shaped part of anything; *mūkkap* man with a large or prominent nose; *mukarai, mukari* bottom of the nose. *Ma. mūku* nose, nozzle, beak; *mūkkān* long-nosed. *Ko. mu-k* nose, funnel of bellows; *mu-kn* man with long nose; *fem. mu-ky. To. mu-k* nose (in songs); *mu-ku-ṛ-* (mu-ku-ty-) to meet (of persons, rivers); *mu-ku-ṛ-* (mu-ku-ty-) to cause to meet; ? *mu-kuṛ-* (mu-kuṛy-) (person, ceremony) approaches. *Ka. mūgu, mū* nose, forepart, snout, beak, nozzle; *mūga, mūgi* man with a nose. *Koḍ. mu-kī* nose. *Tu. mūku, mūgu, mūñku* nose, beak; *mūke* man who snuffles or speaks through the nose; *fem. mūki. Te. mūku* nose, beak, end, point, tip. *Kol. mungad*, (Kin.) *mukk*, (SR.) *mukku* nose. *Nk. mungar* id. *Nk. (Ch.) mungan* id. *Pa. muvāḍ-* (pl. *muvāci*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) mūṇan*, (S.) *mūṇān*, (P.) *mūṇan* id. *Pe. mungeḷ* id. *Manḍ. mungeḷ* id. *Kui mungeli*, (K.) *mungi* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *mūngelli*, (S.) *mungeli*, (Isr.) *mūngeli*, (Su. P.) *mūngeli* (pl. *mungelka*) id. *Kur. muḷ* id. *Malt. mupnyu* id. Cf. 4895 *Ka. mūkut* id. DED(S) 4122.

5025 *Te. mūga, mūva, muvva* small bell or tinkling ornament; (*UPK*) *mūga, mūva, muvva*, *movva* bells fastened on leather strap round bullock's neck. *Kol. mu-nge* anklet bell. *Nk. munge* id. *Pa. mūva* id. *Go. mūya* (Mu.) wooden cowbell, dancing-bell,

(Ma.) dancing-bell (*Voc. 2893*); (LuS.) *mooya* a small metal bell. *Koṇḍa muva* a small bell or tinkling ornament tied to the legs. *Kuwi* (Su.) *siḷik mūya* dancing-bell; (F.) *mūya* small bell; (Isr.) *mūyā* small bell used in anklets and bracelets. DED(S) 4123.

5026 *Ta. mūñkai, mūñkaiyān* dumb person; *mūñkar* dumb persons. *Ko. mu-ng* dumb; *mu-ngn* dumb man; *fem. mu-ygg. Ka. mūñga* dumb, dumb man. *Te. mūga* dumb, dumbness; dumb person; *mūgavādu* dumb man; *fem. mūgadi; mūnga* dumb. *Go. (Koya Su.) mūkāl* dumb man. / Possibly adapted from *Skt. mūka-*, *Pali mūga-*. DED(N) 4124.

5027 *Ta. mūñkā* owl. *Ma. mūñhā, mūkan* id., *Bubo orientalis*. DED 4125.

5028 *Ta. mūñkil* bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*. *Ma. mūñkil* id. *Ir. mu-nge* bamboo. *Tu. (B-K.) mūñgil* id. DED 4126.

5029 *Ta. mūcaṭai* rancidity, anything that has become rancid, anything unclean; *mūcu* (mūci-) to go bad, be spoiled, rancid; *mūcal* being spoiled. *Ma. mūṣēṭṭa* uncleanness. *Ka. musare* boiled rice, which is considered to be unclean by Mādhva brahmins, though they eat it and offer it to idols; the vessels in which anything has been boiled and which want cleansing; (Gowda) *musirE* dirt on utensils. *Tu. musare* anything boiled or dressed for eating; uncleanness; boiled, dressed, unclean, foul. DED 4127.

5030 *Ta. mūcu* (mūci-) to swarm about, gather round; *n. swarming, thronging; mūcal* swarming, thronging; *mūṛ* (-pp-, -tt-) to swarm round, surround; *mūṛāl* a lid; *mūkai* vast horde; *moy* (-pp-, -tt-) to crowd, press, throng, swarm; spread as an eruption, crowd round, swarm round, cover, enclose; *n. press, throng, swarm, crowd, closeness, tightness, battle, war; moyppu* crowd, multitude; *moci* (-v-, -nt-) to swarm. *Ka. musuku, musugu* to cover, hide, settle upon as flies, close, swarm or crowd together, spread over or about; *n. cover, veil; musuṛ* to cover as flies, crows, etc., crowd together, cover, hide; *n. cover, veil; musumbu* cover, veil; *mukaru, mukkuṛu, mukkuṛiku* to come or fall upon, inclose, cover, besiege, surround; *mogasu* to cover, fall upon, attack; *moge* to cover, fall upon, close with. *Te. musaru, musuru, mūgu*, (K. also) *mūvu* to collect or gather around, settle upon as flies upon any object, infest, surround, crowd, swarm; *mūka* crowd, multitude, host, swarm, army; (K.) *mogiyyu* to overspread, attack, close with. *Ga. (S.) mūng(i)* to swarm. *Go. (Tr.) moiñān, moittānā* to rush at, close with; (SR.) *moyāñā* to kill (*Voc. 2986*). Cf. 4915 *Ta. muccu* and 5034 *Ta. mūṭu*. DED(S) 4128.

5031 *Ta. mūñci* face; *mūñcai* pouting, sullen countenance; longish face, longish nose; *mūñcūru*, (STD) *mūñjeli* muskrat. *Ma. mūccu, mucci, mūññi, mōññi, mōtti, mōnta* face. *Ko. mo-nd* id.; *mucl* mouth-

part of man, bird, or animal, meeting place of two people on path. *To. mu-n* (obl. *mu-t-*) face, front; *mu-nōr* the front, place in front; *mu-n el-* (ej-) to like (see 862); *mu-neṭ* affection, love; ? *mūtuf* nose; ? *mōṣ* cheek. *Ka. mūti, mōti* face, mouth, snout; *musuḍu, musaḍi, musuḷi* id., muzzle, nose or nostrils of a horse; (PBh.) *musumbu* face. *Koḍ. mu-ḍi* face. *Tu. musuṇṭu, musuṇḍu* face, snout, muzzle; *mōṇe* face, countenance, front of a house. *Te. mūti* mouth; *mūṭṭe* snout of hog, beak of bird. *Kol. mu-ti* mouth, beak; (Kin.) *mūti* mouth; (Pat., p. 35) *mūndur* snout. *Nk. mūti* mouth, beak. *Pa. mūydu* lip, snout of pig. *Ga. (S.) mūti* snout of pig. *Go. (Tr.) massōr*, (M.) *mosor*, (SR.) *mosor*, (L.) *mosor, mosok*, (Mu.) *mosor* (obl. *mosor-*), (Ma.) *mosor(i)* (obl. *mosor-*) nose (*Voc. 2996*); (G.) *mūndur* beak; (G.) *mundori*, (Ma.) *mundori* snout (*Voc. 2890*); (L.) *mohā* face (*Voc. 2997*). *Koṇḍa mūnzi* nose; (BB) *mūtu* beak. *Pe. mutla* snout of pig. *Manḍ. mutli* id. *Kui munduri* snout; *mūdra* id., upper lip. *Kuwi mūti* (F.) beak, (Su. Isr.) id., snout of pig. *Kur. mōccā* mouth (not said of men unless in joke or abuse). *Malt. mudra* face. DED (S, N) 4129.

5032 *Ta. mūñcu* (mūñci-) to lick. *Ma. mūñcuka* id., devour; *mūñci* voracious; penem lingens; *muñcuka, mōñcuka* to suck. *Ka. (Hav.) mūñju* to suck (used in a derogatory sense). *Koḍ. mu-ñj-* (mu-ñji-) to suck (penis). DED 4130.

5033 *Ta. mūṭam* dark, clouded sky; chilliness, cold; *mūṭam* sky overcast with clouds; *mōṭam* clouded sky. *Ma. mūṭal* dark sky; *mūṭam* close weather. *Ka. mōḍa* cloud, cloudiness, cloudy day, hazy weather. *Koḍ. mō-ḍa* cloud. *Tu. mūda* id.; *mōda* id., obscurity, dullness; *mōdu* cloudy. *Te. mōḍa-mu* cloudiness; (SAN) *mōḍa-mancu* thick mist. *Kol. (Pat., p. 55) mūdām* fog. *Go. (S.) mūṭam* mist (*Voc. 2943*); (Koya Su.) *mūṭam* cold. *Kui mūḍengi* cloud, sky. Cf. 5034 *Ta. mūṭu*. DED(S, N) 4131.

5034 *Ta. mūṭu* (mūṭi-) to cover, shroud, veil, hide, screen, obscure, shut in, enclose, close (as the eyes), shut (as the mouth), surround, encompass; *mūṭal* covering, cover, lid; *mūṭi* that which covers, cover, lid, top; *mūṭam* place of concealment, secret place; *mūṭam* that which is covered; *mūṭṭu* that which forms a cover, coating, that which is covered; *mūṭakku, mūṭṭakku* veil, overall, mantle; *mukkaṭu* veil of cloth worn to cover one's head; *mūṭ* (-pp-, -tt-) to close, swarm around, surround. *Ma. mūṭuka* to be covered, cover; *mūṭikka* to cause to cover; *mūṭal* covering; *mūṭi* cover, lid; *mūṭu* cover; *mūṭa* foetus born with a covering; *mūṭakku, mūṭṭakku, mukkaṭu* veil. *Ka. mūḍige* a quiver. *Kor. (O.) mūde* a kind of cap. *Ga. (S.) mūṭṛp-* (mūṭṛ-) to close; (S.) *mūḍup-* to cover, encircle. Cf. 5002 *Go. mūr-*, 5030 *Ta. mūcu*, and 5033 *Ta. mūṭam*. DED(S) 4132.

5035 *Ta. mūṭu* root, cause, origin. *Ma. mūṭu* the bottom (e.g. of a dish); root, origin. *Ka. mūḍu* to arise, originate, be produced, be born, come into existence, become visible or apparent, come about; *mūḍa, mūḍal, mūḍu* the direction in which the sun rises, east; *mūḍi* rising of the sun, etc. *Tu. mūḍu* support; the east; *mūḍuni* to rise, be born; *mūḍavuni* to originate, produce, cause to rise, cause to be born. *Te. mūḍu* to happen, occur, befall; *mūḍucu* to cause to happen. *Go. (Mu.) mūṭ* beginning (*Voc. 2942*). DED(S) 4133.

5036 *Ta. mūṭu* ewe; *mūṭuku* female elk; *mūṭuval* bitch. *Koḍ. mu-ḍi* girl. DEDS 806.

5037 *Ta. mūṭai* sack, sack-load, pack, packed bundle as of paddy, large receptacle for grains; *mūṭṭai* bundle, that which is tied up, bag, wallet, satchel, load carried in a sack, bale, a large measure of capacity; *mūṭṭu* (mūṭṭi-) to join, link, stitch, sew together; *n. tie, bond, that which is tied, stitch. Ma. mūṭa* load, bale, esp. corn in straw bundles for exportation; heap, as of corn, straw; *mūṭṭuka* to stitch together, patch, seam; *mūṭṭal* stitching. *Ko. mu-ṭ* bag of grain as a load for an animal. *To. mu-ṭy* full bag. *Ka. mūde* straw bundle containing pulse and rāgi; pillow, cushion; *mūḍāve* pillow; *mūṭe* bundle of grain, cloth, etc., pack, bale; *mōṭṭe, maṭṭe* leather bag; bundle, bale, burden, load. *Tu. mōṭṭe* bundle. *Te. mūṭa* bundle, parcel, package, load carried by a man, bale. *Pa. mūṭa* leaf basket for storing grain. *Go. mūṭa* (M.) a pack, (Ko.) bundle (*Voc. 2938*). *Koṇḍa mūṭa* bundle, packet. *Kuwi* (F.) *mūnta* bundle (clothes, etc.); (Isr.) *mūṭa* a bundle of grass. *Kur. mōṭṭā* grain bale. Cf. 4921 *Ta. mūṭi*. / Cf. BHS *mūṭa-, mūṭa-, mōṭa-*, etc., some sort of basket, bag, or large container; late *Skt. mūṭaka-, mūḍaka-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10233. DED(S) 4134.

5038 *Ta. mūṭṭai, mūṭu, mōṭṭu-ppucci* bed bug. *Ma. mūṭṭal* id. DED 4135.

5039 *Kur. mūḍnā* (mūḍḍyas) to strike or dash in one's course against some obstacle, stumble. *Malt. mūnde* to gore. DEDS 807.

5040 *Ta. mūṭari* (-pp-, -tt-), *mūṭali* (-pp-, -tt-) to establish with evidence, confront with proof; *mukatalai* confrontation; (-pp-, -tt-) to confront, face. *Ka. mūḍalisu* to confront and upbraid, taunt; *mūḍale* confronting and upbraiding, taunt. *Te. mūḍala, mūḍalike* proof; *mūḍalincu* to remind, prove, ascertain; *mūḍalimpu* reminding, proof; *mudarakincu*, *mudalakincu* to oppose, resist, remind of something painful or humiliating, ask, question. DED 4136.

5041 *Ta. mūri* buffalo; ox, bullock; (*lex.*) *mūṭiri* buffalo. *Ma. mūri* bullock, ox. *Ko. mu-ry* untamed (of bullocks). *Ka. mūri* bull, ox. *Go. (A. Y.) mura*, (G.) *mure*, (Ph.) *mūṭā*, (Ch.) *mūṭā*, (L.) *mūri* cow; (Ma.) *mure* ponda

milch cow (see 4500) (*Voc.* 2898); (LuS.) moore cow; (ASu.) *mūṛā* id. DED(S, N) 4137.

5042 *Ta.* *mūrccai* sharpness. *Ma.* *mūrk-kuka* to sharpen; *mūrcca* sharpness, edge, keen sharp wit; *mūrccikka* to become sharper; *mūṛppu* sharpness; *mūṛppikka* to whet. DED 4138.

5043 *Ta.* *mūlam* piles, prolapsus ani. *Ma.* *mūlam* haemorrhoids; posteriors. *Ko.* *mu-lm* (*obl. mu-lt-*) eversion of bowel during evacuation (?). *Ka.* (Gul.) *mul-vyādi* piles (Skt. *vyādhi-* sickness). *Te.* *mūlamu* piles, haemorrhoids. DED(N) 4139.

5044 *Ta.* *mūlai* corner, intermediate point of compass. *Ma.* *mūla* id. *Ko.* *mu-l* corner, direction. *To.* *mu-ly* id. *Ka.* *mūle* corner, point of compass. *Koḍ.* *mu-le* corner. *Tu.* *mūlē* id. point of compass, direction. *Kor.* (T.) *mullu* corner. *Te.* *mūla* id., point of compass, direction. *Kol.* (SR.) *mūla* corner, elbow. *Pa.* *mūla* corner. *Go.* *mūla* (SR.) horizon, (M. Ko.) corner (*Voc.* 2945). *Koṇḍa* *mūla* corner. ? *Kui* *mūju*, mudgu id. *Kuwi* (F. Su. Isr.) *mūla* id. DED(S) 4140.

5045 *Te.* *mūla* a braid or tress of female's hair. *Koṇḍa* *mūla* hair-knot of women. *Pe.* *mul*, in: *temul*, (Kalahandi) tremul hair (see 3279). *Kur.* *mūlā* to tie the hair into a chignon; *refl. mūlānā*. *Malt.* *mūlure* to gather up one's hair into a cue; *mūlure* to gather up another's hair into a cue. DED(S) 4089.

5046 *Ta.* *mūḡ* (-v-, -nt-) to be mature. *Ma.* *mūḡukka* to grow ripe, mature. *Te.* *m(r)uggu* to ripen, become overripe (or with 5017 *Ta.* *mūḡu*). *Pa.* *mūr*-to ripen after being plucked; *mūḡip-* (*mūḡit-*) to ripen off (*tr.*). *Go.* *mūḡānā* to ripen (of a boil); *mūḡstānā* to cram achar berries into a pot, to rot them before extracting the chironji kernels. DED 4141.

5047 *Ta.* *mūḡi* ladle, vessel for holding water, vessel used in sacrifices; *mūḡai* ladle; *mūḡai* spatula, ladle; *mūḡku* (*mūḡki-*) to ladle out (as rice from a pot). *Ma.* *mūḡi* a sluice of ricefields. *Ka.* *mūḡi* spout of a water-jar. ? *Tu.* *mūḡuni* to tap toddy; *mūḡtē* act of drawing toddy. DED(S) 4142.

5048 *Ta.* *mūḷ* (*mūlv-*, *mūḷt-*) to kindle, catch fire, be kindled, stirred up (as anger); *mūḷci* violent temper, rage; *mūḷṣu* (*mūḷṣi-*) to kindle (as a flame), stimulate (as a quarrel), stir up (as feelings); *n.* excitement, provocation; *mūḷṣam* fuel, bonfire. *Ma.* *mūḷṣuka* to kindle, nourish (a fire), augment (a quarrel); *mūḷṣam* smoking out the mosquitoes. *Te.* *mūḷṣincu* to kindle, light; *mūḷṣagincu* id., create quarrels, make mischief. *Koṇḍa* *mūḷis-* to kindle, light. Cf. 4996 *Ta.* *mūḷi*. DED(S) 4143.

5049 *Ta.* *mūḷi* defect of limb, deformity; one who is deformed or has defective limbs, that which has lost a part or piece esp. at the top, that which is defective, person or thing

devoid of the usual ornaments, ugly woman; a term of abuse; *mūḷi* *nāy* dog with clipped ears. *Ma.* *mūḷi* maimed, having lost an ear. *Ka.* *mūḷa* state of being deprived of or without, that of being bare, that of being maimed; man without ears, man who has lost any member; man with a mental defect, fool, brute; a word of abuse; *mūḷi* state of being deprived of, etc.; an earless woman, woman without ornaments in the ears, widow. Cf. 5114 *Ta.* *mōḷṭai*. DED 4144.

5050 *Ka.* *mūḷe*, (Gowda) *mūḷE* bone. *Koḍ.* *mu-le* id. *Tu.* (Bhattacharya; non-brahmin informant) *mūḷe* id. ? *Kur.* *mūḷḍā* id. Cf. 4528 *Te.* *bomika*. DED(S) 4145.

5051 *Ta.* *mūḷai* brain, marrow. *Ma.* *mūḷa* id. *Ko.* *mu-l* marrow. *Tu.* (Bhattacharya; non-brahmin informant) *mūḷe* brain. *Te.* *mūḷaga* marrow. *Kol.* (Kin.) *mūḷi* id. *Pa.* *nulli*, *nūḷum*, *nūḷuḡ* id. *Go.* (Ma.) *mūḷe*, *mūḷgonji* id. (*Voc.* 2944). *Koṇḍa* *mūḷa*, (BB) *mūḷi* id. *Pe.* *mūḷi* brain; *pṛēn* *mūḷi* marrow. *Maṇḍ.* *mūḷa* brain; *mūḷi* id., marrow; *buḷi* marrow. *Kui* *nīli* bone marrow; *kāḍa-mūḷa* brain; (K.) *mūḷa* id. *Kur.* (Hahn) *mūḷmā* marrow. *Br.* *mūḷi* id., brain, kernel of nut. DED(S) 4146.

5052 *Ta.* *mūṅṛu*, (Tinn.) *mūṅṛu* three; *adj.* *mu* (before doubled consonants), *mūv* (before vowels); *mūṅṛām* third; *mūṅṛai* triple; *mūṅṛ* three persons; *mu-pṣatu* thirty; *mu-nṅṛu* 300; *mūv-āyiram* 3,000; *mu-mmūṅṛu* by threes; three times three; *mūmmal* state of being three; *mūḡakku* three *uḡakku*. *Ma.* *mūnnu* three; *mūnnām* third; *mūnnān* a neutral person, middleman; *mūṅṛ* three persons; *mūv-āṅṛu* three years; *mu-pṣatu*, *nūppatu* (cf. *Koḍ.*) thirty; *mu-nṅṛu* 300; *mu-mmūnnu* by threes; three times three; *mūḡakku* three *uḡakku*. *Ko.* *mu-nḡ* three; *mu-nu-r* 300; *mu-pa-ny* three *pa-ny* measures; *mu-na-l* three days; *muat* (< \**mu-vat*) thirty; *mu-calg* three *calg* measures; *mu-pa-d* thirty days; *mu-nu-r* 300; *mu-nu-nḡ* by threes; *mu-r kamaṭṛ aya-* O three gods! *To.* *mu-d* (*obl. mu-ḡn-*) three; *mu-poḡ* thirty; thirty days; *mu-mūṛy* three trees (in songs); *mu-mīn* three stone circles on hills (in songs); *mumu* mox three children (in songs); *mu-xwa-w* three *kwa-x* measures; *mu-nu-r* 300; *mu-okoḡ* ir three buffaloes giving milk to the same calf (in songs); *mu-ṣtyu-* three times; *ma-k* three *aḷok* measures (numerated as *ak*; see 397). *Ka.* *mūṛu* three; *adj.* *mu*, *muk*, etc., *mū*; *mū-vattu* thirty; *mu-nṅṛu*, *mū-nūṛu* 300; *mūṅṛ* three persons; *mūṛme*, *mūme* three times. *Koḍ.* *mu-nḡi* three; *mu-ndane* third; *mu-a-pḡi* three years; *mu-vē* three persons (in songs); *mu-ma* three times; *mūnnu-rī* 300; *mūmmu-nḡi* by threes; *muyyak-ētti* three pairs of bullocks; *nūppadi* thirty (cf. *Ma.*). *Tu.* *mūḷi* three; *mūḷjanē* third; *mūppa* thirty; *mūnnūdu* 300; *mūv(v)erj*, *mūvverj* three persons; *mukkoḷu*, *mūttāra* three times; *mūvely* three pairs of

cattle. *Te.* *mūḍu*, *mūḍu*, (inscr.) *mūṅṛu* three; *adj.* *mu*, *mū* (in some cpds.); *mūḡuru*, *mūḡuru*, *mūṅṛu* three persons; *mūppadi*, *mūppai* thirty; *mūppaṅṛu* thirty persons; *mūnnūṛu* 300. *Kol.* *mu-nḡi* three things; *mūḡur* three men; *mūṅṛ* three women; *mu-nd ul* three days. *Nk.* *mūṅṛi* three things; *mūḡur* three men; *mūṅṛ* three women. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *mūṅṛi* three things; *mūḡur* three men; *mūy(y)a* three women; *mūṅṛi* three times; *mū nān* three days. *Pa.* *mūdu(k)* three things; *mūvir* three men; *mūṅṛ* three women; *adj.* *muy*. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *mūṅṛu* three; (Oll.) *mūṅṛ*, (S.<sup>3</sup>) *mūḡug* three (*neut.*); (P. S.<sup>3</sup>) *mūṅṛ* three (*fem.*); (S.<sup>3</sup>) *mūṅṛ* three (*masc.*). *Go.* (Y.) *mūvir*, (G. Ma. S. Ko.) *mūṅṛ* three (*masc.*); (A. Y. Ch. Tr. Ph.) *mūṅṛ*, (W. M. Mu.) *mūṅṛ*, (L.) *mūṅṛ*, (Pat.) *mūdu* three (*non-masc.*); (Ph.) *mūḡ* *mūḡ*, (Mu.) *mūḡ-mūḡ-tan* three each (*Voc.* 2941); (Pat.) *mūḡ* three each; *mūṅṛ*, *mūḡur* third (*masc.*); *mūḡane* id. (*fem.*). *Koṇḍa* *mūṅṛ* three people; *mūṅṛi* three (*neut.*); *mūṅṛu* *mūṅṛu* three each; *mūṅṛu* *leka/laka* at the rate of three apiece; *mu*? allomorph of *mūṅṛi* before personal suffixes, e.g. *muṅṛē* (*lpl. incl.*), *muṅṛē* (*lpl. excl.*) we three, *Kui* (Letchmajee) *mūṅṛi* three; *mu-pattu* three times twelve dozen (= 432); (Friend-Pereira; Gūmsar dialect) *mū* three; *mūṅṛi* three things; (K.) *mūṅṛi* three (*fem. neut.*); *mu-ar* three men; *mū kōṛi* 60; *mū dina* three days. *Kur.* *nubb* three persons; *mūṅṛ* three things. *Br.* *mūṅṛ* three (entities); *adj.* *musi*; *mūṅṛa* three times. /Cf. *Nahali* *mōḡh* (o) three. DED(S) 4147.

5053 *Kur.* *mekkhṇā* (*mikkhyas*) to bake bread, vegetables, fruit, fish, in a leaf wrapper; (Hahn) *mekkhṇā* (*mikkhan*) to bake bread. *Malt.* *meqe* to toast bread or eggs. Cf. 4788 *Pe.* *māk-*. DED(S) 808.

5054 *Tu.* *megge*, *megye*, *meggi* a younger brother; *megdi*, *megdi* a female's younger sister. *Kor.* (M.) *megi*, (T.) *megge* younger brother; (M. T.) *megdi* younger sister.

5055 *Kur.* (Hahn) *meṅṅxṇā* to incubate, shelter as the hen shelters her chickens. *Malt.* *mengje* id. Cf. 5088 *Go.* *mēnj*. DED 4148.

5056 *Ta.* *meṭṭi*, *meṭṭu* a kind of plain ring worn on the great toe or the next toe; *veṅṅaiyam* warrior's anklet. *Ka.* *meṭṭu* a kind of foot-ring of which two are put to the second toe and which tinkle when struck together by walking. *Te.* *meṭṭe*, *meṭṭiya*, *meṭṭe* ring worn on any of the toes; *meṅṅiyamu*, *meṅṅemu* ring worn on the forefinger. *Nk.* *meṭṭe* toe-ring. *Pa.* *meṭṭa* id. *Koṇḍa* *mēṭi* bracelet. DED(N) 4149.

5057 *Ta.* *meṭṭu* (*meṭṭi-*) to spurn or push with the foot. *Ko.* *meṭ-* (*mec-*) to trample on, tread on; *meṭ* sole of foot, footprint. *To.* *mōṭ-* (*mōty-*) to trample on; *mōṭ* step, tread, wooden-soled sandal. *Ka.* *meṭṭu* to put or place down the foot or feet,

step, pace, walk, tread or trample on, put the foot on or in, put on (as a slipper or shoe); *n.* stepping, step of the foot, stop on a stringed instrument; sandal, shoe, step of a stair; *meṭṭisu* to cause to step; *meṭṭige*, *meṭṭa* step, stair. *Koḍ.* *mōṭṭi* footprint, foot measure, doorsteps. *Tu.* *meṭṭu* shoe, sandal; footprint; steps, stairs. *Te.* *meṭṭu* step, stair, treading, slipper, stop on a lute; *meṭṭu*, (K. also) *meṭṭu* to tread, trample, crush under foot, tread or place the foot upon; *n.* treading; *meṭṭincu* to cause to be trodden or trampled. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *meṭṭu* step (< *Te.*). *Koṇḍa* *meṭṭ* (-t-) to crush under foot, tread on, walk, thresh (grain, as by oxen); *caus.* *meṭṭis*. *Kuwi* (S.) *meṭṭunga* steps. *Malt.* *meṭṭe* to trample, tread. DED(S) 4150.

5058 *Ta.* *meṭṭu* mound, heap of earth; *meṭṭu* height, eminence, hillock; *meṭṭu* rising ground, high ground, heap. *Ma.* *meṭṭu* rising ground, hillock; *meṭṭu* hillock, raised ground; *meṭṭal* rising ground, an alluvial bank; (Tiyaya) *meṭṭa* hill. *Ka.* *meṭṭu* height, rising ground, hillock; *meṭṭu* rising or high ground, hill; *meṭṭe* state of being high, rising ground, hill, mass, a large number; (Hav.) *meṭṭe* heap (as of straw). *Tu.* *meṭṭe* prominent, protruding; *meṭṭe* heap. *Te.* *meṭṭa* raised or high ground, hill; (K.) *meṭṭu* mound; *meṭṭa* high ground, hillock, mound; high, elevated, raised, projecting; (VPK) *meṭṭu*, *meṭṭa*, *meṭṭi* stack of hay; (Inscr.) *meṭṭa-cēnu* dry field (cf. *meṭṭu-nela*, *meṭṭu-vari*). *Kol.* (SR.) *meṭṭa* hill; (Kin.) *meṭṭ*, (Hislop) *met* mountain. *Nk.* *meṭṭ* hill, mountain. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *LSB* 20.3) *meṭṭa* high land. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *meṭṭā*, (Mu.) *meṭṭa* mountain; (M. L.) *meṭṭa* id., hill; (A. D. Ko.) *meṭṭa*, (Y. Ma. M.) *meṭṭa* hill; (SR.) *meṭṭa* hillock (*Voc.* 2949). *Koṇḍa* *meṭṭa* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *meṭṭa* hill; (Isr.) *meṭṭa* sand hill. Cf. 5474 *Ta.* *viṭam*. DED(S, N) 4151.

5059 *Ta.* *meṭṭu* place where custom is paid, custom-house. *Tu.* (K. Ramakrishnaiya, *Dravidian Cognates*, p. 181) *mōṭṭu* place where custom is paid. *Te.* *meṭṭu* id., place where toll is levied, toll-gate. DED(S) 4152.

5060 *Te.* *meṇḍu* abundance, plenty, much, a good or great deal; abundant, plentiful, ample, much, great. *Go.* (Tr.) *mēṇḍ* (*obl. meṭ-*, *pl. meḡk*) full (used suffixally, e.g. *doppō-mēṇḍ* a leafplate full); (W. Ph.) *mēṇḍ* full, whole, entire, complete; (Mu.) *mēṇḍ* (*pl. meḡk*) id., e.g. *gappa mēṇḍ* (*pl. gappa meḡk*) basketful; (Mu.) *meṭṭaṅ* having the total of; (Ma.) *nāṅ mēṇḍu* the whole village; *nāṅ meṭor* all the people of the village (*Voc.* 2950). DEDS 809.

5061 *Maṇḍ.* *med-* to wear (shirt). *Kui* (K.) *med-* (*it-*) to put on, wear (jacket). *Kuwi* (T.) *med-* to put on, wear (coat). DEDS 810.

5062 *Ta.* *mitaṅ* brain. *Ko.* *medl* id. *Ka.* *midul*, *midudu*, *medul*, *medadu* brain, marrow. *Te.* *medadu* brain. *Kol.* *mitik* (*obl. mitk-*), (Kin.) *mitk* id. *Nk.* *mitik* id. *Pa.*

medek id. *Ga.* (P.) medik id. *Go.* (A.) medur id.; (Tr. Ph.) maddur, (G.) meduri id., marrow; (Mu.) madur, (Ma.) meddog, (S.) meddur, (Ko.) medur brain; (Y.) vedur id. (*Voc.* 2954). *Kur.* meddō, (Hahn) meddō, neddō, (Tiga, Blesses) meddō id. *Malt.* medo id. DED(S) 4153.

5063 *Kui* meda scar, spot or blotch on skin. *Malt.* medgo discoloured by bruise; medgre to discolour, blacken. DED 4154.

5064 *Tu.* med(u)kuni to be in motion. *Te.* medalu, medulu to move a little, shake slightly, stir; wander, rove; *vb.* *n.* medalika; medalinu, medal(u)cu, (K. also) medapu to move, stir, put in motion; (K.) medamu to stir, move; cause to move, stir (*tr.*). DED 4155.

5065 *Ka.* mede heap. *Te.* (*VPK*, intro. p. 128) meda id. DEDS 811.

5066 *Ta.* mettu (metti-) to plaster, pad, pack. *Ko.* met- (mety-) to plaster, smear; metc- (metc-) to smear. *Ka.* mettu to coat walls with chunam or mud, plaster, lay on, apply to, press into; mettuvike smearing over, etc. *Tu.* mettuni to fill up with earth, repair as a dam. *Te.* mettu to apply, plaster with mud or the like; *n.* plastering with mud. *Kol.* met- (mett-) to plaster with mud. *Nk.* mett- to plaster, smear. *Pa.* mett- to smear. *Ga.* (P.) mett- to rub on, apply (medicine); (S.<sup>3</sup>) met- to paint thickly. *Manḍ.* mit- to rub on, smear, plaster. DED(S, N) 4156.

5067 *Ga.* (S.) medd- to plant. *Pe.* met- (-t-) to cast (e.g. fishing net), put in (e.g. rice into a pot). *Manḍ.* met- to plant. *Kui* mespa (mest-) to cast into an enclosed space, put into, drop into, let fall, imprison; *n.* act of putting into, imprisonment. *Kuwi* (P.) met- (-h-) to throw; (F.) methali to immerse; (S.) meth'nai to lade; (Isr.) met- (-h-) to put inside. DEDS 812.

5068 *Ta.* mettai bed, cushion, quilt stuffed with cotton, sleeping-place, coat, jacket, hunting accessory carried on the shoulder. *Ma.* metta mattress, bedding, quilt. *Ko.* med mattress. *To.* midy id., bed. *Ka.* mette bedding, mattress. *Koḍ.* mette mattress. *Te.* metta bed, bedding, cushion, pad. DED 4157.

5069 *Ta.* mettai, mettai-viṭu storied house, upper story. *Ma.* metta terrace. *Ko.* med upstairs room covering whole house. *To.* midy upper story. *Ka.* (HavS.) metti the upstairs. *Tu.* mettigē pavement or boards of the floor of an upper story. *Te.* middiya, midde flat roof, terrace, terraced house, one with a flat roof, house with an upper story. *Koṇḍa* mide, in: mēṛa mide terraced building (see 4796(b)). DED(S) 4158.

5070 *Ta.* mett-eṇal expr. signifying (a) being smooth or soft, (b) being gentle, (c) being slow, (d) being dull; mett-eṇavu mildness of disposition, even temper, gentleness,

pliancy; metu softness, gentleness, slowness, dullness, bluntness (as of an edge); metumetu (-pp-, -tt-) to be soft to the touch (as fruit); metumetuppu softness, having a soft surface. *Ka.* mettage, mettige softness; soft, pliant, etc.; softly, slowly; mettane, mettanna, mettāne soft, etc.; medu soft. *Tu.* mettēna soft, pliant; medu id., gentle, ripe, yielding. *Te.* metta, mettani soft, yielding, mild, gentle, meek, good, lenient; mettēna softness, mildness, etc.; soft, etc.; mettanan slowly; meduvu soft; metaka, metuka soft, loose, slack. *Nk.* mette soft. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) mettān soft, tender. *Kuwi* (S.) mettānāhi soft; mettāna ṇnai to relent. DED(S) 4159.

5071 *Kol.* (Kin.) mendare a kind of bee. *Nk.* mendhar, mendhare id. *Pa.* mendir id. DED 4160.

5072 *Ta.* mentiyam, mēti, mēntu, ventayam, ventāl, ventiyam fenugreek, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*. *Ma.* ventayam id. *To.* mōty id. *Ka.* mente, menteya id. *Tu.* mettē, menti, mentē id. *Te.* menti pertaining to fenugreek; mentulu fenugreek seeds. *Go.* (ASu.) mētiḥ id. /Cf. Skt. manthā-, methi-, medhikā-, methini-, vedhani- fenugreek; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10313. DED(N) 4161.

5073 *Ta.* mey truth, reality, soul, consciousness, body (used euphemistically), breast, consonant; (-pp-, -tt-) to be true; mey-kkol to believe to be true; *n.* acceptance as truth; meypyi (-pp-, -tt-) to prove, substantiate; meyppu verification, proof; meym-mai truth, reality, natural state, existence, signification; meyyan one who has realized the truth; true, honest, trustworthy, faithful person; brahman; one who speaks the truth; God; son. *Ma.* mey, mai body, person; true, truth (e.g. mey-vaṛi true religion). *Ko.* may body; meyn son. *To.* moy body; ?mīy vulva of animals. *Ka.* may(i), mai body; side, part, place. *Koḍ.* may body (in songs). *Tu.* mai body, person; (Shanmugam) mayn id. *Te.* meyi, mē body, side, manner, method, mode; meyi-konu, mē-konu to consent; meyi-kolupu, mē-kolupu to persuade; meyi-kōlu, mē-kōlu consenting, agreeing; (K.) mēmu to agree, concede; mēmuḍu consent; mai the body; manner, way; side; mai-konu to consent, agree; mai-maṛapu ecstasy, trance, (K.) forgetfulness, intoxication; mai-maṛavu armour. Cf. 4704 *Pe.* may and 5099 *Ta.* mēni. DED(S) 4162.

5074 *Ta.* meruku smoothness, glitter, lustre, polish; meravaṇai procession. *Ka.* merugu shine, lustre; miṛugu to glitter, flash, sparkle, shine; miṛu shining, sparkling; miṛugu, miṛupu glitter, shine, lustre; mere to shine, gleam, glitter; become manifest, appear, assume an ostentatious appearance; make manifest, display; *n.* shine, lustre; merasu, merisu, merayisu to cause to shine, make manifest, display, exhibit; meravaṇi, meravaṇ(i)ge ostentatious display. *Tu.* merē display, parade; merepini, mereyuni, mere-

vuni to shine; swagger, make an ostentatious display; merepāvuni to make shine; merpu glitter, lustre; meranigē, meravaṇigē procession. *Te.* meracu to glitter; merapincu to cause to shine, show off, show to advantage; merapu shining, glitter, lightning flash; merayu to shine, glitter, gleam, (K. also) be made public, be known, appear; (K.) merayincu to make known, disclose; merfigu to shine, glitter, gleam, appear to advantage; *n.* brilliance, glitter, polish; bright, shining; merumu to glitter; *n.* flash of lightning. *Kol.* merp- (merept-) to lighten; (SR.) mirṇṇ spark. *Nk.* merp- to flash, lighten. *Pa.* marp- (mart-) to lighten; med- to flash (tiger's eye, etc.). *Ga.* (S.) merc(i) ṛ- to glitter; (S.<sup>2</sup>) mers lightning. *Koṇḍa* mers- to glitter, flash (as lightning). *Kuwi* (S.) mer- to light; mervu light; merh- to lighten; merpu, merhi manne lightning; (F.) mērh- to shine (stars). *Kur.* merxā sky, heaven; merxantā heavenly. *Malt.* mergu, merge sky, heaven; mergani heavenly; merge to thunder. DED(S) 4163.

5075 *Ta.* meruḷ (meruḷv-, meruḷ-) to fear, shy; *n.* fear; meruḷi shy person; miral (miralv-, mirap-) miraj (-v-, -nt-) to be frightened, startled; miraṭṭu (miraṭṭi-) to frighten; fascinate, deceive, drive away. *Ma.* meruluka to be scared; meruḷ fright; miraluka to start, be shaken by fear; miraṭṭal frightening. *To.* mī-d- (mī-dō-) to look fiercely. ?*Te.* meramera doubt, suspicion, fear, anxiety, guilty conscience. Cf. 5489 *Ta.* veru. DED 4164.

5076 *Pa.* merkubi cucumber. *Ga.* (P.) meykum id. *Go.* (Tr.) wehkum, (Ch. Ko.) vehkum, (W. Ph.) ahkūm id. (*Voc.* 3305). ?*Ta.* mitukkai country cucumber; (Tinn.) miṣuku id. ?*Tu.* (B-K.) beṇṇi a kind of pumpkin. ?*Manḍ.* vidge cucumber. DED (S, N) 4165.

5077 *Ta.* mel (melv- megr-), melku (melki-) to chew, masticate; chide. *Ma.* melluka to chew, champ. *Ko.* mek cud. *To.* meḷk id., mouthful. *Ka.* mel(u), mellu, meli to chew, masticate, eat with a muttering sound, mumble, eat; melaku, meluku, melku, malaku, maluku bringing up again for rumination. *Te.* mekku to eat, gobble, swallow, gormandize. *Ga.* (S.<sup>2</sup>) mekkap- to eat like a glutton. *Manḍ.* mreṭ- to chew. *Kui* mreḍa (mreḍi-) to chew; *n.* chewing; mreṇi giva to chew the cud, ruminate. *Kuwi* (Mah., p. 250) mreṭ- to chew (prob. for mreḍ-); (Isr.) mreḍ- (-it-) to eat, chew (joking expression). DED(S) 4166.

5078 *Ta.* mel soft, tender; melku (melki-) to become soft, be light; mella, mella softly, slowly, gently; melli woman; mellikkai thinness; mellitu, mellicu that which is soft or fine; thinness, slenderness; melliyaṛ the weak, the emaciated, the poor; low, mean person; women (as of delicate build); mell-eṇal, mell-eṇal expr. signifying being soft,

gentle, being dull; meli (-v-, -nt-) to be weak, become lean, thin, suffer, languish, perish, become poor, reduced in circumstances, be softened (as a hard coconut), be lowered in pitch (music); (-pp-, -tt-) to weaken, make lean, thin, cause suffering, destroy, soften (a hard consonant), lower the pitch; meliya-vaṇ weak, powerless man; melivu weakness, feebleness, languor, fatigue, etc.; meṇmai softness, etc. *Ma.* mel slender, tender; meliyuka to grow thin, lean; melivu, meliccal thinness, leanness; melluka, mellikka to be thin, fine; mellē slowly, gently, softly. *Ko.* melg- (melgy-) to soften (*intr.*) by action of water or heat; melk- (melky-) id. (*tr.*). *To.* meṣx- (meṣxy-) (thing) becomes soaked and softened; meṣk- (meṣky-) to soak (*tr.*) so as to soften; mely slowly, stealthily; meli... very slowly. *Ka.* mel(u) soft, tender, pliant, mild, gentle, kind, pleasant; slow, etc.; melpu softness, mildness; mella, mellane, melle gently, softly, slowly; mellitu, mellittu that which is soft, mild, etc. *Koḍ.* melle lightly, slowly. *Tu.* mella slow, soft, gentle; slowly, softly, gently; melipuni to knead as dough, tread into a well-mixed mass (as earth); melippu kneading, mixing well into a mass, macerating; meliyuni to become well-mixed, be reduced by sickness. *Te.* melāta, melātuka woman; melamella, melamellagā gently, mildly, quietly, slowly, softly; mella slowly; mellagā slowly, tardily, quietly, gently, mildly, softly, gradually, by degrees; mellana slowness, tardiness; mellanan slowly, tardily; mellani slow, quiet, etc. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) mellaga slowly. *Koṇḍa* meleka id.; (BB) meleasa gently, softly. *Kui* mēṛna soft, quiet, gentle, DED(S) 4167.

5079 *Pa.* melk- to lighten; (S.) malk- (light) to flash. *Ga.* (P.) mel- (lightning) to flash. *Pe.* malkā- to lighten. DEDS 813.

5080 *Kur.* melkhā throat, neck. *Malt.* melqe throat. DED 4168.

5081 *Kur.* melkhō husband's brother's wife, (Hahn) a concubine. *Malt.* melqo, melqor contemporary wives; melqaler two or more contemporary wives; melqo-oji polygamy. DEDS 814.

5082 *Ta.* meguku (meguki-) to cleanse floor with cowdung solution, smear as the body with sandal paste, gloss over, varnish; *n.* cowdung, wax, gum, soft waxy pill, mass; megukku smearing with cowdung water as the floor, cowdung, substance or solution used to smear any surface; megukkam ground or floor prepared by being smeared with cowdung water. *Ma.* megu, meguku wax; megukuka to anoint, wax, varnish, daub a place with cowdung; megukku anointing, varnish, daubing, polishing. *Ir.* mekku wax. *Pālku.* *Ālku.* (Zvelebil 1980 on Ir.) mekku id. *Ko.* mek bee's-wax; mek- (meky-) to cleanse floor with cowdung water. *To.* mōšk- (mōšky-) to smear with dung of buffaloes as a ritual purification; mōšk wax. *Koḍ.* muk-

(mukki-) to smear (mud, manure on ground). *Te. m(r)ēgu, mēvu* to smear; ?(K.) *mēdu* id., daub, mix together. *Kol. me-g. (me-kt-)* to purify with cowdung solution. *Nk. mēgh- (mēkt-)* to apply. *Go. (Tr.) maḥuttānā* to paint cattle for the Pola or the Diwali festival (*Voc.* 2748); ? *mācānā* (Tr.) to plaster mud on a wall or dam, (SR. M.) to smear; (G. Mu. Ma. Y.) *māc-* to plaster (*Voc.* 2773); (SR.) *miṭānā* to apply (*Voc.* 2823); (Hislop III, p. 132) *mitus-* to apply (sacred mark); (ASu.) *mittus-* to apply saffron powder on the forehead. *Koṇḍa mīṭis- (-t-)* to rub and clean utensils with ashes, etc. *Kui mṛāṇḍa (mṛāṇḍi-)* to plaster, smear; *n. plastering. Kuwi (S.) mrispi kīnai* to polish; (Isr.) *mpek- (-h-)* to make clean filling holes, etc. *Br. miring* to plaster. DED(S, N) 4169.

5083 *Ko. mar* iron hook with long wooden handle, used to loosen up straw that cattle are treading on threshing floor. *Ka. mege-kōlu* = *Ko. mar*; ? *mere* to wander, roam about. ? *Tu. mijipuni, mijiluni* to be full of worms, affected with worms. *Te. (K.) mer-āmu* to stir, move; cause to move, stir. *Go. (Tr.) mirānā* to swarm (of insects in the rains) (*Voc.* 2839); (Tr.) *mīrstānā* to scatter or splash earth or water over anyone, (lice) to swarm on one's head (*Voc.* 2836); (ASu.) *mīr-* to be split; *caus. mirus-*. DED(N) 4170.

5084 *Go. (Koya Su.) mi-* to open the eyes. *Pe. meh-* (mest-) id., see. *Manḍ. meh-* (meht-) to open eyes. *Kui meha* (meht-) to look, see, observe, perceive, give attention to; *n. look, sight, observation, perception, attention. Kuwi (S.) meh'nai* to look, see; (Su.) *meh-* (mest-) to see; *mespu* seeing, sight, vision; (Isr.) *meh-* (mest-) to see. Cf. 5429 *Ta. viṭi*. DED(S, N) 4171.

5085 *Kur. mehrānā* to get damp (from air moisture); *mehṛta'ānā* to damp. *Malt. mehare* to be damp (as grain). DED 4172.

5086 *Ta. mē* excellence; *mēkku* height, high place, superiority; west; *mē-taku* to be eminent; *mē-takai, mē-takavu* excellence, eminence, greatness; *mēntalai* eminence, excellence; *mēm-paṭu* to rise high, be great; *mēl* that which is over or above, extra; sky, west, head, leadership, superiority, excellence; that which comes after; more, more than; before, previously; *mēlmai* excellence; *mēlukku* on the outer side, extremity; *mēlai* upper, western, etc.; *mēlōr* those who are seated high, as on horses; the great, those of superior rank or caste; *mēyku* west; *mēmmai* greatness, eminence, excellence, dignity, superiority. *Ma. mē* over; *mēn* what is above, superiority, excellence; *mēnavan* a superior (title of Śūdra writers); *mēṅkai* authority; *mēnma* excellence, superiority, *mēl* what is above, surface; *mēlan, mēlavan* a superior; *mēlē* upwards; *mērkku* westward. *Ko. me- mu-l* higher place, up, western side; *me- ci-m* western part of Nilgiris; *me- kay, me- ki-* upper arm; *me-ṅ gaṇ* eyes turned up in

death; *me-ki-* (me-kart-) to get up (cf. 1109 *Ta. kaja*); *me-kaṛ-* (me-kaṛ-) to make to get up. *To. me-l* up, high (in songs); *me-tal* upper border of waistcloth; *me-tin* sleeping platform on right side of house; *me-lpa-w* upstream; *-mil* upon, on, over; concerning, about; (one) after/upon (another). *Ka. mē* that which is above, etc.; *mēgu* (obl. *mēgaṇ-*), *mēge* the upper side, surface, etc.; *mēgana* upwardly; *mēm-* upper; *mēn* what is above; upwards, further, and, besides; *mēl(u), mēla, mēle* that which is above, the top, upper part, surface, that which is high, high, superior, lofty, that which is good or excellent, that which is to come, future, afterwards; *mēludu* upper garment. *Koḍ. me-ma-ḍi* top story; *me-ṅ gay* back of hand; *me-ṅ ga-li* top part of foot; *meppuni* higher level in a field (cf. 1619 *kippuni* and 4269 *Ka. huṇi*). *Tu. mēlu* upper part of anything; superiority, excellence; futurity; upper, higher, superior, future; afterwards; *mēlāra* superficial, upper. *Te. mēli* fine, beautiful, excellent; *mēlimi* fineness, excellence, pure gold; *mēlu* prosperity, happiness, good fortune, good, advantage; excellent, superior, better, higher, upper, lying above; *mēlu-konu* to wake up, get up. *Go. (Ko.) mēlta* good; (Ma.) *mēlo* bad; (Elwin) *melo* taboo (of places, actions, relatives) (*Voc.* 2967). *Br. bē* up, over, on (only as a verbal prefix, e.g. *bē-harsing* to turn over, upset, *bē-xalling* to steal); (Krishnamurti 1969, p. 73). Cf. 4841 *Ta. micai* and 5091 *Ta. mēṭṭi*. DED(S, N) 4173.

5087 *Ka. meke* she-goat; *mē* the bleating of sheep or goats. *Te. mēka, mēka* goat. *Kol. me-ke* id. *Nk. mēke* id. *Pa. mēva*, (S.) *mēya* she-goat. *Ga. (Oil.) mēge*, (S.) *mēge* goat. *Go. (M.) mēka*, (Ko.) *mēka* id. ? *Kur. mēxna* (mixyas) to call, call after loudly, hail. *Malt. mēqe* to bleat. [*Te. mēka* (so correct) is of unknown meaning. *Br. mēh* is without etymology; see MBE 1980a.] / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *meka-* goat. DED(S) 4174.

5088 *Go. (Tr. Ch. Mu.) mēnj* (pl. *mēsk*). (Ma.) *mēnj(i)* (pl. *mēsku*), (Y.) *mēs* (pl. *-k*) egg (*Voc.* 2962). *Kui mēsa* testicle; (K.) *mēnju* (pl. *mēcaka*) egg. *Kuwi mēca* (F.) testicle, (Isr.) penis [sic; ?]. Cf. 5055 *Kur. meṅjxna*. DED(S) 4175.

5089 *Kur. mejxa'ānā, mējxna* to sprain, inflict a sprain; strain (e.g. by sleeping in an uncomfortable position); *mējxerka* a sprain; *mējxernā* to sprain oneself, get sprained. *Malt. mackare* to be dislocated.

5090 *Ka. mēdi* glomerous fig tree, *Ficus racemosa*; opposite-leaved fig tree, *F. oppositifolia*. *Te. mēdi* *F. glomerata*. *Kol. (Kin.) mēṇi* id. [*F. glomerata* Roxb. = *F. racemosa* Wall.] DED 4176.

5091 *Ta. mēṭṭi* haughtiness, excellence, chief, head, land granted free of tax to the headman of a village; *mēṭṭimai* haughtiness,

leadership, excellence. *Ka. mēṭi* loftiness, greatness, excellence, a big man, a chief, a head, head servant. *Te. mēṭari, mēṭi* chief, head, leader, lord; (prob. *mēṭi* < \**mēl-ti* [cf. 5086]; *Ka. Ta.* < *Te.*; Burrow 1969, p. 277). DED(N) 4177.

5092 *Ta. mētaravar, mētarav* a class of people who do bamboo work. *Ka. mēda, mēdāra, mādara* man who plait baskets, mats, etc. of bamboo splits, man of the basket-maker caste. *Koḍ. me-dē* man of caste who make baskets and leaf-umbrellas and play drums at ceremonies; *fem. me-di*. *Te. mēdara, mēdari* the basket-maker caste, a basket-maker; of or pertaining to the basket-maker caste. *Kuwi (S.) mētri*, (Isr.) *mētre'esi* matmaker. / Cf. Skt. *meda-* a particular mixed caste; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10320. DED(S) 4178.

5093 *Ta. mēy* (-v-, -nt-) to graze, feed, prey on (as birds or beasts), gnaw (as white ants), roam, lead a profligate life; (-pp-, -tt-) to make to graze, feed; *mēyḱki* one who tends cattle, shepherd, cowherd; *mēyccal* grazing, common pasturage, grazing ground, food, profligacy; *mēyppan* herdsman, shepherd, grazier; *mēyppu* feeding, pasturing, grazing ground; *mēyal* grazing, pasture, herbage for cattle to eat; *mēyavan, mēyān* resident, dweller; *mēvu* (mēvi-) to eat. *Ma. mēyka* to graze, browse; *mēyḱka* to cause animals to graze or eat, feed, tend; *mēyḱikka* to cause another to feed cattle; *mēccal*, (Kauṭ.) *mēccil* grazing. *Ko. me-y-* (me-c-) to graze; *me-c-* (me-c-) to make to graze. *To. mi-y-* (mi-s-) to graze; *mi-c-* (mi-č-) to make to graze. *Ka. mē, mēyu* (mēd-), *mēy* (mēyd-) to graze, eat grass, browse, feed, eat; *mēyisu, mēsu* to graze (tr.), feed, cause animals to eat; (PBh.) *mēta* grazing; *mēpu, mēhu, mēvu* grazing, pasturage, feed of any kind; (PBh.) *mēvali* grazing land, pasturage. *Koḍ. me-y-* (me-v-/me-yuv-, me-ñj-) to graze, (me-p-, me-c-) id. (tr.); *me-ci* food (for cattle, birds, etc.). *Tu. mēyuni, mēpini* to graze, eat grass; *mēpuni* to feed or graze cattle; *mēpāvuni* to cause to feed or graze cattle; *mēcelu* pasture, meadow; *mēpari, mēpāli* grazier, one who tends cattle; *mēpu, mēvu* food, fodder, pasturage; *mēva* a sweet kind of food, anything edible. *Te. mēyu* to feed, feed on, graze, eat as cattle; *mēpu* to feed (tr.), graze, tend cattle while grazing; *mēpincu* to cause to tend cattle while grazing; *mēpari* eater, feeder; *mētari* eater; *mēpu, mēta* grazing, feeding, eating, fodder, feed, forage, pasture. *Kol. mi-* (mi-t-) to graze; *mi-p-* (mi-pt-) to make to graze. *Nk. miy-* to graze; *mip-* to cause to graze. *Nk. (Ch.) māy-* to graze; *caus. māyip-*. *Pa. mēy-* to graze; (S.) *mēyipp-* (mēypit-), (NW.) *mēpip-* (mēpit-), (NE.) *mēkip-* (mēkit-) to make to graze. *Go. (Tr.) mēiānā* to graze (of cattle and of ground-feeding birds); (A. Y. Ma. S.) *mēy-*, (Mu.) *māy-* to graze (intr.) (*Voc.* 2964); (Tr.) *mēiānā* to graze cattle; *mēṭāri*

grazier, herd; (M.) *mehānā* to graze; (A. Y. D.) *mēh-*, (Mu. S.) *meh-*, (Ma.) *mē?* to graze (tr.) (*Voc.* 2968). *Koṇḍa mēy-* to graze (intr.); *mi-* (-t-), (Sova dial.) *mēp-* (-t-) to tend or graze cattle; *mēpu* grazing of cattle. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *mēy-* (-it-) to graze; (Su.) *mē?* (met-), (Isr.) *mē?* (-t-) to herd (cattle); (F.) *mēyali* to graze; (S.) *mē'nai* to feed; *mē'nai* to pasture. *Kur. mēnnā* (mīny-) to eat grass, graze; *menta'ānā* to graze, i.e. supply with grass or pasture. *Malt. mine* to eat (as bread), graze, browse, feed on straw; *mēde* to eat food with something to give a relish. *Br. bei* grass fit for grazing; any shrub fit for grazing (or with 5553 *Ta. vai*; Krishnamurti 1969, p. 72). Cf. 4842 *Ta. micai*. DED(S, N) 4179.

5094 *Ka. mēruve* pile, pyramid, high top. *Tu. mēruve*, *mēruve* an ornamental post near a gurji. *Te. mēruvu* pyramid, cone. / ? Cf. Skt. *meru-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10320. DED(S) 4180.

5095 *Kur. mēr, mēr* thread, twine, thin cord. *Malt. mēru* thread. DED 4181.

5096 *Ta. mēvu* (mēvi-) to join, reach, desire, love, learn, study, level, make even (as the ground), manifest, assume, abide, dwell, be attached, be united, be fitted or joined; *n. desire*; *mēvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to stay; *mēvinar* friends, allies; *mēval* desire; joining, uniting; *mēvalar, mēvār* foes, enemies. *Ma. mēvuka* to be familiar, occupied with, be accustomed to a place and prefer it; adjust, level; *mēval* dwelling; *mēvalar* enemies. *Koṇḍa mēnz-* (-it-) to be straight or suitable, be harmonious or go with, unite (individual threads into a rope); *mēnzū* unity, straightness. DED(S) 4182.

5097 *Ta. mēṇi* plough, plough-tail, handle of a plough; *mēṇiyar* agriculturalists. *Ma. mēṇi, mēṇiāl* ploughtail. *Ko. me-y* handle of plough. *Ka. mēṇi, mēṇi* plough-tail. *Te. mēḍi*, (K.) *mēḍi* hind part or handle of a plough. *Koṇḍa mēṇi* plough handle, plough-tail. *Kuwi* (F.) *mēṇi* plough handle; (Isr.) *mēṇi* id., plough. DED(S) 4183.

5098 *Ka. mēlamba* the black humble bee. *Te. mēlindamu* id. / Cf. Skt. *mēlinda-* bee, Mar. *mēlinda* a bee of the large black kind. DED 4184.

5099 *Ta. mēṇi* body, shape, colour, beauty; *mēl* body. *Ma. mēni* body, shape, beauty, excellence; *mēl* body. *Koḍ. me-li* body. *Te. mēnu* id.; *mēni* brilliancy, lustre; belonging to the body, bodily, personal. *Kol. me-n* (pl. *me-nḍl*) body. *Nk. mēn* (pl. *mēnul*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) mēn* id. *Pa. mēn* (pl. *mēnul*) id. *Ga. (S.) mēnu* (pl. *mēngil*), (P.) *mēn* id. *Go. (Tr.) mēndur* (obl. *mēndud-*), (A. Y. W. M.) *mēndul*, (L.) *mēṇḍli*, (SR.) *mēṇḍol* id. (*Voc.* 2963). *Koṇḍa mēndol* human body. *Kur. mēḍa, mēḍ* body, womb, back. *Malt. mēth* body. Cf. 5073 *Ta. mey*. DED(S) 4185.



5100 *Ta. mēni, kuppai-mēni Acalypha indica. Ma. kuppai-mēni* id. DED 4186.

5101 *Ta. mai* collyrium for the eye, ink, ink-paste, black pigment, black, blackness, darkness, spot as of moon, blemish, dark cloud; fault, sin; dirt: (-pp-, -tt-) to become black, be dim; *maippu* black, blackness. *Ma. mai* blackness, antimony. *To. moy-* (moc-) to become dark, become evening; *moy* ashes (in songs); *moṭp* darkness before dawn or after sunset. *Ka. masi* dirt, impurity, the black of culinary vessels, soot, lamp-black, black colour, blackness, ink, antimony. *Koḍ. masi* charcoal. *Tu. maji* coal, black powder, ink; *mai* a kind of collyrium; *maivaripuni* to paint the eyes with antimony or collyrium; *maipē, maippē* a black or dark-coloured fowl. *Kor. (O.) maji* soot. *Te. masi* blackness, sootishness, soot, charcoal, ink. *Nk. (Ch.) mas* soot. *Go. (G.) masi* id. (*Voc.* 2760). *Kur. maṭs* ink. Cf. 4627 *Ta. macaṅku*, 4781 *Ta. mā*, and 4792 *Ta. mācu*. / Cf. *Skt. masi* ink, lamp-black; Turner, *CDIAL.* no. 9920; ? cf. *Skt. mecaka* black, dark blue DED(S, N) 4187.

5102 *Ta. mai* barrenness, sterility, barren woman, barren buffalo; *maimmai* barren woman, barren buffalo. *Ma. mai* barrenness; *macci* barren woman. *Ko. mai* barren (of buffalo). *To. moy* id. *Tu. mañjē* barren, unfruitful; *mañjeru* sterile, barren. DED(S) 4188.

5103 *Tu. maipuni* to pour, cast as in a mould; *caus. maipāvuni. Kui mespa* (mest-) to pour in. DED 4190.

5104 *Tu. mogapu* clasp of a girdle. *Te. mogapu* clasp of a necklace or the like. DEDS 815.

5105 *Ka. mokka Schroeberea swietenoides. Te. mukkidi*, (Lush.) *mokkamū, mokkavēpa* id. *Kui* (Lush; Khond = Kui) *moko* id. / Cf. *Skt. muṣka-, mokṣa-* id.; *muṣkaka-* a kind of tree (*S. swietenoides* according to Lush.). DED 4191.

5106 *Ta. mokkaṭṭai* that which is blunt; *mokku* bluntness; *mokkai* id. (as of an iron style). *Te. mokka* blunt, pointless, not sharp, keen, or pointed, useless; *mokkadi, mokkaḍḍu* elephant with short tusks. / Cf. *Skt. matkuna-* elephant without tusks; Turner, *CDIAL.* no. 9748. DED 4192.

5107 *Ka. moggara, mokkala, mōhara* mass, multitude, host, army; *mōharisu* to become plentiful or abundant, be formed into a host; form a host, array as troops for battle. *Te. mōharamu* battle-array; *mōharincu* to array (*tr.*), prepare for battle. DED 4225.

5108 *Ta. mokkaṇ* stout person or thing; *mokkai* bulkiness, stoutness. *Te. mokkaḍu* a stout, strong man; a determined, resolute man. DED 4193.

5109 *Ta. mokkai* piece of wood, stump. *Te. (B.) mokka* stub of wood. *Go. (SR.) meka* stump (*Voc.* 2947). DED(S) 4194.

5110 *Ta. moccas* hyacinth bean, *Dolichos lablab. Ma. moccas D. tetraspermus. [D. tetraspermus not identified in Hooker.]* DED 4195.

5111 *Ta. moñci, moṇṇi* breasts. *Tu. muñña, muññē* the breast (as called by children). DED 4196.

5112 *Ka. moḍavi, moḍave* small pimple on the face. *Te. moṭṭima* pimple. ? *Ko. moṭṭiriy* mole on skin. DED 4197.

5113 *Ta. moṭṭu* tender flower-bud; rounded top of a car; *moṭṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to close like a bud, bud, shoot forth buds. *Ma. moṭṭu* flower-bud, nipple, bud-like, the blunt end, pommel. *Kor. mitte* (O.) tender bud, (T.) flower-bud. *Ga. (S.) modo* bud. *Kui modo* id., flower-bud. Cf. 4893 *Ta. mukir*. / Cf. *Mar. moḍ sprout*. DED(S) 4198.

5114 *Ta. moṭṭai* bluntness (as of a knife); imperfection, incompleteness; *moṭṭai* bluntness; *moṭṭi* lame person; *mōjai* hornless or dehorned cattle, anything defective, stump, block; *maṇṇai* bluntness. *Ma. mōja* cattle without horns or with horns turned. *Ko. moṇḍy* headless trunk, body with useless arms, cut length of fuel, worn-out broom stump; ? *meḍ* dullness (of knife). *To. muḍy* man without use of legs, trunk of body. *Ka. moṇḍa, moṇḍu, moṇḍe* blunt, maimed, deficient; *mōja, mōju* state of being deprived, short or stumpy, that of being maimed; stump of tree, stubbles; (Hav.) *mōṇṭu* to bend; *n. lameness; mōṇṭā* lame man; *fem. mōṇṭi. Tu. moṇḍu* blunt; *mōṇṭy* lameness, crookedness; lame, maimed, crooked. *Te. moṇḍi* maimed, amputated, lopped, imperfect, blunt; *moṇḍiyamu, moṇḍemu* headless body or trunk, limb lopped off, stump, stub; *mōḍu* blunt; a stump; *mōṭu* stump; *mōḍu paḍu* to be blunted. *Ga. (P.) moṭo* blunt. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *moṭo* id. *Kur. muṭa* crooked; tiger. Cf. 3786 *Ta. moṇṭu*, 4919 *Ta. muṭaṅku*, and 5049 *Ta. mūli*. / Cf. *Skt. muṇḍa-* hornless, lopped, blunt; *Pkt. matṭa-* hornless; *muṇṭa-* cripple; Turner, *CDIAL.* nos. 9723, 10187, 10191. Cf. also OMar. (Master, p. 171) *moṭakā* stumpy, short. DED(S, N) 4199.

5115 *Ta. moṭṭai* bald head, shaven head; *moṭṭaiyan* baldheaded man; *fem. moṭṭaice*; *moṇṇan* baldheaded person; *moṇṇai* baldness; *maṭṭai* id. *Ma. moṭṭa* bald head. *Ka. (K.) moṭṭane* bare. / Cf. *Skt. muṇḍa-* bald, having the head shaved; Turner, *CDIAL.* no. 10191. DED 4200.

5116 *Te. modavu* a milch cow. *Ga. (P.) mude* cow. *Koṇḍa modo, modva, modvo* id. DEDS 816.

5117 *Ta. mottu* (motti-) to strike, beat; *n. stroke, blow; mōtu* (mōti-) to hit, smite,

strike, dash against; *n. blow*; ? *mōṭṭai* ram, goat. *Ma. mōṭuka* to dash against; *mōta* surge, rising of waves. *Ka. mōdu* to strike, beat, smite; *n. swelling* occasioned by a blow, a hard boil, venereal tumour; *mōhu* to beat, smite, strike, deal a blow; *mōhisu* to cause to beat, dash against or into, apply or put to (with force), thrust. *Tu. mōda* wave, billow, surge; *mōdu* stripe, wale. *Te. mottu* to strike, beat with something thick or heavy, thump, smite, give a blow to; *n. a blow or knock* with something thick or heavy, thump; *mōdu* to beat, strike smite, knock; *n. beating, stroke, knock*. DED(S) 4201.

5118 *Ta. mottu* dullard, idiot; lazy person or animal; *mottai* ignorant woman. *Ka. moddu, maddu* stupidity, bluntness (as of knife); *madaḍu* dullness, stupidity. *Tu. madaḍu* slothful, indolent; *madaḍu* lazy; *n. lazy woman; madaḍe* blockhead, sluggard. *Te. mōḍḍādu* blockhead, stupid man; *moddu* id.; dull, stupid, blunt, pointless; *mōḍḍuḍa* blunt, in a dull manner, stupidly. *Ga. (S.) muddun* blunt. DED(S) 4202.

5119 *Ta. mottam* sum, total, aggregate, whole, universality, generality, bulkiness. *Ma. mottam* whole, total. *Ka. motta* heap, mass, multitude, flock, collection, code. *Te. mottamu* total, sum, whole, collection, multitude, number, crowd, flock. *Kuwi* (S.) *mottomi* total DED(S) 4203.

5120 *Ko. motm* Kurumba village. *To. mut* id. DED 4204.

5121 *Ta. moy* presents given on special occasions as at a wedding. *Ko. moy* contribution paid at a feast (e.g. at opening of new house, at joint piercing of ears of all children in village); total of such contributions. *Ka. muy(i), muyyu* requital, act of returning like for like, return of good for good, an equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered, recompense, return of evil for evil, retaliation, punishment; present given to bride and bridegroom at their marriage by their relations, etc., with the prospect of a recompense being made on such an occasion in their own house. *Tu. muyi* gift of money at a wedding; *muyya* returning; *muyya-pāḍuni* to return, give back; (B-K.) *mujare* allowance, subtraction, payment to be reduced due to adjustment of accounts. *Malt. mūje* to liquidate a debt. DED(S, N) 4206.

5122 *Ta. moympu* shoulder. *Ma. muḍippu* id. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11) mirpu* id. *Ko. mu-ṛ* shoulder joint. *Ka. muy, muy(i)vu, muyibu, muḍupu, muḍuhu* upper part of the arm, shoulderblade, shoulder. *Tu. muḍu* shoulder joint. *Te. mūpu* upper part of the back, shoulder; *mūparamu* hump on the shoulders of an ox. *Ga. (P.) mūk* shoulder. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *mipi* id. (contamination with *nipi* forms in 3671). *Mand. mūpa* id. *Kui mōpo* upper arm. *Kuwi* (S.) *mōpa* with'nai to

shrug (cf. 5424); (Isr.) *mōpa* outer edge of the shoulder. DED(S, N) 4207.

5123 *Ko. aḍ mug-* (muṭ-) to bow to the ground before god or god-like person (cf. 83 *Ta. aṭai*). *Ka. moggu* to bend, bow, bow to; *n. bow, obeisance; mokku* bow, obeisance; *muggu* to make obeisance. *Te. m(r)okku* id., salute; *n. obeisance, salutation; m(r)oggu* to kneel, incline, lean to one side, be inclined, willing, consent, agree; *moggaṭilu* to bend down, stoop. *Nk. mōk-* to bow down in reverence. *Pa. moṛk-* to salute respectfully; ? *muṛd-* to lie flat on the face; *muṭṭip-* (muṭṭi-) to cause to lie flat on the face, turn upside down; *muṭṭil* prone. ? *Ga. (S.) mulk-* to bend before in respect; (S.) *molk-* (molk-) to bow down. *Go. muraṇā* (Tr.) to stoop forward, (W. Ph.) bow, stoop; (Ph.) *muraṇā* to stoop; *caus. muraṣṭāṇā*; *murs-* (Ch.) to bend down, (Mu.) bow; *caus. (Mu.) mursh-/mursih-* (*Voc.* 2921); (S. Ko.) *moṛk-* to salute, bow down, worship; (M.) *moṛkāṇā* to pray; (L.) *mōkāṇā* to worship (*Voc.* 2993); (Ma.) *mōr-* to bend (*Voc.* 3004); (Tr.) *mungāṇā* to sleep on one's face; (see also *Go. forms in 1335*). *Kui mōṅga* (mōṅgi-) to crouch over. *Kuwi* (S.) *bonginai*, (Su. Isr.) *boṅg-* (-it-) to bow, bend down. *Kur. (Hahn) mulkhmā* to kneel down with head bowed in the ground. *Malt. murgre* to lie with the face downward; *murgre* to turn upside down, put under a cover; (BB) *mōtre* to bend (head). Cf. 4990 *Ta. muḡam*. DED(S) 4208.

5124 *Ta. moḷ* (moḷv-, moṭ-) to take in a vessel, as water. *Pe. mṛuk-* (-it-) to ladle out. *Mand. mṛuk-* id. *Kui* (K.) *mluk-* to draw water by dipping in a pot. *Kuwi mṛok-* (-h-) (Su.) to draw (water from container with small vessel into larger vessel), (Isr.) ladle out; (S.) *mrokh'nai* to merge. *Malt. mulge* to dip in, draw water. Cf. 3790 *Ta. noḷ*. DED(S) 4209.

5125 *Te. mōraka* defect, defective; *mōra* blunt; *mōri* defect, imperfection, want, deformity; defective, imperfect, deformed. *Kur. mura* tail of a beast cut short, tail stump, dock. DED 4210.

5126 *Ta. mō* (-pp-, -nt-) to undertake. *Ka. mōṛ* to carry on the head; *mōpu* load, burden, heaviness. *Te. mōcu, mōyu* to bear, carry, support, (K. also) rest on (*intr.*), lean on; *mōpu* to place on another as load, lay, rest, support, charge with, (K. also) cause to rest slowly (as a foot on a slippery floor); *n. large bundle, burden, load, severity or aggravation* (of diseases), (K. also) responsibility; *mōpukāḍu* carrier, burden; *mōpudala* weight, burden, charge, accusation, responsibility, obligation; *mōta* bearing, carrying, load. *Kol. mo-p* burden. *Ga. (S.) mōpap-* (-t-) to keep [?] hold something heavy. *Go. (M.) mōta* load (*Voc.* 3000; < *Te.*). *Mand. mōc-* to carry on the head. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *mōc-* (-it-) to be loaded down with heavy load, be burdened with many worries and responsi-

bilities. Cf. 2677 *Ta. cuma* (? \**cuma*- > \**cmō*- > *mō*-). DED(S) 4211.

5127 *Ma. mōkuka, mōntuka* to drink, sip; *mōyikka* to give to sip; *mōva* a gulp. *Kur. mōxṇā* to eat (anything except cooked rice); *pass. or refl. mōxmā; mōxta'ānā* to cause or allow someone to eat. *Malt. mōge* to eat (as meat or fruit). ? *Ta. mōci* (-pp-, -tt-) to eat; *māntu* (mānti-) to eat, drink, experience, enjoy Cf. 4897 *Ta. mukku*. DED(S) 4212.

5128 *To. muk*, (Tōwfiy dialect) *mok* up, west. *Ka. mōku* upper portion, top, forepart. *Koṇḍa musku* (obl. *muskuR-*) above, upon, on; *muskuRaṇḍ* from above. ? *Kuwi* (S.) *muhe* above, upon, on. DED 4213, DEDS 792.

5129 *Te. mōku* a thick or stout rope, cable. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *mōko* rope. DEDS 817.

5130 *Kur. mōcṇā* to cut up into convenient pieces any object too large for use, give a cut in or through. *Malt. mōce* to cut (as meat). DED 4214.

5131 *Kur. mōjā, mōgā* smoke; *mōjoxṇā, mōsga'ānā, mōsgnā* to create smoke, smoke anything, fumigate; *mōjx'ōrnā, mōsg'ōrnā* to smoke, emit fumes. *Malt. mōge* to smoke, emit smoke; *mōgie* to fumigate; *mōgtre* to cause to smoke; *mogare* charcoal, soot. *Br. mōlh* smoke; (MBE 1980a). DED 4215.

5132(a) *Ta. makiṭi* trial of magical powers between two enchanters in which one hides some treasure from the other and challenges him to discover it by mantras; common play where things are hidden by one player and discovered by another; *mōṭi* trial of magical power. *Ma. mōṭi* anything placed by a conjuror who tries to prevent its being removed. *Ka. mōḍi* = *Ta. makiṭi* trial of magical powers, etc. *Tu. mōḍi* anything placed by a conjuror to try the ability of another, conjuration, delusion, sorcery. *Te. mōḍi* a sort of magic or jugglery.

(b) *Ta. makiṭi* a kind of hautboy used by snake-charmer; *mōṭi* snake-charmer's pipe. *Te. magiḍi* a kind of musical instrument used by a snake charmer. DED 4216.

5133 *Ta. mōṭi* arrogance, way, style, air, grandeur, display, military bearing, dignified bearing, exhibition, show; *mōṭāmōṭi* ostentation, pomp. *Ma. mōṭi* high bearing, stateliness; fashion. *Ka. mōḍi* a turn, caste, style, fashion (of speech, composition, action); *mōḍāmōḍi* a beautiful, elegant fashion or style. *Te. mōḍi* way, manner, style, fashion. DED 4217.

5134 *Ta. mōṭi* dried knots of the creeper of long pepper; long pepper root. *Ka. mōḍi* root of the long pepper vine. DED 4218.

5135 *Ta. mōṭu, mōṭtai* stupidity, dullness of intellect, ignorance; *mōṇaiyan* dullard, idiot; *mōṭai* stupidity. *Ma. mōṭtu* obstinacy, perverse pride; *mōṭa* stupidity. ? *Ko. med* dullness of senses; *meḍṇ* dull man; *fem. medy*. *Ka. mōṭa* stupidity. *Tu. mōḍe* ignorant man, silly fellow. *Te. mōṭu* rough, rude, uncivilized, rustic, boorish, dull, stupid, vulgar, low, indecent. *Br. mōṭ* foolish. Cf. 4929 *Ta. muṭṭattanam*. DED(S) 4219.

5136 *Ta. mōtu* bundle of straw. *Te. mōda* bundle of betel leaves. DED 4220.

5137 *Kur. mōḍhrnā* to forget. *Malt. mōṭhre* id. DED 4221.

5138 *Ta. mōṭtai* spathe or unblown flower, as of plantain, fragrant screwpine, etc. *Ka. mōte* the leaf-like envelope over the flowers of the plantain, coconut, and kedage. *Tu. (B-K.) mōte* plantain flower-bud. / ? Cf. *Skt. moca-, mōcā-* plantain. DED(S) 4222.

5139 *Ta. mōppi* widow (used disrespectfully). *Ka. mōcu* to become a widow. *Te. mōpi* widow; (K.) *mōyu* to be widowed (non-elegant). DED 4223.

5140 *Nk. (Ch.) mōra* leaf-coat. *Go. mora* (G.) id., (Elwin) leaf-shield used as protection against rain (*Voc.* 2988).

5141 *Pa. mōri* leaf-pipe. *Ga. (P.) mōri* flute. *Go. (Mu.) mōhori* id. (*Voc.* 2998). *Pe. mōri* pipe, flute, leaf-pipe (said to be < Or.). *Kui mōhori* pipe, bag-pipe, trumpet (said to be < Or.). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *mōhori* trumpet. / Not in Or. dictionary, perhaps local Or. < Dr.

5142 *Ta. mōvay* chin, beard. *To. mōy* beard. *Te. mōvi* lip. DED 4224.

5143 *Ta. (DCV) mōvi* black plum. *Te. (DCV) mōvi* id., (Šaṅk.) a kind of wild fruit tree, *Eugenia alternifolia*. DEDS 818.

5144 *Ka. mōhala* that which is affixed; the hilt of a sword or dagger. *Te. (B.) mōhapamu* sword-hilt. DED 4226.

5145 *Pe. mṛāṇi* a kind of rat. *Manḍ. mṛāṇe* id. DEDS 819.

5146 *Pe. mṛā-* (-t-) to steal; *mṛākha* thief. *Manḍ. mṛākhi* urli mouse. *Kui mṛāpa* (mṛāt-) to deceive, cheat, flatter with the intent of deceiving. *Kuwi* (D.) *mṛākli* or'li mouse; (Isr.) *mṛā-* (-t-) to take away without asking, secretly; *mṛāski* or'li a kind of rat. DEDS 820.

5147 *Pe. mṛis-kāl, mṛis-danda* shin. *Manḍ. mṛih-kāl* id. DEDS 821.

5148 *Pe. mṛeṇ, mṛeṇ* waist; *mṛey* waist-pocket. *Manḍ. mṛeṇ* waist. DEDS 823.

Y

5149 *Ta. yā* (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, tie, dam up, confine, compose (as a poem), tell, utter; be inseparable from; *yākkai* tie, bond, body; *yāppu* binding, bond, metre, prosody, affection; *yāttu* stitch; *yāttār* close friends; *ā* (-pp-, -tt-) to bind; *āppu* bandage, tie, body; *āttan* friend; *āttam* friendship, intimacy; *ākkai* body, strips of fibre used in thatching. *Ma. ākka* a strip of fibre used in thatching. *Ko. e-p* long sticks used as outside layer (i.e. binding) of bundle of small twigs for firewood; ? *a-v-* (a-t-) to give (name to child). *Kur. hē'enā* (hēc-) to tie, imprison, unite in one body; *hērnā* to be tied, be put in bonds, be united together; *ēp* string, cord, rope. *Malt. eye* (ēc-) to tie, bond; *ēpu* fibres of a wild plant of which cord is made. DED(S) 4227.

5150 *Ta. yā* a tree; (P. L. Samy, *Proc. Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies* 2.42) *Hardwickia binata*. *Te. ēpe* id., (for B. *ēpe Shorea robusta*, see 896 *Ka. ēpi*).

5151 *Ta. yā, yāvai* what or which things; *yāvum, yāvaiyūm* all, whole; *yāvatu, yātu* what; how; *yāvatum* even a little; *yāvan* which man; *yāval, yārai* which woman; *yār, yāvar, ār, āvar* what persons; *yārum* any or everybody; *yāvarum* each and every person; *yāvan, yāṅkan, yāṅtai* where; *yāṅku* id., how; *yāṅtu* where; when; *ētu* which, what; why; whence; how; *ētum* even a little; anything, everything; *ēvan* who (*masc. sg.*); *ēvatum* everything; *ēn* why, what, how; *e-* interrogative base; pref. before a noun, meaning 'what, which' [e before consonant, ev before vowel]; *evan, eval, evarkal, etu, ev* evai which man, which woman, which persons, which thing, which things; *adj. enta; evarum, evvarum* everyone; *evvelām* whatever; *evv- evar* whatsoever persons; *evv-evai* whatsoever things; *enkan, enkittai, enku, enkē, etōl, etōli* where; *enkanum, enkum* everywhere; *enṇan, enṇanam, enṇanē, evan, enṇanam* how; where; *enṇāṇum* always; *ettaṇai* how many, how much; *ettupai, evvalavu* how much; *ettum* by all means; *entu* how; what; *eppai, evvatu, evvāru* how; *e-ppogutu, e-ppōtu, e-ppōtu* when; *e-ppogutum, e-ppōtum* always; *emparum* everywhere; *emmai* which birth, what worlds; *evan, enṇiya* how, why; *errai* when; *en* why; *enru, enṇaikkum* when, what day; *enrum, enṇaikkum, enṇaikkum* forever; *enṇa, enṇatu, enṇai* what; *enṇatum, enum* even a little; *ennum* id., all; *enṇenna* whatever; *enṇar* who (*pl.*); *enṇavan, enṇan* what (kind of) man; *enṇukku* why; *enai* what, why; all; *enṇorum* persons of whatever kind, all persons; *enaitum* all, the whole; *enaiyar* whatever persons; *enaiyan* what person. *Ma. yāvan/evan, yāval/eval, yāvar/evan/yār/ār* who (*masc. sg., fem. sg., pl.*); *yāyātu/ētu/en, ēva* what (*sg., pl.*); *e, ē* what; *enṇu* where; *enṇum, enṇāṇum* anywhere; *enṇanē* how; *ettira, etra* how much, how many; *entu* what; why; *ennu* what day, when; *ennum, ennekkum* always; *e-ppuram* what side; *e-ppōl* when; *eppurum* everyone. *Ir. dāru* who. *Ko. e-* at what distance from the speaker in space, time, or contextual relationship; *evn, evl, evr, ed/edn/e-d/en* which man, which woman, which persons, which thing or things; *adj. e* (before consonant), *ey* (before vowel); *ey, e-d* where; *eyk* whither; *eytr* whence; *eyo-n, eyo-l, eyo-r, eyd* man, woman, persons, thing or things of or from what place; *ejn* whence; *eṭ* which direction; *eṭa-k* a little in which direction; *eyakd, eṭakd* somewhere (one doesn't know where); *etervi-* in which neighbourhood; *el, e-lk* when; *elo-n, elo-l, elo-r, eld* man, woman, etc., at what time; *enm* like what; *entk* to what extent; *entgo-* numerous; *ena-, enena-* such as what; *enm* how, in what manner; *enta-* how great; *e-pa-ty* so big as what; *ental* how many; very much, very big, more; *enmu-r* like what; *en ge-y-* to do what; *end* what day; *end endkm* forever; *a-r, da-r, ida-r* who (*sg., pl.*). *To. e-, e-* (same meaning as *Ko.*); *e-θ* (obl. *personal e-n-*) which person or thing; *pl. e-θa-m; adj. e-* (before consonant), *e-y* (before vowel); *e-θid* because of what; *e-θidm* because of any of these things; *eṭ* in which direction; *etm* in any direction; *eṭik* a little in which direction; *eṭsn, eṭn* whence; *e-l* where; *e-nk* to what place; *e-na-r* by what road, towards where; *e-faxm* always; *e-d*, (in song also) *ed* why; *ed* on what day; *etfok, etfin* when; *et* how many; *etk* how much; *etks* at what distance; *eto-f* such as what; *egy* what manner, how; however much; *e(g)* gis doing in what way, how; *e(g)* gisem somehow; *eṣ in-* to say how or what; *o-ry* (obl. *o-r-*) who; in what; why; *i-* what (*i-xiy-* to do what; freely used in song). *Ka. yā, ā, ē, e-* interrogative base; *yā, yāva, ā, āva, dāva, ē, e* what, which; *yār, ār, dāru* who (*pl.*); *yāvanu, āvan, āve* which man; *yāvalu, āval* which woman; *āvudu* what, which; *pl. āvuvu; yāke, yātake, yātake, ētake, ēke* why; *ēn* what; *pl. ēvu; etta* which or what place or direction, to or in which etc., where; *ettam* whatsoever; *enitu, enittu, enisu, entuṭu, eṣtu, ētu, ēsu* how much, how many; *enta, entā, entha, entā, entaha, enna* what kind or sort; *entu* how; *entum* by all or any means; *endu* when; *endum* always; *enne* what time; *elli* what place, where, whither; *eage, echange, echeṇge, enge, heṇge, hēge, hēṇge, hyāge* hyāṅge in what manner; how. *Koḍ. a-ri* (*dat. a-ki, gen. a-dā*), *da-rī* who (*sg., pl.*); *enni* what; *e-veṇ, e-va, e-vu, e-dī* which man, which woman, which persons, which thing or things; *adj.*

e-; *elli* where; *ellinji* whence; *etti*, *ettaŋji*, *eppara* to which side; *ettinji* from which direction; *e-le* by which way; *ekka* when; *ekkatinji* since when; *ekka-kane* until when; *ekkale* just when; *ekkalu-*, *ekko-lu-* always; *endi* which day; *endu-* always; *eccē*, *eccaki* how many; *ennatē*, *entē* of what kind; *ennane*, *e-taraŋi* of what manner; *ennata-ngi* for what purpose; *■-nangundi* on account of what; *ennangi* why. *Tu. ɛru*, *ɛrane* who; *dā*, *dānē*, *jānē*, *dāva*, *dādavu*, *vā*, *ovu* what, which; *daye* why; *eni*, *ɛpa*, *ɛpo* when; *ɛti* how much, how many; *ɛtoļu* how often; *ɛñca* how; *ɛñci* what sort of; *ɛñcitti* such as what; *ɛlu*, *ɛpa* where; *ođe* whither; *oñci* whence; (B-K.) *ođe* which side; *ɔpetayē* where man. *Te. evađu* (*obl. evani-*) *evāđu*/*evvāđu*/*evvāđu*/*ɛđu*/*etāđu*, *evaru* (*obl. evari-*) *evāru*/*evāru*/*evvaru*/*ɛru*/*evārulu*/*evvārulu*/*evāndru*/*evvāndru*/*evvāndru*/*evandru*, *ɛdi* (*obl. ɛni-*) *ɛdi*/*ɛddi*/*ɛyadi*/*ɛyyadi*, *ɛvi* (*obl. vɛŋi-*) *evi*/*evvi*/*ɛyavi*/*ɛyyavi* who/which man, which persons, which woman or thing, which things; *adj. ɛ*; *evata*, *evati*, *evatuka*, *evate*, *evarita*, *evariti*, *evarite*, *evartuka*, (all the preceding with *vv* for *v*.) *ɛbida*, *ɛme*, *ɛpe*, *ɛke* which woman; *ɛmi* what, why, how much, how; *ekkađa*, *ecaŋa*, *ecaŋu*, *ecoŋu*, *eccaŋa*, *eccaŋu*, *eccō*, *eccoŋa*, *eccoŋu*, *ɛfa*, *ɛđa*, *ɛyɛda* what place, where; *ekkađi* of what place; *eppuđu*, *epuđu* when; *eppaŋi* of what time; usual, former, old; *endu* where; *endunđi* whence; *endunu* everywhere; *enta* how much, how great; *entamu* much, ever so much; *ententa* how large each; *endanuka*, *endāka* how far, how long, until when; *endaru* how many persons; *enni*, *eni* how many things; *enduku*, *ɛŋiki* *ɛla*, *ɛla* why; *ɛtu*, *ɛtula*, *ɛtulu*, *ɛttu*, *ɛttulu*, *ɛtu*, *ɛlađu* how; *ɛtti*, *ɛti*, *ɛtaŋi* like what; *ettidu* what sort of man; *ettidi* what sort of woman or thing; *ennađu* what day, when. *Kol. em*/*emd*/*e-n*/*e-nd*, *e-r*, *ed*, *edav* who/which man, which men, which woman or thing, which women or things; *adj. e-* (rarely used); *e-v* which woman; *e-ndi* *entena* someone; *e-ri* *entena* some people; *enag* how; *endar*, *endav*, *enig* how many males, females, things; *enjon*, *entor*, *enfođ*, *enjoy* man, men, woman or thing, women or things like what; *eppuđ*, *e-puđ* when; *ettan*, *ettar*, *ettad* man, men, woman of what place; *ettin* where; *ettat* whence; *ette* how much; *e-* where; *ta-ned*/*tand*, *ta-nev* what thing, things; *tandun*, *ta-ŋ*, (SR.) *tāglen*, *tāgālen* why; *ta-na*, *ta-nay* at all (for *t*-forms at 3197). *Nk. ɛn* who (*masc.*), *pl. ɛr*, *fem. ɛd*, *pl. ɛv*; *engel* how much; *enjep* how long (time); *enta* what sort of (3sg. *masc. entan* what sort of man); *ettaŋ* whence; *ettin* where; *ettek* how much; *ede* where; *edelaŋ* whence; *enag* how; *endhar*, *enning* how many males, things; *epuđ*/*epuh* what time, when; *tā*, *tāne* what (or at 3197). *Nk. (Ch.) ɛn* (*obl. ɛr-*) who (*masc.*); *ɛd* which, who (*fem. neut.*); *engoŋel*, *engoŋer* how many (*masc.*). *engoŋe* *ide* (*fem.*), *engon* *ide* (*neut.*); *eccir* when, at what time; *ettin*

how much; **eddar** from which direction, wherefrom; **enjo** when, which day; **esen** how; **el** which direction, where; **el bi** in any direction (**bi** < **H. bhi**); **tān** what; **tāndun** why (or **t-**forms at 3197). **Pa. ed** (**obl. ēr-**) who; **adj. āro** which; **ēdi** (**obl. ēr-**) anybody, (with neg.) nobody; **engof**, **eñot** how much; **ete**, **eten** how; **etod**, **ettel** when; **etod etod** repeatedly; **etodi** always, (with neg.) never; **etni** in what way; **ēre** where; **āt**, **ārod** whither; **nā**, **nāto** what; **nātek**, **nāteg**, **nāteṅg** why. **Ga.** (Oll.) **ēynd** who (sg.); **ēyr** id. (**pl.**); **enā** which one, what; **enādāe** something; **enādiq** what for, why; **enger** how many; **eṭeṭ** what sort of; **eṭen** how; **ered** which; **ereman**, **ēt** where; **esel** when; **ēnet** how much; (**S.**) **eyir** who (**pl.**); **enācōy** what; **engurtul** how many (**personal pl.**); **engil** id. (**non-personal pl.**); **enētiṅ**, **ecce** how much; **ecceḷ** when; **ēlcōy**, **ēman** where; **enādi** why; (**S.**<sup>3</sup>) **eyiṅ** which man; **eyir** which men; **ēdi** which thing, animal, woman; **pl. ēvi**; **ecel** where; **eṭen** in which manner; **enādun** why; **ēṭu** which side; **eman**, **ēl** where. **Go.** (Tr.) **bōl/bōr**, (**W. Ph.**) **bōr** (**obl. bōn-**), (**G. S.**) **bōru**, (**Ma.**) **bōr**, (**M.**) **bor**, **benon**, **benor**, (**Ch.D.**) **benond** who, which man (**Voc.** 2651); (**Koi.** **Cadn.** **IA** 10.260) **benōndu** id.; (**Tr. Ph.**) **bad** (**pl. bau**) who (**fem.**); (**Mu.**) **bad** who (**fem.**), what; (**Ma.**) **badu**, (**M.**) **bedu** who, which (**fem.**), what (**Voc.** 2492); (**Mu.**) **badar** why (**Voc.** 2493); (**Mu.**) **badam** how (**Voc.** 2494); (**SR.** Tr.) **bārāṅg**, (**Ph.**) **bārē**, (**M.**) **bār** what; (**G.**) **bārāṅ** why (**Voc.** 2532); (**Tr.**) **bāri**, (**Koya T. Su.**) **bāri**, (**Tr.**) **barkē** why (**Voc.** 2507); (**Ch.D.**) **bāṅg** what; **bāṅge** anything; (**G. Mu.**) **bāṅ** what; (**Mu.**) **bāṅgun** something (**Voc.** 2523); (**Tr.**) **bāh** what; **bāhun** how; **bāhce** for what reason; **bābā** why, how; (**M.**) **bah** what; (**Ph.**) **bāhun**, **bāh**, **bāhbā** in what way; (**SR.**) **bāhan**, **bahin** how (**Voc.** 2517); (**Tr.**) **batol** (**masc.**), **batal** (**non-masc.**), **bātal**, **bātor** (**pl. masc.**) what sort of; (**Tr. Ph.**) **batti** what (**adj.**); (**SR.**) **batal**, (**M.**) **bāta**, (**S.**) **batal** what; (**Ph.**) **bātor** what sort of (man), **fem. bātal**; (**G. Mu.**) **bāta** what sort of; (**Mu.**) **bātātun** why; **bātaṅ** something; (**Mu.**) **bāteṅ** why; (**Tr.**) **bātālē** what's-his-name; **bātāri** a what-do-you-call-it (**Voc.** 2490, 2491); (**Tr.**) **bēgā**, **bēnd**, **bēke**, **bē**, (**SR.**) **bagā**, **bagge**, (**Ch.D.**) **bagge**, (**W.**) **baggā**, (**Mu.**) **baga**, (**M.**) **bege**, (**Ko.**) **bega** where; (**Tr.**) **bēgāne** somewhere; (**W.**) **baggane** everywhere; (**M.**) **begāy** anywhere; (**Ch.D.**) **baggātāl**, (**W.**) **baggātāl** whence (**Voc.** 2471); (**Tr.**) **bacnal**, **bacco** how much or how many (**pl. neut.**, **baccong**, **masc. baccor**); (**Ch.**) **bacco**, (**Ph.**) **baccō**, **baccōr**, **baccō**, (**M.**) **bacor**, (**S.**) **baccor** how much, how many; (**W. Ph.**) **bacālē** how many; (**Mu.**) **bacco** how much (**Voc.** 2474); (**Tr. SR.**) **banṭi** when (**Voc.** 2481); (**Mu.**) **ballahk** why, (**S.**) **balah** how; (**W. Ph.**) **bāl** what; (**M.**) **bālek** how why (**Voc.** 2515, 2535); (**Tr.**) **baske**, (**Ph. Mu. Ma. S.**) **baske** when (**Voc.** 2516); (**Tr.**) **bappōr**, (**Ph.**) **bappōr**, (**M.**) **beṭur** when (**Voc.** 2600); (**Ko.**) **bēla** how (**Voc.** 2610); (for the original

of Go. interrogative forms with *b-* from forms with \**emb-* 'belonging to where', see Burrow-Bhattacharya, *IJ* 6.252). *Konda* *aye adj.* which, what; *ayen* who (*masc. sg.*); *ayer id.* (*masc. pl.*); *ayed* which one (*fem.-neut.*); *ayek* which ones (*fem.-neut.*); *eneŋ* how (*Sova dial.*); *endanŋ* why; *em(b)e* where; *eye* what (*Sova dial.*); *eyen* which man; *eyed* which one (*fem.-neut.*); *eŋ* how; *ini* what, what kind (*adj. base; personal forms 3sg. masc. inikan, pl. inikar, non-masc. inika/inikad, pl. inikeg; 2sg. inik pl. inikider; 1sg. inika, pl. inikap;* (*Sova dial.*) *enŋu* who; (*BB*) *en* who (*sg.*), *er id. (pl.)*; *em* which (*non-masc. sg.*), *ev id. (pl.)*; *endes* how, in which way; *emeŋŋ, embepŋ* whence, wherefrom; *embepa* wither; *esag* when; *eso* how much. *Pe. inen* who (*pl. iner*, but also sometimes used for *sg.*); *indel* who (*fem.*); *inakan* who (*masc.*); *inaka* what (*neut.*); *ina* what (*attrib.*); *ines* how; *ime* where; *imenakan* a man belonging to where; *imeni (attrib.)*; *impakan* who; *fem. impakadel; impi* what (*attrib.*); *ece/ecek* how much; *ecog* how many (*neut. pl.*); *ecakan* how big (*masc.*), *fem. ecaakadel, neut. ecaaka. Mand. amnan* who (*masc. sg.*), *fem. amdel, neut. amdi, masc. pl. amnar, neut. pl. amne; ina* what; *inan* who (*masc.*); *indel* who (*fem.*); *indi* what (*neut.*); *inka* where; *ecag* when; *ece/ecek* how much. *Kui an-* (in some dialects *in-*) what; *est-* which; *ananju, anaru, anari, anai* what man, what men, what woman or thing, what women or things; *adj. ani; estanju, estaru, estari, estai* which man, which men, which woman or thing, which women or things; *adj. esti; imbai, embai* who (*sg. or pl, masc. or fem.*); *ese* how much; *esoni, esopi, esoli* how many; *eseka* when; *anavani, inavani, estava, embe, imbe* where; *anariki, anaki, inariki, inaki* why; *isingi* how; *bai* who (*B. dial.*; < *imbai*; cf. *Go.* interrogative base beginning with *b-*); (*K.*) *in-* = *an-*; *ini* = *ani*; *inari* = *anari*; *ecur* how many. *Kuwi (F.) ambasi, ambari* who (*masc. sg. and pl.*); *ambayi, amba'i id. (fem. sg. and pl.)*; *ena* what; *adj. eni; imin* what kind; *ecura* how many, how much; *eceka* how much; *ecela* when; *imbi, imbi'a* where; *eneki* how; (*S.*) *imba'asi, imba'ari/enari, imbai, imbai/imba-ari* which man, which men, which woman or thing, which women or things; *ēna, ēnai/imbina'i* which thing, which things; *adj. for all genders imbini; eccōra* how many; *ecceka* how much; *imbia* where. *Kur. nē* who (*sg.*); *nē nē id. (pl.)*; *endr* what (*sg.*); *endr endr id. (pl.)*; *ekdas, ekdā* which man, which woman or thing; *adj. ekā; endrad, endrā* what thing; *ek'am* any, every; *ehō, ekhō, ohō, okhō* where precisely; *ēkabi'ri* at what time of day; *ekāge* when; *ekannē, ekāsē* of what kind; *ekannū, eksan* in what place; *ekastik, eksanti* whence; *ekātara* in which direction; *ekayāyā* where, in what village; *ekēkā* very, exceedingly; *eō, eōdā, eōdā* how many. *Malt. nēre(h), nēri(th)/nē(th), nērer, indru (indrth)* who/which man, which woman, which persons.

which thing; **ike(h)**, **iker**, **ikí(th)**, **ikír**, **iku(th)**  
 which man, which men, which woman,  
 which women, which thing; *adj.* **ik**; **ikeno**  
 where; **iknány**, **ikni** how; **iko**, **ikfi** where;  
**ikon** how much; **ikunno** when; **indrany**,  
**indrik** why. *Br.* **dēr**, **dē** who (*sg. or pl.*); **ant**  
 what (*sg. or pl.*); **arā**, **arād** which (*sg.*); **arāfik**  
*id. (pl.)*; *adj.* **arā**; **at** how many; **aťomať** how  
 long; **axa** how much; **antei** why; **ama**, **amar**  
 how; **amari** what manner; **arākā(n)** by what  
 way, whence; **arāng** whither; **arāre(k)** where.  
**DED(S, N)** 4228.

5152 *Ta. yātu*, ātu goat, sheep; āt-ā shepherd. *Ma. ātu* goat, sheep; ātūkārān shepherd. *Ko. a-ŋ* (obl. a-ŋ) goat. *To. o-ŋ* id. *Ka. ādu* id. *Koq. a-ŋ* id. *Tu. eḍu* id. *Te. eḍika*. (B.) ēta ram. *Go. (Tr. Ph. W.) yēŋi*, (Mu. S.) ēŋi she-goat (Yoc. 376). *Pe. ḍḍa* goat, *Manq. ḍḍe* id. *Kui ḍḍa* id. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 110) o'ḍḍa, (D.) ḍḍa id. *Kur. ēra* she-goat. *Malt. ēre* id. *Br. hēŋ* id. / *Cf. Skt. eḍa-*, eḍaka-, eḍi- a kind of sheep; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2512. DED(S) 4229.

5153 *Ta. yāntu, āntu* year, age; *adj. āntai*; *āntāntu* every year; *kīr-āntai-cikai* arrears of former years (cf. 1619). *Ma. āntu* (*obl. ānt-*) year; *kīr-āntai* last year (cf. 1619). *Ko. o-r a-ṛ* one year; *i-r a-ṛ* two years. *To. wi-o-ṛ* one year; *i-r o-ṛ* two years; *ko-d* last year (cf. 1619). *Ka. ēdu* year. *Koḍ. a-nḍi* id. *Tu. iyyodu* this year; *māvodu* last year. *Te. ēdu, ēdādi*, (inscr.) *ēndu* (*gen. ēnti*), *āndu* year; *ēndu* ceremony performed on the first anniversary of a person's death; (Inscr.) *ēnta-badi* yearly contribution; *ēntēṣa* yearly. *Kol. i. e-d* this year; *a. e-d* two years before last. *Nk. iyer* this year. *Nk. (Ch.) iyaṅ* id. *Pa. iyad* id. *Ga. (Oll.) iyaṅ* id. *Go. (Tr.) yend*, (*W.*) *yenr*, (*M.*) *iyend*, (*Mu. Ma.*) *iyend*, (*Pat.*) *iyode* (i.e. *iyode*) this year (*Voc.* 179); (*Tr.*) *hend* the year before last (*Voc.* 3589); (*Mu.*) *hayend* id. (*Voc.* 3523); (*Ko.*) *ēnd*, (*Pat.*) *yeda* year (*Voc.* 379); (*Koya Su.*) *ēnd* id. *Konda* *ēndad* id.; *iyōṇḍ* this year; (*BB*) *ōṇḍkara, ṭhākara* rainy season. *Pe. iyaṅḍi* this year; *rāthiṅ* last year. *Mand. Tyut* this year; *rāthiṅ* last year. *Kui rāndu* last year; *rōndu* in a previous year, year before last; *vāṛōndi* next year, year after next; (*K.*) *ōndu* year. *Kuwi* (*Su. Isr.*) *iyona* this year; (*S.*) *rāndu*, (*T.*) *rāndu*, (*Isr.*) *rāndu* last year; (*Su. Isr.*) *vāṇona* next year. *DED* (*S, N*) 4230.

5154 *Ta. yām* (obl. em-), *nāñkaļ* (obl. eñkaļ-) we (excl.). *Ma. nāññal* (obl. nāññal-, eññal-) id. *Ko. a-m* we (obl. em- excl.; am- incl.). *To. em* (obl. em-) we (excl.); *om* (obl. om-) we (incl.). *Ka. ām* (obl. em-) we (excl.) (*G. S. Gaj. Bull. Deccan College Research Institute*, I. 411 f.). *Koḍ. engā* (obl. euga-), *nangā* (obl. nanga-) we. *Tu. eñkuļy* (obl. eñkule-) we (excl.). *Te. ēmu, nēmu, mēmu* (obl. man-mā-) id. *Kol. a-m* (obl. am-) id. *Nk. ām* (obl. am-) id. *Nk. (Ch.) am(ē)* (obl. am-) we. *Pa. ām* (obl. am-) id. *Ga. (Oli.) ām*

(obl. am-), (S.) ām (obl. amm-) id. *Go.* (Tr.) ammat, (W.) mammāt, (Ph.) ammāt, ammot, mammāt, mammat, (M.) mamāt, mā, (L.) māmat, (SR.) mamot, mamo, marāt, (Mu.) mamma, mammo (obl. mā- *passim*) we (Tr. excl.) (*Voc.* 2707); (Koya Su.) mamma we. *Koṇḍa mā(u)* (obl. mā-) we (incl.); *māp(u)* (obl. mā-) we (excl.). *Pe.* āp, āpeṇ (excl.), ās, āseṇ, āheṇ (incl.) (*gen.* mā, *acc.-dat.* māp/mangen) we; māpo in our region; mābe by us, with us. *Manḍ.* ām (obl. mā-) we. *Kui* āmu, (K.) māmu we (excl.), āju we (incl.) (obl. for all mā-). *Kuwi* (F.) māmbu, (S. Su. P. Isr.) māmbu we (excl.); (F.) mārō, (S. Isr.) mārō we (incl.) (*Kur.* for both mā-); (S.) māpo on our side. *Kur.* ēm (obl. em-) we (excl.). *Malt.* ēm (obl. em-) id. Cf. 3647 *Ta. nām* and 5160 *Ta. yān*. DED(S) 4231.

5155 *Ta. yāmai*, āmai turtle tortoise. *Ma.* āma id. *Ko.* e-m(b) tortoise. *To.* (Sak.) a-my id. (< *Ta.*) *Ka.* āme, āve, ēve, (Hav.) ēme tortoise, turtle; tābēlu, tāmbēlu a sea or land turtle; (Bell., U.P.U.) āve tortoise. *Koḍ.* a-me id. *Tu.* ēme turtle. *Te.* tābēlu, tāmbēlu id., tortoise. *Go.* (G.) hēmul, (Ma. Ko.) ēmul, (Mu.) samel, hamul, (M.) hemul tortoise (*Voc.* 3334); (LuS.) emilee id.; (Koya Su.) yāmōl id. *Koṇḍa tāmbēl(i)* id. *Pe.* hāman a kind of large tortoise. *Kui* sēmbi tortoise. *Kuwi* (S. Su. Isr.) tāmbeli, (P.) hēmbi id. DED(S, N) 4232.

5156 *Ta. yāṅ*, nāṅ stringed musical instrument; *egu* (-v-, -nt-) to emit sound; *egāl* musical notes of the yāṅ, the yāṅ, human voice; *eruppu* (eruppi-) to call forth (as melody from an instrument), raise (as the voice in speaking or singing); *eguvu* (eguvi-) to produce or call forth sound; *etu* (-pp-, -tt-) to utter or sing in a loud voice; *etuppu* (etuppi-) to produce (as harmonious sounds from an instrument). *Ma.* ēṭil music. *Ko.* et- (eyt-) to sing (song), play musical instrument. (TPM, p. 227, for *Ta. yāṅ* : *egu*.) DEN 72.

5157 *Ta. āl* (āl-, āṭ-) to rule, reign over, control or manage (as a household), cherish, maintain, keep or maintain in use; (inscr., Velu Pillai, pp. 158, 392) yāl to rule; āṭan, āṭi one who rules; āṭukai rule, dominion, control; āṭvār the Deity, as supreme ruler; āṭci lordship, ownership, government, rule, reign, use, possession; āṭcai weekday; āṭal ruling, reigning; āṭār owner, master, lord; gods: āṭavan, āṭai master, lord; āṭmai controlling power, possession. *Ma.* āṭuka to rule, possess, have; āṭca day of the week, week. *Ko.* a-ṇ- (a-ḍ-) to possess, rule, keep, own. *Ta.* o-ṭ- (o-ḍ-) to own (buffaloes), rule. *Ka.* āl (āḍ-) to get, have, possess, govern, rule, manage; āṭike, āṭke obtaining, ruling, reign, government; āṭisu to cause to obtain or get, cause to rule; āṭutana, āṭana ruling, rule, sovereignty; āṭma, āṭma, āṭba ruler, lord, master; āṭdār rulers, masters. *Koḍ.* a-ṭ- (a-ḷ-) to rule; a-ṭe week, day of the week. *Tu.* āṭuni to rule, govern, reign;

āṭikē, āṭuvike, āṭvike reign; āḍalite, āḍalite administration, management, government. *Te.* ēlu to rule, govern, control, manage; (Inscr.) ēlu to rule; ēṭika ruler, king, lord, master; ēṭiki government; ēṭubadi, ēṭbadi rule, government; (Inscr.) āḍavanḍu ruler, master. Cf. 356 *Ta. āṭi*. DED(S) 341.

5158 *Ta. yāṭi*, āṭi a lion; a mythological lion-faced animal with elephantine proboscis and tusks. *Ma.* yāṭi lion; panther; āṭi a fabulous animal. DEDS 824.

5159 *Ta. yāru*, āru (obl. yārru-, ārru-) river, brook. *Ma.* āru river. *Ko.* peyv-e-r (obl. peyv-e-ṭ-) id. (see 4318 *Ma. puṅa*); e-ṭ an edge of bank of stream or tank (or with 916 *Ta. ēru*); e-r (obl. e-ṭ-), in: te-lv-e-r Pykara river (< te-l pey e-r), kime-r n.pr. of swamp at Kolme-l village. *Tu.* (B-K.) āru, tāru, sāru, hāru river, stream. *Te.* ēru (*gen.* ēṭi) river. *Pa.* pered id. (for per-big, see 4411). *Ga.* (P.) ber beret big river. *Go.* (Tr.) yēr (obl. yet-, pl. yehk) water; yeh-gatā the water gnat; yeha-kkor the diving grebe; (W. Ph.) yēr (obl. yet-), (A. Y.) ēr (obl. et-), (S. Ko.) ēr, (Mu.) ēr (obl. et-, pl. ēhk), (Ma.) ēr (obl. et-) water; (W. Ph.) etk thirst (*Voc.* 391); (Tr.) at-yār, (SR.) attā yēr boiling water (*Voc.* 27); (Mu.) berel, berer (pl. berehk), (S.) beret (obl. beret-, pl. berehgu) river; (Ma.) beriaṭ, beret flood, river in flood (*Voc.* 2602); (LuS.) beriaṭai a river. *Koṇḍa ēru* (u) (obl. ēr-) water; ērki thirst. *Pe.* ēz water, in: ēz iba to bathe, otherwise used in the pl. ēzugu; ēs (variant form of ēz used in certain combinations, e.g. ēs orli otter [lit. water-rat]); ēski thirst. *Manḍ.* ey water; ehki thirst. *Kui* (K.) ēju water; (W.) ēsu id. (compositional form); ēski thirst. *Kuwi* (F.) ēyū, (Su. P.) ēyu (construed with pl. verb), (S. Isr.) ēyu water; (Su. Isr.) ēski thirst. DED(S, N) 4233.

5160 *Ta. yān*, nān (obl. en-) I; yāmai egoism; enavan one who is mine; enava mine (*neut. pl.*). *Ma.* nān (obl. en-) I. *Ko.* a-n (obl. en-; e- with some relationship terms). *To.* o-n (obl. en-). *Ka.* ān (obl. en-), nān (obl. nan-). *Koḍ.* na-ni, na- (obl. en-, nan-, na-). *Tu.* yānu, yēnu (obl. ena-, en-); (L. V. R. Aiyar, p. 403; Bright and Ramanujan) yānu (non-brahmin), ēnu (brahmin). *Te.* ēnu, nēnu (obl. nan-, nā-). *Kol.* a-n (obl. an-). *Nk.* ān (obl. an-). *Pa.* ān (obl. an-). *Ga.* (Oll. S.) ān (obl. an-). *Go.* (Tr.) anā, (emph.) annā, (W. L.) nannā, (M. L.) nanā (obl. nā-), (SR. Y. Ma.) nana (*Voc.* 1923). *Koṇḍa nān(u)* (obl. nā-, *acc.-dat.* naṅi). *Pe.* ān/āneṅ (*gen.* nā, *acc.-dat.* nangen). *Manḍ.* ān (*gen.* nā, *acc.-dat.* naṅ). *Kui* ānu, (K.) nānu (obl. for both nā-). *Kuwi* (F.) nānu, (S. Su. P. Isr.) nānu (obl. nā-). *Kur.* ēn (obl. eng-). *Malt.* ēn (obl. eng-). *Br.* i (obl. kan-). Cf. 5154 *Ta. yām*. DED(S) 4234.

5161 *Ta. yānai*, ānai elephant. *Ma.* āna. *Ko.* a-n. *To.* a-n. *Ka.* āne, (K.<sup>2</sup> also) yāne. *Koḍ.* a-ne. *Tu.* ānē. *Te.* ēnūgu, ēnika, (B.)

ēniga, ēnige, ēnuga. *Kol.* (SR.) enāgi, (Kin.) ēngi. *Nk.* ēnagi. *Pa.* ēnu (pl. -l). *Ga.* (Oll. S.) ēnig. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) yēni, (W.) aini, (A.) ēnal,

(S.) ēni, (M. Ko.) ēn (*Voc.* 384). *Koṇḍa ēngu* (n, not ṅ), (BB) ēni. DED(S) 4235.

## R, R, R

5162 *Kui ranja* a small bough for supporting climbing plants, a large peastick. *Kuwi* (S.) ranja branch. DEDS 825.

5163 *Ta. iravikkai*, ravikkai tight-fitting bodice, jacket, corset. *Ka.* ravake, ravike bodice, quilted jacket, armour. *Tu.* ravakē bodice. *Te.* ravika a sort of bodice. Cf. 318 *Ta. aruvai*. DED 4238.

5164 *Nk. rāghok* parrot. *Nk.* (Ch.) rāgo id. *Go.* (SR. Y. G. Ma.) rāgo, (Tr.) rāghō-siṭi id. (*Voc.* 3014). DEDS 826.

5165 *Kol. ra-ṅg-* (ra-ṅkt-) to be possessed by (a god). *Kui rānja* (rānji-) (spirit, demon) possesses, inspires, excites; n. spirit-possession, demon-possession. DED 4239.

5166 *Ta. irāma-muṅiyan* silvery seafish, *Triacanthus strigilifer*. *Te. rāmala* (pl.) a kind of fish. DED 4240.

5167 *Koṇḍa ṭipa* (pl. ṭipek) grown-up girl. *Pe. jipoli* (pl. jipok) young woman. *Manḍ. jipar* (pl. jipahin) grown-up girl. DEDS 835.

5168 *Pa.* (S.) rungal sling. *Go.* (Mu.) runga, (Ma.) runḡil(i) id. (*Voc.* 3040). DEDS 828.

5169 *Ta. irappai*, rappai, reppai eyelid. *Ka. reppe*, rappe id. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) reppe id., hair of eyelashes. *Tu.* reppē eyelid, eyelash; rampē eyelid. *Te. reppa*, reppa id. *Kol.* (Br.) kaṇḍ-repa id. *Nk.* kaṇḍle reppa eyelash. *Go.* (Ma.) kaṇḍ reppa eyebrow (*Voc.* 3047(a)). *Koṇḍa repa* eyelid; rema eyelash. *Kuwi* (F.) reppa id. Cf. 528 *Ta. irai*. DED(S) 4242.

5170 *Ka. rembe*, rambe twig, small bough, branch. *Te. remma*, rebba branchlet, twig. ? *Koṇḍa riva* twig. DEDS 829.

5171 *Ka. reḷḷu* a reed used to write with, *Saccharum sara*. *Te. rellu*, rellu a reed, *S. spontaneum*. *Kuwi* (S.) relli tuppā bulrush (see 3322). DED 4244.

5172 *Kui reha* pleasure, joy, gladness, desire, interest; reha āva to be joyful, wish. *Kuwi* (S.) rāh- to be glad; rāha joy; rahagatti joyful; (Isr.) rāhā pleasure; rāhā ki- to make merry. DEDS 830.

5173 *Te. rēku* petal. *Kol. rekka* leaf. *Kuwi* (Su.) rēku, (Isr.) reku leaves of paddy plant. DED(S) 4245.

5174 *Te. rompa* cold, catarrh. *Koṇḍa ropa*

id. *Kuwi* (F.) rumpa cold (in the nose).

5175 *Pe. rōhiṇ* day before yesterday. *Kui* rōōsi, rōsi day before yesterday, the other day, some days ago. *Kuwi* (Su.) rō'ni, (F.) rō'ni, (S.) rō'oni, (Isr.) rō'oni, (T.) rō'la day before yesterday. DEDS(N) 831.

5176 *Kui rohpa* (roht-) to put, place, put by, store. *Kuwi* (Mah.) ros- to put; (F.) rōssali (rōst-) to put in; (S.) roh'- to put; rōh'nai, rōspinaṭ to preserve; (Isr.) roh- (t-) to put into (a tin, cupboard, etc.). DEDS 832.

5177 *Go.* (Tr.) rōsānā to lay flat things one on top of another (*Voc.* 3080). *Koṇḍa ros-* (-t) to arrange (as stones in construction), pile up, get things packed (for travel); (BB) to fashion, arrange, prepare, make. *Pe. rōh-* (rōst-) to make, construct, build. *Manḍ. rūh-* to build (house), make (bread). *Kui rōnja* (rōnji-) to be level, smooth, well ordered, properly formed, prosperous; pl. action rōska (rōski-); rōspa (rōst-) to make level or smooth, fashion properly, give form to; n. levelling, fashioning. DEDS 833.

5178 *Go.* (SR. Ph. M.) romānā, (Mu.) rom- to rest; (Tr.) rōmānā to rest after labour (*Voc.* 3072); (LuS.) roma rest, repose. *Koṇḍa rōmb-* (-it-) to rest, take rest; *caus.* rōmbis-. *Pe. jōm-* (-t-) to stop, rest, cease. *Kui jāmba* (jāmbi-) to rest, cease, subside. *Kuwi* (F.) jōmali, (S.) jōminai, (T.) jōm-, (Isr.) jōm- (it-) to rest; ? (P.) rōmb- (it-) id. DEDS 834.

5179 *Kol. ro-si*, (Kin.) rūci large knife. *Nk. rōsi* dagger. *Go.* (A.) rūsi large knife (*Voc.* 3042). DED(S) 4248.

5180 *Kui napka* (< nak-p-; nakt-) to be sweet. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) rak- (-h-) id.; (F.) rakhni, (S.) lakne sweet. DEDS 836.

5181 *Kui rapenḍi* chin. *Kuwi* (Mah.) rapeli, (Su. Isr.) laperi id. DEDS 845.

5182 *Pe. ruka* snare for birds. *Manḍ. ruke* id. DEDS 838.

5183 *Koṇḍa* (BB) reṭor eaves. *Pe. reṭohin* (pl.) id. DEN 73.

5184 *Koṇḍa ro-* (-t-) to fasten, attach, suspend (Krishnamurti, texts 5.151, 7.43; not in vocabulary); rōser bamboo frame for drying things in winter. *Pe. ro-* (-t-) to hang up. DEN 74.



## L, L

5185 *Ta. lapō-lapōv-ənal* expr. of beating the open mouth with the palm of the hand on account of sorrow. *Ka. labā, labō, laba laba* sound in imitation of that produced by beating oneself on the mouth. *Tu. labalaba* noise made by crying and beating the mouth; crying, weeping. *Te. labalaba* beating oneself on the mouth. DED 4249.

5186 *Pe. lay* boiled rice. *Manḍ. lay* id. *Kuwi* (P.) *lahi* id.; (Mah. P.) *lah'i* boiled maṇḍeya grain. DEDS 840.

5187 *Pa. lāṭi* tall, long. *Go. (G. Ko.) lāṭi*, (Ma.) *lāṭ*, (M.) *lāṭ*, *lāṭi* long (*Voc.* 3106). DEDS 841.

5188 *Pe. litāṇ* (pl.) leavings of food. *Kuwi* (T.) *lita* id.

5189 *Kur. lipi-oṛā* skylark. *Malt. lipi* id. /Cf. Santali *lipi* name of several kinds of birds (Pfeiffer). DEDS 843.

5190 *Pe. lu-* (lut-) to beat game; *lup, lup gaṭ* part of the forest where the beaters are stationed. *Kuwi* (L.) *luh-* (t-) to hunt with group of men.

5191 *Pe. lekor dēw. Manḍ. lekur* id. *Kui liheri* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *leuri* id., snow. DEDS 842.

5192 *Kol. levni* river (informants; 'in Amraoti they say *nevli*'). *Go. lavni* (A.) big river, (Y.) streamlet; (SR.) *lavdi* stream (*Voc.* 3099); (ASu.) *lavri, lavni* stream, streamlet. DED 4250.

5193 *Ka. lēsu* goodness, excellence, superiority. *Tu. lēsu* an auspicious ceremony; excellent, good; (B-K.) goodness, excellence.

5194 *Ta. loṭaloṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to be hollow or empty, become useless; *loṭaloṭtai* anything hollow or empty, anything useless; *loṭukku* emptiness, hollowness. *Ma. loṭta* empty, vapid. *Ka. loṭte* emptiness, hollowness; *loṭḍu, laḍḍu* pithlessness, weakness. *Te.*

*loṭ(t)a* hollow, dried up, hollowness; *loṭāramu* empty, useless, pithless. DED 4251.

5195 *Ta. loṭa-loṭav-ənal* onom. expr. signifying rattling. *Ka. loṭā, loda* sound to imitate that of a stone being shaken in an unsound pot, of a cracked bell being rung, of the wooden bell on a cow's neck. *Koḍ. loṭ, loṭto-* noise of wooden cattle-bell. *Te. loṭa-loṭa* sound of a broken pot when struck. DED 4252.

5196 *Ka. loṭte* cluck with the tongue in driving cattle. *Te. loṭta* smack or cluck with the tongue; *loṭta-vēyu* to click or smack the tongue against the palate. DED 4253.

5197 *Ka. lotta* a hollow, ravine, pit. *Te. lotta* dent, depression, small pit or hollow; *loddī* a valley. *Go. (ASu.) loddī* id.

5198 *Ka. lol, lol, lol lol, lol lol* imitation of the sound of a dog's barking. *Te. (K.) lolḷu, lolḷu* to sound, as dog's barking. DED 4254.

5199 *Kui lumba* (lumbi-), (K.) *dumb-* to be extinguished; *luppa* (lupt-) to extinguish. *Kuwi* (Su. P., Isr.) *dumb-* (it-), (F.) *dūmbali*, (Mah.) *ḍomb-* to be extinguished; *ḍup-* (Su. -h-, P. Isr. -t-), (F.) *dūph-* to extinguish. DEDS 847.

5200 *Go. (Mu.) leṅ-* to be destroyed, demolished; *leh-* to destroy, demolish (*Voc.* 3124). *Kui lenga-* (lengi-) to be broken, snap off; *lepka* (< *lek-p-*; *lekt-*) to break, snap off, strike a bargain; *n.* act of breaking. *Kuwi* (P.) *ṛeṅg-* (it-) to be broken. DEDS 848.

5201 *Pe. ningun* tail. *Manḍ. nengun* id. *Kui drēndu* (pl. *drēṭka*), *drēngoni, drēnguni, drēonji, drēoli, drēlu*, (K.) *dēdru* (pl. *drēṭka*) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *lenguni*, (Isr.) *leḥuni*, (F.) *lengūhi*, (S.) *lenguni* id. /Cf. Skt. *lāṅgūla-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11009. DEDS 849.

means, property, stock; *vakayuka* to divide, compose; *vakaccal* distribution, composition of a work; *vakayikka* to accomplish a business. *Ka. bagaru* to scratch with the nails or claws (or with 5322 *Ta. vaṇaṇṭu*); *bagi* to separate, disunite, divide, make pieces, cleave, tear, lacerate, scratch, dig, scrape (bottom of pot with spoon); *bage* division, portion, part, section, sort, vanity, class, caste; *bay-tale* parting of the hair. *Koḍ. baytale* id. *Tu. bage* kind, manner, way, species, means, resource, income; *bakala* gash, deep incision; *baktalē, bagutalē* parting of the hair by

combing, combing the hair into curls, crown of the head, chaplet. *Te. vaga* manner, mode, means; trick, pretence, dissimulation. *Kui vaka* variety, sort, kind. *Kuwi* (S.) *waga ānai* to simulate; *wageli ānai* to pretend, simulate; (F.) *bakṛali*, (Isr.) *bark-* (it-), *brak-* (h-) to claw (or with 5322 *Ta. vaṇaṇṭu*; cf. *Ka. bagaru*). DED(S) 4255.

5203 *Ta. vakuli* a fish. *Ka. baggade* a kind of fish. /Cf. *Mar. vāḡṭi* id. DEDS 850.

5204 *Ta. vakuḷi, vakuni* sound. *To. parg ary-* to know how to talk (or with 4031 *Ta. parai*). *Ka. bagul(u), bagalu, bogaḷu, boguḷu* to bark, cry out; *bagalu, boguḷu, boḷḷu* barking, crying out; *baggu, bargu, baggaṇe* the crying, cooing, chirping, chattering, or singing of birds; *baggisu* to cry, coo, chirp, chatter, sing, cry out, vociferate. *Tu. bagaluni, baguluni, baguluni* to bark, clamour, vociferate, rave, talk irrationally; *bagalu* raving, wandering in mind, talking irrationally; *bagulāṭa* barking, clamouring. Cf. 5337 *Ta. vāṅku*. DED(S) 4256.

5205 *Ta. vakai* (-v-, -nt-) to consider, weigh; *vai* (-pp-, -tt-) to consider, meditate upon, suppose; *vaittu-kkoḷ* to suppose, take for granted. *Ka. bage* to think, consider, suppose, conjecture, know; *n.* thought, concern, regard, notion, idea, intention, purpose, the mind; *bagye, bagge* the very thought, intention, purpose; on account of, with regard to; (PBh.) *pul-vage* a mean or low thought (see 4301). *Tu. bageyuni, bagevuni* to think, conceive, imagine. *Te. vagacu* to think, ponder, grieve, sorrow; *vaga, vagapu* (K. also) *vagalu* grief, sorrow, regret; (K.) *vagiyu* to pretend sorrow; *vagadencu* to decide, settle, determine; *vagadegu* to be finally settled or determined. DED 4257.

5206 *Ta. vakkā* white stork, *Ardea nivea*; *vāṅkā* a bird. *Te. vakku* crane. /Cf. Skt. *baka*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9115. DED 4258.

5207 *Ta. vaku* (vakki-) to burn, singe, roast; *n.* being singed or burnt, being roasted. *Ma. vakkuka* to singe, burn slightly; *vāṅṅuka* to be singed. ? *Go. (Ma.) varṅg-* to be burnt, charred, scorched; *caus. vars-* to scorch, burn, brand; (Tr.) *varsānā* to brand, blister; (Ph.) *varsānā* to burn, brand; (SR.) *varsānā* to blister (*Voc.* 3189). DED(N) 4259.

5208 (a) *Ma. vakkal* side; *vaku* brim, edge. *Te. vāṅka* direction, side, quarter.

(b) *Ta. vākku* side, direction. *Te. vāṅka* side, quarter. DEDS 851.

5209 *Ta. vaku-nār* woolly ordure tree, *Sterculia villosa*; hemp fibre; (DCV) elephant rope tree [i.e. S. v.]. *Ma. vaka* a large elephant rope tree; (DCV) elephant rope tree; *vaku* hemp for nets, sackcloth, etc. *Ka. (DCV) bakka* elephant rope tree. *Tu. (DCV) bakku* id. DEDS 852.

5210 *Ta. vaṅki* a kind of armlet; a kind of iron hook or curved instrument. *Ka. vaṅki*,

*oṅki* hook; gold armlet of a curved shape. *Tu. oggi, uggi* handle, hook; (B-K.) *oṅki, vaṅki* a bracelet worn on the arms. *Te. vaṅki* curved ornament worn by women on the upper arm; *oṅkiya, oṅke* hook or peg fixed in a wall. *Go. (LuS.) vakonjee* an elephant goad. DED(N) 4260.

5211 *Ma. vaṅki* a certain dagger. *Ka. vaṅki* a sort of knife or sword; *vaṅkuḍi, baṅkuḍi* dagger. *Te. vaṅki, vaṅkini* id. DED 4261.

5212 *Ta. vaṅku* orifice, hole, hollow as in a stone, rat-hole, snake-hole, cave, cavern, hollow in a tree. *Ma. vaṅku* hole of rats, snakes, etc., cave. *Tu. oṅka* hole of rats, snakes, etc. DED 4262.

5213 *Ta. vacam, vacampu, payampu* sweet flag, *Acorus calamus*. *Ma. vayampu* id.; orris root. *Ka. baji, baje, vace, vaje* *A. calamus*. *Tu. bajē* id. *Te. vaca, vasa* id. /Cf. Skt. *vacā-* a kind of aromatic root (according to some = *A. calamus*); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11201. DED(S) 4263.

5214 *Ta. vaci* rain, water. *Ka. basi, bōse* to drip, drop, trickle, ooze, flow; pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel, strain; *basu* oozing. *Tu. basabasa* gushing, flowing in a stream; *bassa* overflowing. DED 4264.

5215 *Ka. (Hav.) baccu* to be tired; *baccelu* tiredness; (HavS., p. 159) *basvāḷi* to be fatigued. *Tu. baccuni* to be wearied, tired, fatigued; *baccavuni* to tire, fatigue; *baccely* fatigue, weariness, tiredness; *baccanḡely* tiredness, fatigue. *Pe. vāh-* (vāst-) to be or become tired. *Kui vaha* (vahi-) to be tired, exhausted, tire, faint; *n.* weariness, exhaustion. *Kuwi* (F.) *vwahali*, (S.) *wahinali* to be tired; (Su. Isr.) *vāh-* (it-) id., become tired; (Isr.) *vāhu* weariness. Cf. 5293 *Ta. vaṅalikkai*. DED(S) 4367 and from DED 4355(a).

5216 *Ta. vañci* common rattan of south India, *Calamus rotang* (and some other similar plants). *Ma. vañci, vaññi* bamboo, reed. /Cf. Skt. *vañjula-* *C. rotang*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11210. DED 4265.

5217 *Ta. vañciram* a sea-fish, bluish, attaining 6 feet in length, *Cybbium guttatum*; seer, bluish, attaining 3 feet in length, *C. interruptum*. *Te. vanjaramu, vanju* coal-fish, seer-fish. DED 4266.

5218 *Ta. vaṭa* northern; *vaṭakku* north, north point of the compass; *vaṭantai* that which is in the north, north wind; *vaṭavar* northerners; *vaṭātu* that which is in the north, north; *vaṭuku* the region immediately north of the Tamil country, the Telugu country, the Telugu language; *vaṭukar* people of the Telugu country, a caste of Telugu immigrants; *vāṭai* north wind, cold wind, wind. *Ma. vaṭa* north; *vaṭakku* id., in or towards the north; *vaṭakkan* northern; *vaṭa* wind. *Ka. baḍa, baḍaga, baḍagai, baḍagu*

the north, in the north. *Koḍ. baḍaki* north. *Tu. baḍakāyi* the north, northern. *Te. vadākūgōṇḍa* Himalaya. DED 4267.

5219 *Pa. vaṭa* unmarried. *Pe. vaṭa* id. *Kui vaṭa* bereaved of husband or wife. ? *Ko. vaṭṭ* man who has no children; *fem. vaṭṭy*, *vayṭ*. /Cf. *Skt. (lex.) vaṭa-*, *vaṭha-* unmarried, Pkt. *vaṭha-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11236. DEDS(N) 853.

5220 *Ta. vaṭam* cable, large rope, cord, bowstring, strands of a garland, chains of a necktie; *vaṭi* rope; *vaṭṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to tie. *Ma. vaṭam* rope, a rope of cowhide (in plough), dancing rope, thick rope for dragging timber. *Ka. vaṭa*, *vaṭara*, *vaṭi* string, rope, tie. *Te. vaṭi* rope, cord. *Go. (Mu.) vaṭiya* strong rope made of paddy straw (*Voc.* 3150). Cf. 3184 *Ta. tāvaṭam*. /Cf. *Skt. vaṭa-* string, rope, tie; *vaṭāraka*, *vaṭākara*, *vaṭākaka*-cord, string; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11212. DED(S) 4268.

5221 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to drip, trickle, (tide) ebb; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to flow out, shed (as tears), drain, strain, filter; *n.* filtration, distillation; *vaṭical* straining, filtering, rice boiled and strained, ebbing; *vaṭippu* straining, filtering; *vaṭiyal* id., strained or filtered liquid; *vaṭivu* that which is strained or filtered, outflow, surplus water. *Ma. vaṭiyuka* to overflow, ebb, trickle; *vaṭi* strainer, filter; *vaṭivu* a current. *To. waṭi* (-waṭ-) (blood) flows (or with 1010 *Ta. oḡuku*). *Ka. oḍi* to flow in a small, gentle stream, trickle through, ooze, run and cause blots (as ink); *oḍi-gaṭṭu* to strain off, filter; (PBh.) *baḍapam* continuous rain. *Tu. oḍḍuni* to flow, run; *oḍḍa* flowing; *oḍḍāvuni* to drain; *oḍḍāvuni* to turn flowing water into a field. *Te. vaṭiyu*, (K. also) *oḍiyu* to be strained or filtered, percolate; *vaḍucu*, (K. also) *vaḍacu* to let fall in drops, pour slowly; *v.b.n. vaḍupu*; *vaḍi-gaṭṭu*, *vaḍiyā-gaṭṭu* to strain, filter. *Koḷ. vaḍp-* (*vaḍapt-*) to pour. *Koṇḍa vaḍis-* (-t-) to pour down, serve (of liquid food). Cf. 5296 *Ta. vaṭi*. DED(S) 4269.

5222 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be diminished, dry up (as water in a river); *vaṭical* decreasing. *Ma. vaṭu* thin, poor; *vaṭiyuka* to dry up. *Ko. vaṭy* poverty; *vaṭyn* poor man; *baṭva-* *meyn*, *baṭyn meyn*, *vaṭyn meyn* son of a pauper (abusive). *To. poḍfin* mox son of a pauper (in songs). *Ka. baḍa*, *baḍavu* poorness, weakness, feebleness, thinness, leanness, humbleness; poor, etc.; *baḍava* a poor, weak man; *baḍaka* a lean, thin, feeble male; *baḍakalu* state of being weak, thin, etc.; *baḍatana* thinness, poverty; *baḍaha* thinness, leanness, fineness; *baṇagu* a wretch, poor person, worthless person. *Koḍ. baḍa* poor; *baḍavē* poor man; *fem. baḍavati*. *Tu. baḍa* poor, indigent, lean, thin; *baḍave*, *baḍuve* a poor man, pauper; *baḍē* thin, lean; *baḍavu* hunger. *Te. baḍugu* corpse, a weak creature; lean, thin, slender, skinny; *vaḍalu* to fade, wither;

(K.) *vaḍiyu* to dry up, become lean; *vaṭincu* to starve. *Go. (Tr.) waḍektānā*, (Ph.) *vāḍektānā*, (Ā.) *ēr vaṭk-* to be thirsty; (Y.) *vaṭka vas-* thirst to be felt; (Hislop) *wutkee* thirst (*Voc.* 3158). Cf. 5342 *Ta. vāṭu*. DED(S) 4270.

5223 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to become beautiful; (-pp-, -tt-) to refine, perfect; *n.* form, shape; *vaṭippam* elegance, shapeliness, beauty; *vaṭivam* form, shape, figure, beauty, comeliness, complexion, colour; *vaṭivu* form, shape, body, beauty, fair complexion, brightness, lustre. *Ma. vaṭivu* form, size, manner, figure, beauty. DED 4271.

5224 *Ta. vaṭi* small cane or stick; *vaṭippu* iron rod. *Ma. vaṭi* stick, staff, club of armed brahmans, shaft, stroke; *vaṭikka* to strike; *vaṭippikka* to have the measure struck. *Ka. baḍi*, *baḍe*, *boḍi*, *boḍe* to beat, strike, thrash, bang, pound; *n.* beating, blow, castration, a short thick stick, cudgel; *baḍike* beating; *baḍige* stick, staff, cudgel, hammer, mallet; *baḍisu* to cause to beat; *baḍukatana* beating, etc.; *bāy baḍi* to prevent one from speaking, silence one. *Koḍ. baḍi-* (*baḍip-*, *baḍic-*) to hammer, pound; *ba-y baḍi* to bawl out. *Tu. baḍipuni*, *baḍiyuni* to strike, beat, thrash; *baḍu* stick, cudgel. *Te. baḍita*, *baḍiya*, *baḍe* thick stick, cudgel. *Koḷ. beḍta* club (< *Te.*; *Kamaleswaran*); (Br.) *baḍya* walking stick. *Pa. bariya* stick. *Go. (A. Y.) baḍde*, (SR.) *baḍḍi*, *baḍga*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *barga*, (Ch.) *baḍga*, *bariya*, (W.) *wariyā* stick (*Voc.* 2510). *Koṇḍa baḍiga* big walking stick; (BB) *baḍga* stick. *Pe. baḍge* stick, staff. *Maṇḍ. baḍga* stick. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *barga*, (Isr.) *bariya* id.; (I.) *burga* stick, club; (S.) *baḍga* walking stick. /Cf. *Mar. baḍga* cudgel, stick; *baḍvinē* to bruise, beat. DED(S, N) 4272.

5225 *Ka. vaḍi*, *oḍi* heat. *Te. vaḍa*, *vaḍaḡali* the hot or land wind, heat. DED 4273.

5226 *Te. vaḍi* quickness, rapidity, speed, briskness, valour, violence; *vaḍikāḍu* a quick man, a brave man; *vaḍigala* quick, rapid, brisk, brave, spirited. *Koḷ. vaḍi*, *vaḍi vaḍi* quickly. DED 4274.

5227 *Ta. vaṭu* wart, mole, scar, wale, mouth of an ulcer or wound, fault, defect, injury, calamity; *vaṭimpu* mark, scar; *vaṭuku* a flaw in a gem. *Ma. vaṭu* mark of stripe, scar, wale, wart, mole, freckle. DED(S) 4275.

5228 *Koḷ. (SR.) vaḍe* slices. *Go. (Mu.) varka*, (M.) *vargā* division, part; (L.) *vaḍgā* half, portion (*Voc.* 3203). (*Kamaleswaran*.) DEN 75.

5229 *Pa. vaṭṭa* snare. *Pe. vata* a trap for peacocks and hares. *Kui vaṭṭa* a snare.

5230 *Ko. baṭṭ* *baṭṭ* onom. of defecating with diarrhoea, or of a falling tree. *Ka. baḍabaḍa*, *vaṭavaṭa* sound to imitate that of gabbling, jabbering, prating. *Tu. baḍabaḍa* babbling, garrulity; noise of a drum. *Te. (K.) baḍabaḍa* (to talk) abruptly, noisily. *Kur.*

*barbaṭṭnā* to talk loudly, chatter noisily; *baraṇbaraṅgrnā*, *berengberengrñā* to talk endlessly, talk together noisily. *Malt. baṭṭ* to prattle. /MBE 1969, p. 296, no. 39, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9122, \**baḍabaḍa*. DED(S) 4276.

5231 *Ta. vaṭṭi* basket made of palm-stem fibre, a measure of capacity; *vaṭṭikai* basket; *vaṭṭil* id., measure of capacity, quiver for arrows. *Ma. vaṭṭi* round basket of grass, straw, leather, or palm-leaves. *Koḍ. baṭṭi* basket. *Tu. baṭṭi* rattan basket. DED 4277.

5232 *Ma. vaṭṭi* belly; rupture. *Ka. baṭṭi* rupture, hernia; (Coorg) *baṭṭi* big intestine. *Koḍ. baṭṭi* stomach (internal organ). *Tu. baṭṭi* rupture. Cf. 3898 *Ta. paṭṭi*. DED(S) 4278.

5233 *Ka. baṭā*, *baṭṭa*, *baṭṭu* bareness, voidness. *Tu. baṭā* open, wide. *Te. vaṭṭi* empty, vacant, void, blank, mere, simple, vain, useless, bare, naked, false, untrue, groundless. *Pa. baṭṭi* bare ground. Cf. 5477 *Ta. veṭṭi* and 5513 *Ta. veṭu*. DED 4355(b).

5234 *Ta. vaṭṭuvam* pouch in which betel leaves, nuts, chunam, tobacco, etc., are kept, medicine pouch, pocket inside a pouch or purse. *Ma. vaṭṭuvam* betel-purse, portemonnaie. *Tu. baṭuvē* bag, purse, satchel. DED 4279.

5235 *Ta. vaṭṭai* mountain tamana-oil tree, *Hydnocarpus alpina*; marote, *H. Wightiana*. *Ma. vaṭṭa* a common gum tree; (Lush.) *H. Wightiana*. DED 4280.

5236 *Ta. vaṇaṅku* (*vaṇaṅki*) to bend, yield, be submissive; worship, salute respectfully; *vaṇaṅku* (*vaṇakki*) to bend (*tr.*), make flexible (as the body), make submissive; *vaṇakkam*, *vaṇakku* bending, worship, submission; *vaṇar* (-v-, -nt-) to bend (*intr.*), curl (as the hair); *n.* vault; *vaṇai* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to bend (*intr.*). *Ma. vaṇaṅhuka* to bend, bow, salute respectfully; *vaṇakkam* obeisance, reverence; *vaṇakkuka* to bend (*tr.*); *vaṇaṅhuka* to follow suit, yield, bend, ask humbly; *vaṇakkam* submission, obedience; *talavaṇakkam* bowing the head. Cf. 5314 *Ta. vaṭai*. DED 4281.

5237 *Ta. vaṇal* dregs, lees, sediment, silt, mud, mire, slush, earth washed ashore by a river, lake, etc., alluvial soil; *vaṇalam* slush; *vaṇṭi* sediment, dregs, lees. *Ma. vaṇṭaru* dirt, filth; *vaṇṭikkāran* cleaner of vessels in a temple. *Ka. vaṇḍu*, *oṇḍu*, *baṇḍalu* sediment, deposit, lees, dregs, muddy deposit of a flood, river, or tank, muddiness, turbidness. *Te. vaṇḍa*, *vaṇḍali*, *vaṇḍu* muddy deposit of a river, tank or the like, alluvium, alluvial soil. Cf. 4676 *Ta. maṇṭi*. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *veṇḍha-surā* muddy liquor. DED(S) 4282.

5238 *Ta. vaṇṭānam* pelican ibis; *vaṇṭārā-kuruku* a kind of heron. *Ma. vaṇṭārā-kōṇi* Indian crane. DEDS 854.

5239 *Ta. vaṇṭu* bee, a kind of bee; (*lex.*) *vaṇṭu* beetle. *Ma. vaṇṭu* a black bee, wasp, beetle. *To. poḍ* a kind of large fly. *Ka. baṇḍu* honey, pollen of flowers; *baṇḍ-uni* the large black bee. DED(S) 4283.

5240 *Go. (W.) vandinā*, (Ph.) *vandānā* to taste (*Voc.* 3163). *Pe. vend-* (-t-) id. *Kui vanda* (*vandi-*) id.; *n.* act of tasting; *pl. action vaṭka* (*vaṭki-*). *Kuwi* (F.) *vwandalī*, (S.) *wandinai*, (T. Isr.) *vaṇḍ-* (-it-) to taste. DED (S) 4284.

5241 *Ta. vaṇṇān*, *vaṇṇattān*, *vaṇṇattān* washerman; *fem. vaṇṇātti*, *Ma. vaṇṇattān*, *vaṇṇān* washerman; *fem. vaṇṇātti*. Cf. 4684 *Ta. maṇṇu*. DED 4285.

5242 *Ta. vatakkam* fading, withering, fatigue, lassitude; *vatakku* (*vatakki-*) to roast, dry, harass, annoy; *vataṅkal* that which is withered or dried; *vataṅku* (*vataṅki-*) to wither, fade, grow dry; be discouraged, dispirited, fatigued; *vataval* that which is faded or dried. *Ma. vataṅhuka* to wither; *vatakkam* withering. *To. poḍx* fallen leaves. *Tu. baḍaṅkuni* to dangle, as a weak limb. DED 4286.

5243 *Te. vadaḷu* to leave or leave off, abandon, relinquish, loosen, slacken, let loose; become loose or slack, disappear, go away; *adj. loose*, slack; *vadalincu*, *vadal(u)cu* to loosen, slacken, untie, separate; (K.) *udalu*, *udulu* to leave off (grip, hold); *udaluc* to release oneself from another's hold. *Kur. oḍoxnā* (*oḍxas*) to render less tight, detach, get rid of. DED 4287.

5244 *Ta. vataru* (*vatari-*) to chatter, prate, be talkative, lisp, abuse. *Ka. oḍaru* to sound, cry aloud, shout, shriek, howl; *caus. oḍariṣu*; *oḍariṣu* sounding, crying aloud. *Tu. baḍaritanā* defamation. *Te. vadaru*, (K. also) *vaduru* to prattle, prate, babble, chatter, jabber; *vadarōḍṭu* prattler, babbler; (K.) *oḍaru* to prattle, prate, abuse. DED 4288.

5245 *Ta. vati* mire. *Ka. baḍi* mud, mire, slush, ooze. DED 4289.

5246 *Ta. vati* (-v-, -nt-) to dwell, abide, sojourn; sleep; *n.* lair, nest. *Ka. (Gowda)* *badi* a deity's place, small building. *Tu. (B-K.) badi* roofed shelter (temple) constructed for a devil.

5247 *Pa. vat* (*pl. okul*) finger ring. *Ga. (Oll.) vat* (*pl. okil*) id. *Koṇḍa vetōṇi* id. *Pe. vatus* (*pl. vatuhin*) id. DED(S) 4290.

5248 *Pe. vat-* (-t-) (fowl) to scratch the ground; *vatpa-* id. (*Intens.*); *vatki* ki- id. *Maṇḍ. vetki* ki- id. DEDS 855.

5249 *Pa. vangal*, (S.) *vatgel* calf of leg. ? *Ga. (Oll.) vāṅgul* knee. ? *Ma. vanna* calf of leg (or with 4686 *Ta. manṇai*). DEDS 856.

5250 *Te. vanta* rivulet; *vraṇti* river, pit. *Koḷ. (SR.) vanta* river; (Kin.) *vanta* nullah. *Nk. vanta* river, stream. Cf. 5296 *Ta. vaṇi* and 5356 *Ta. vār*. DED 4291.

5251 *Kol.* vanna brother's wife. *Nk.* vanna elder brother's wife. ? *Konda* oni elder brother's wife, maternal uncle's daughter (older than person concerned). ? *Pe* oni elder brother's wife. / ? < *IA* (Pkt. [DNM]) *vahuppi*- husband's elder brother's wife; Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564. DED(S) 4292.

5252 *Ta.* vampu instability, uselessness, worthlessness, idle talk, gossip, scandal, evil word, falsity, base conduct, indecent language, deceit, quarrel; *vampam* worthless person, gossip-monger, mischievous, wanton person, illegitimate son; *fem.* *vampi.* *Tu.* bambē flattery, false praise, prattling; *bammana* slander, backbiting; *bamana* backbiting; *bamanipuni* to backbite. *Te.* vammu destruction, ruin; useless, vain; *vammu-vōvu* to become useless, wasted, be lost. / ? *Cf.* *Pali* *vambheti* to despise, revile, scorn. DED(S) 4293.

5253 *Ta.* vampu curved bamboo pole of a palanquin; *pampu-mūṅki* a variety of bamboo. *Ma.* vampu a bamboo, chiefly as a measure of palm-wine. *Ka.* bambu, bombu a large, hollow bamboo. *Tu.* bambu bamboo. / *Cf.* *Skt.* (*lex.*) *vambha*- bamboo; *Mar.* *bābū* id. DED(S) 4294.

5254 *Ta.* vaya strength, power; increase, abundance; *vayam* power, might; victory, conquest; *vayavan* strong man, valiant man; *vayavu* strength. *Ma.* (DCV) *vayam* strength. *Koḍ.* *baymbē* hero. DEDS 857.

5255 *Ta.* vayakku (vayakki-) to tame, break in; improve (as land). *Ma.* vayakkuka to bring into use, clear jungle. *Cf.* 5258 *Ta.* vayal, and *Kol.* *va-y*, *Nk.* *vay*- s.v. 5549 *Ta.* vai. DED 4295.

5256 *Ta.* vayanam, vayanam manner, method, way, circumstance, condition, clear details, particulars, sumptuousness, good agreeable condition, neatness, favourableness, suitability, reason, cause. *Ka.* *vayina* a way, means, contrivance. *Tu.* *vayana* manner, circumstance, way, art of doing a thing, device, scheme, expedient, artifice, dodge. *Te.* *vayinamu* details, particulars, clearness, plainness, system, method, order; (K., *inscr.*) *vayanam* details. / ? < Pkt. *vayana*- that is said, narrated (< *Skt.* *vacana*-); Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564. DED(S) 4296.

5257 *Ta.* vayam desire; *vayāvu*, *vayā* desire, great desire, love, affection, morbid longings of pregnant women; *vayāvu* (vayāvi-) to desire. *Ka.* *bayake*, *bay(i)ke*, *bavake* longing, wish, desire, hope; desired object; *bagasu*, *bayasu*, *bayisu*, *bavasu* to desire, wish, long for; *bayasuvike* desiring, etc.; *bākūli* excessive desire; an inordinately desirous, covetous person. *Koḍ.* *bay*- (*bayp*-, *bayc*-) (stomach) hungers. *Tu.* *bayakuni*, *bayasuni* to long for, desire eagerly; *bayakē* desire, esp. the longing occasioned by pregnancy; *bagāsuni* to desire; *bajānyuni* to

long, wish, be greedy. *Te.* *vācu*, (K. also) *vācu* to feel a strong desire for anything after long want or privation, long; *vāpiri*, *vāpu* longing or desiring eagerly after long privation; *vēvillu* (*pl.*) longing of a pregnant woman for particular things, with vomiting and other signs of pregnancy. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) *wassānā*, *assānā* (hunger, cold, etc.) is felt, (soul, *jiwā*) desires; (Y. G. Mu.) *vas*- (hunger, thirst, cold, etc.) to be felt; (K.) *vah*- (thirst) to be felt (*Voc.* 3213). ? *Konda* *baṅga* hunger. *Cf.* 4706 *Ta.* *maya* (meaning 'pregnancy longing'). DED(S) 4297.

5258 *Ta.* vayal, vayakkal paddy field, agricultural tract, open space, plain; *vayalai* open space, plain; *vayar-karai*, *vayar-kāṭu* tract of wet lands, paddy field. *Ma.* *vayal*, *vail* paddy field. *Ka.* *bayal(u)*, *bayil(u)*, *baylu*, (K. also) *vayal* open space, field, plain. *Koḍ.* *be-lī* paddy field. *Tu.* *bayilu*, *bailu* fertile kind of rice field in low land which can be easily irrigated. *Te.* *bayalu* open space or field, plain, meadow; *vēvili* field. *Kol.* *ve-gad* (*obl.* *ve-gaṭ*-) id.; (Kin.) *vēgar* field of shifting cultivation (for final stem in *Kol.*, s.v. 1438 *Ta.* *kāṭu*). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *vayur*, (*C.*) *vāvur* highland for cultivation, field. *Pa.* *vāya* paddy field. *Go.* (*A.*) *vāvur* (*pl.* *vāvuk*), (*SR.*) *vāvur* field; (*Y.*) *vaur* field for cultivation (*Voc.* 3232); (*Koya* *Su.*) *vāya* field. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *bayalu* id. *Cf.* 5255 *Ta.* *vayakku* and 3940 *Ko.* *bagal*-. / *Cf.* *Mar.* *vāvar* field. DED(S, N) 4298.

5259 *Ta.* vayiru belly, stomach, paunch, womb, centre, heart of a tree, interior, inner space, mind; *vayin* belly, stomach; *vayā* foetus, womb. *Ma.* *vayaru* belly, stomach, inside, receptacle of fruit-seeds; *vayaran* big-bellied; *fem.* *vayari*. *Ko.* *vi-r* (*obl.* *vi-ṭ*-) belly, pregnancy; *vi-ṭa-c* pregnant woman; *kavi-r* stomach (internal organ; for *ka*-, see 1274). *To.* *pi-ṭ* (*obl.* *pi-ṭ*-) belly, pregnancy, womb. *Ka.* *basar(u)*, *basir*, *basur(u)*, *basru* belly, abdomen, womb, pregnancy, embryo, the inside, hold of a ship; *basari*, *basuri* pregnant woman. *Tu.* *bañji* stomach, belly, womb, interior or inner part as of a tree, the mind, heart; *bañjina*, *bañjinavu* pregnancy; stools; pregnant; *bañjele* glutton; *basuri*, *basuru* pregnancy. *Konda* *vaski* (*pl.* *-ṇ*) small intestines. *Pe.* *vahiṇ* (*pl.*) intestines. *Mand.* *vahiṇ* id. *Kui* *vahi* intestine, entrails, bowels. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *vāhi* entrail; (*S.*) *vahi* stomach, intestines; (*Su.* *P.*) *vahi* (*pl.* *-ṇa*), (*Isr.*) *vahi* intestine(s). DED(S) 4299.

5260 *Ta.* varaku common millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; poor man's millet, *P. crusgalli*. *Ma.* *varaku* *P. frumentaceum*; a grass *Panicum*. *Ka.* *baraga*, *baragu* *P. frumentaceum*; Indian millet; a kind of hill grass of which writing pens are made. *Te.* *varaga*, (*inscr.*) *varuvu* *Panicum miliaceum*. / *Cf.* *Mar.* *barag* millet, *P. miliaceum*; *Skt.* *varuka*- a kind of inferior grain. [*Paspalum scrobiculatum* Linn. = *P. frumentaceum* Rottb. *P. crusgalli* is not identified in Hooker.] DED 4300.

5261 *Ta.* varampu boundary, limit, extent, ridge of a field, causeway, way, brim, rule of conduct, principle; *varappu* ridge of a field, limit, boundary; *varai* small ridge as of paddy field, bank, shore, limit, boundary, measure, extent, place, time; (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to limit; *varaippu* limit, boundary, wall, enclosure; *varaivu* limit, measuring, discrimination. *Ma.* *varampu* limit, bank in rice-fields; *vara* square on a chess-board, turn, time, measure; *varu* boundary, border; *varukuka* to mark a limit in measures; *varē* until, as far as, up to. *Ko.* *var* appointed time for event, time appointed for death. *To.* *par* direction, horizon line. *Ka.* *bara*, *bare*, *vari*, *vare* compass, space, room, limit; up to, till. *Tu.* *barabu* boundary; *baraṅgai* id., limit, shore; *barē* mud wall round the premises. *Te.* *varuju* ridge or dam dividing fields; (*inscr.*) *vrappi* ridge; *vara* limit; *varaku* up to, until; (*VPK*; Telangana dial.) *varam* bund within or outside field. ? *Cf.* 5273 *Ta.* *varai*. DED(S, N) 4301.

5262 *Ta.* varāl murrelet. *Ophiocephalus marulius*; *O. striatus*. *Ma.* *varāl*, *virāl*, *vral* a fish, *O. striatus*. *Koḍ.* *bare mi-ni* black murl, *O. striatus*. DED 4303.

5263 *Ta.* vari (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to write, paint, draw; (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) id., adorn, decorate; *n*. line, streak, stripe, course (as of bricks), line (as of writing), row; *varai* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to write, inscribe, paint, draw; *n*. line, wrinkle; *varaippu* writing; *varaivu* id., painting. *Ma.* *vara* line, streak, furrow, wrinkle; *varekka* to make lines, rule a page, write; *varaccal* drawing lines, being wrinkled; *varayuka*, *variayuka* to draw lines; *vari* line, rule, row. *Ko.* *varv* (*vard*-) to write; *var* letter of alphabet; *scar.* *To.* *par* (*parṭ*-) to write; *par* writing, life-line in hand. *Ka.* *bare*, *bari* to write, draw; *bare* writing, lines or stripes; *barepa*, *barapa*, *baraha*, *barā*, *barāvu* writing, drawing, writ, scripture, written letters; *barasu*, *barisu*, *bareyisu*, *baresu* to cause to write, have written; *baracape* paint, colour; *barcisu* to paint, colour. *Koḍ.* *bare* stripe, brand-mark, burn made on body in illness. *Tu.* *baripuni* to gash, cut, scratch, trim as the border of a field; *barē* branding the arm (in certain diseases); *bareta* line, mark, scar, weal, stripe; *barepini* to write, draw; *barepāvuni* to dictate, cause to write; *barāvu* writing, manuscript, learning. *Te.* *vāryu*, (K. also) *rāyu*, *rāsu* to write, inscribe, compose, draw, paint, delineate; (K.) *rāsi gerund*, having marked (boundaries) (*inscr.* *A.D.* 1310); *vṛāta* writing, handwriting; *vṛātakāḍu* writer, clerk; *vṛāyasamu* writing, letter, note; *rāyasamu* clerkship; *vṛāyi* letter of the alphabet, writing, line; *vṛāyincu* to cause to be written; *vṛālu* writing, handwriting; *varuju* to draw or mark a line with a sharp instrument on a plank, etc.; (K.) *variyyu* to test metal on the touchstone; *baruku* to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble (or with 5322 *Ta.* *varaṇṭu*). *Pa.* *varc* to scratch (or with 5322 *Ta.* *varaṇṭu*). *Ga.* (*S.*) *rāyap*- (*rāyat*-) to write. *Go.* (*Pat.*)

*rasāna*, (*M.*) *rāsānā*, (*Ko.*) *rās*-, (*L.*) *varasānā* id.; (*L.*) *varasaval* writer, scribe; (*Ph.*) *varasānā* to puncture (with the point of a sickle) (*Voc.* 3029, 3191). *Konda* *rās*- (*-t*-) to write. *Kui* *vrīsa* (*vrīsi*-) to make an incision, furrow or mark, scratch, write, plough, cut up flesh; *n*. writing; *pl.* *action* *vrīska* (*vrīski*-). *Kuwi* (*S.*) *rācinai* to write, paint, record; *rāskinai* to limn (*pl.* *action* of *rāc*-); (*Isr.*) *rāc*- (*-it*-) to write; ? (*S.*) *brinai* to draw. / ? *Cf.* *Pkt.* *raju*- a writer. DED(S) 4304.

5264 *Ta.* vari (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to bind, tie, fasten, cover; (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) id., fix as the reapers of a tiled roof; *n*. tie, bondage; *variccal*, *variccu* reeper of a roof, transverse lath. *Ma.* *variayuka* to tie a network of strings, wire, bind tightly. *Ir.* *bāri* roof. *Āiku.* *bari* thatched roof. *Ko.* *varj*- (*varj*-) to wrap, wind; *vayr* roof. *To.* *pary* roof of hut. *Tu.* *bariyuni* to encase a bottle, jar, etc. in a kind of network. ? *Kur.* *barndi* ridge beam of a roof. DED(S, N) 4305.

5265 *Ta.* vari paddy. *Ma.* *vari* a wild-growing rice with rough beards. *Te.* *vari* paddy. *Pa.* *verci* (usually in *pl.* *vercil*) id. *Ga.* (*Oil.*) *varsil* (*pl.*), (*S.*) *varcil* (*pl.*) id.; (*S.*) *vars* (*pl.* *varcil*) id.; *vars* *pīru* (rice) straw (see 4225). *Go.* (*Tr.*) *wanji* rice, both growing and in the grain; (*M.*) *vanji* paddy; (*L.*) *vanji* rice, seed; (*SR.*) *venji* *perek* rice (*pere* id.; see 3982); (*A.* *Mu.* *Ma.* *Ko.*) *vanji* paddy (*Voc.* 3146). *Cf.* 5287 *Ta.* *valci*. DED 4306.

5266 *Ta.* vari tax, impost, duty, toll, contribution. *Ma.* *vari* tax, levy, contribution. *Ko.* *vary* tax paid to government or to Kurumbas, tax paid by Badaga to Kota. *Te.* *vari* tax. DED 4307.

5267 *Ko.* *vayr* sides of trunk of body. *Ka.* *bari*, *baraki*, *baḍi* side, flank; *badi* id., nearness, proximity, vicinity. *Koḍ.* *bari* side (of body, river, etc.). *Tu.* *bari*, *badi* side, border. *Te.* *bari* side; *vada* (*B.*) *vadda*, *odda* nearness, proximity; *oddi* which is near, at, with, in the possession of. DED 4308.

5268 *Ma.* *varikka* good, sweet (fruit); the pulp of an unripe coconut. *Tu.* *barika*, *barikē* hard (distinguished from soft, as the pulp of a fruit); *barkena* id.; solid, fast. ? *Cf.* 5271 *Ta.* *varukkai*. DED(S) 4309.

5269 (*a*) *Ta.* *varicai* order, regularity, line, row, series, turn (in duty or work), mark of honour, insignia of royalty, excellence, worth, regard. *Ka.* *varase*, *varise* line, row, lineage, race, family, a turn, a time. *Te.* *varusa* row, line, series, order, arrangement, a turn by rotation, relationship, manner, mode, way. DED 4310.

(*b*) *Ta.* *vār* a row. *Ma.* *vār* a line. *Ka.* *bār* a line, row. *Te.* *bāru* id., rank, range, series. DED(S) 867 (Annamalai, p. 875).

5270 *Ta.* varu (*vār*-, *imp.* *vā*-, *vant*-) to come, happen, come into being, be known, become clear, be completed, be able; *varava* gradually, farther and farther; *varattu*, *varuttu* coming in, inlet, income, increase;

varal-āru order of events, history, means; varavu coming, income, history, origin, way, path; varavai income, as from tax; varunar newcomers, guests; varumai next or future birth; varuttu (varutti-), varuvi (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to come, get; vāri income, produce; entrance, door, path. *Ma.* varuka, varika (vār-, vā- vann-) to come, arrive, happen, be obtained; varavara gradually; varavu coming, income; varuttu coming; varuttuka, varuvikka to cause to come or happen, fulfill, accomplish, solve a problem, make; varuttikka to fetch. *Ko.* va-r- (va-, va-; vad-) to come; vakc- (vakc-) to make to come; varla-r (obl. varla-t-) account of oneself and one's previous history; varv contribution. *To.* po-r- (pa-, paš-, po-; pod-) to come; parf contribution to meet expenses of construction of dairy. *Ka.* bar, bār (bā; band-) to come, arrive, accrue, be gotten, be a matter of possibility, be becoming, fit, useful, be allowed, suffice for; barapu, baravu, baravike, baruvike, barha coming, arrival. *Koḍ.* bar- (ba-; bapp-, band-) to come; barat- (barati-) to cause to come; (Shanmugam) baravi income. *Tu.* barpini to come, arrive, bring, happen; (with dative) acquire, get, understand, can; barpāvuṇi to let come, cause to bring. *Te.* vaccu (rā-) to come, arrive, happen, be possible; rāka coming, arrival; rākaṣa, rākaḍa id.; way, course, policy; rābaḍi income, profit; rāmi, rāmi profit, saving; rappincu, rāvincu to cause to come, send for, summon, get. *Kol.* var- (va-, va-; vatt-) to come. *Nk.* var- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) var-/va- (vat-) id. *Pa.* ver- (veñ-) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) var- (vad-, van-) to come, appear; (S.) vār- (vadd-, vann-; imp. vā, var) to come. *Go.* (Tr.) vaiānā (wāt-; imp. waṛā), (M. W.) vāyānā, (Ph.) vaitānā (imp. vaṛā), (D. G. Mu. Ma. S.) vā- id. (Voc. 3171). *Koṇḍa* vā- (-t-; imp. 2sg. ra'ā, 2pl. radu; neg. stem re'-) id. *Pe.* vā- (-t-) id. *Manḍ.* vā- id. *Kui* vāva (vāt-; imp. vāmu and va) id., approach; *n.* coming, approaching. *Kuwi* (F.) vwaiyali (vwat-), (S.) wā'nai, (Su. P. Isr.) vā- (-t-) to come. *Kur.* barnā id., arrive, draw near, fall under the perception of the senses or the mind, be forthcoming. *Malt.* bare to come. *Br.* banning (bar-, ba-; imp. ba; past bass-) id. DED(S, N) 4311.

5271 *Ta.* varukkai, varukkai-ppalā a species of jack-tree. *Ma.* varikka-ppilāvu superior jack-tree. *Ka.* bakke-valasa a sweet kind of jack-fruit; (Hav.) bakke the hard variety of jack-fruit. *Kor.* (M.) bakki a hard type of jack-fruit. ? Cf. 5268 *Ma.* varikka. DED(S) 4312.

5272 *Ta.* varuntu (varunti-) to suffer, be distressed, grieved, become emaciated, take pains, make great efforts, make a supplication; varuttu (varutti-) to cause pain, afflict, vex; *n.* suffering, pain; varuttam suffering, pain, strain, difficulty, effort, exhaustion, weariness. *Ma.* varuttam trouble, toil, affliction, sickness. *To.* po-r- (po-θ-) it pains; pi-rfor- (pi-rfoθ-) to love, kiss (pi-r belly; see 5259).

*Te.* vandu, vanduru to grieve, sorrow, be afflicted, (K. also) grow pale, emaciated, perish; vanta grief, sorrow, pain, weeping. *Koṇḍa* vand- (-it-) to get tired, be exhausted, *Kui* vāra (vāri-) to be wearied, tired, cramped after exertion; *pl.* action- vārka (vārki-). DED(S) 4313.

5273 *Ta.* varai (-v-, -nt-) to restrain, exclude, leave, abandon. *Ma.* varayuka to disuse, abstain for a time; varaccal abstinence, regimen. ? Cf. 5261 *Ta.* varampu. DED(S) 4314.

5274 *Ta.* varai mountain, peak, slope of hill; varaiy-ātu ibex, *Hemitracus hylocrius*; jungle sheep. *To.* par o-r Nilgiri ibex; ? par crevice in cliff. *Ka.* (Hav.) bare steep slope; (Gowda) barE precipice. *Koḍ.* bare steep slope. *Tu.* (B-K.) bare a steep precipice. DED(N) 4315.

5275 *Tu.* barvā a kind of fish. *Te.* varava-cēpa id. DED 4316.

5276 *Ta.* val strong, hard, forceful, skilful; vallam, vallamai, vallai strength; vallavan, vallān strong man, capable man; vallāṇa mighty man, hero; vallu (valli-) to be able; vallunar capable people; vala-kkai, valaṇ-kai right hand; valatu right side, victory; valam, valaṇ strength, power, right side, victory, authority; valavai ability, powerful person; valavan capable man; vali strength, power; (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-) to be strong, hard, compel; valitu that which is strong, force, compulsion; valippu firmness, stability; vali-patu to become strong; valimai strength, skill, hardness; valiya strong, big; valiyan strong, powerful, skilful man; valivu strength; valu id., skill, ability; (-pp-, -tt-) to be strong or hard; valuppu firmness, strength; valumai strength, force, violence; vallapam strength, power, ability; varpu strength, hardness; vanpu, vanmai strength, firmness; vanmam force; vāl greatness, abundance; vāimai greatness, strength. *Ma.* val, valu, valiya strong, powerful, great; valiya forcibly, suddenly; valaṇ-kai right hand; valam the right or strong side; valippam, valima greatness, bigness; valluka to be able, strong; vallabham power, capacity; vanpu greatness, strength; vampikka to grow large, grow arrogant. *Ko.* val powerful, very, right; val kay right hand; val(n) man who is clever at cheating; *fem.* valy, valc; val paṭ excessive; valc- (valc-) (man) becomes stout, (heart) becomes bold, (grain) becomes solid lump when boiled. *To.* paṣ right; paṣ koy right hand; paly- (pals-) (child) becomes strong; paly (obl. palyt-) force. *Ka.* bal to grow strong or firm, etc.; bali to increase, grow, grow strong, stout, become tight, firm, hard; increase (tr.), make strong, firm; bai(u), bolu strength, firmness, bigness; greatness, abundance, excess; bala right; bala key/gey right hand; balisu to make strong; bal(u)me, baluhu, balpu strength; balla man who possesses ability, skill, or erudition; knowing.

*Koḍ.* bala power, strength; balate right (hand); baliyē great. *Tu.* bala strength; balatu the right side; balata kai right hand; balā-pini to gain strength, recover health; balikē prowess, strength, hardness; balimē, balumē, balmē strength, might; balu very, large, great, severe, violent. *Te.* valanu skill, excellence, possibility; right, possible, convenient; valamu largeness, stoutness; valāti clever person, expert; vala right; vala cēyi right hand; valadu much; valana(N) instrumental postposition; valūda stout, big, large; valla possible; vallāḍi violence; oppression; (K.) valacu to be capable, be able to; vali big, large; baliyu to grow fat, increase (or with 5304 *Ta.* val); balipincu to cause to grow; balimi strength, force, violence; balisina fat, stout; balupu fatness; baluvu strength, intensity; heavy, great, excessive, big, strong, severe. *Pa.* vela key right hand. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) valan thick, stout. *Go.* (Tr.) wallē much, very. *Kur.* balē, balēti with the help of. *Malt.* balehne large; balebale large ones (or with 5304 *Ta.* val). *Br.* balun big, large, elder, full-grown. Cf. 1006 *Ta.* ollu, 5279 *Ta.* valam-puri, and 5328 *Ta.* vanmam. DED(S) 4317.

5277 *Pa.* vel doorway, gateway. *Ga.* (P.) val door. *Kur.* bali door, (Hahn) screen made of bamboo mats. *Malt.* bali matted screen for a door. DEDS 858.

5278 *Ta.* valacai, valacal emigration, flight from home; crowd. *Ka.* valase, valise, olase flight, removal from home for fear of a hostile army, emigration. *Te.* valasa emigration, migration, flight or removing from one's country to another. DED 4318.

5279 *Ta.* valam-puri that which curls to the right, conch whose spirals turn to the right (valam-puri-cāṅku), lines on the palm of the hand resembling such a conch and considered auspicious, a head ornament shaped like such a conch; Indian screwtree, *Helicteres isora*. *Ma.* valam-piri turning to the right hand, as valam-piri śāṅkhu a rare conch; *H.* isora. *Ka.* balamuri turning or winding to the right, a place at which a river turns to the right; balamuri-śāṅkha conch that winds to the right; balamuri to turn or wind to the right, as a river, etc. *Tu.* balamuri turning to the right hand; balamuri-śāṅkha a rare conch that winds to the right. *Te.* valamuri the conch of Vishnu; valam-biri-kāya *Ixora corylifolia*. Cf. 4177 *Ta.* piri and 5276 *Ta.* val. DED 4319.

5280 *Tu.* balāṣy loose, slack. *Te.* valava-lana loose. DED 4320.

5281 *Ta.* vali (-pp-, -tt-) to be painful; *n.* pain, ache, trouble, difficulty. *Ma.* valayuka to be straitened, pressed, distressed; valekka to distress, vex, imprison; valacal distress, poverty. *Tu.* balepuni to be distressed, vexed. *Te.* valiyo to be tired, become thin or reduced. *Kui* valga (valgi-) to become emaciated, thin, withered. Cf. 1004 *Ta.* olku. DED 4321.

5282 *Ta.* vali (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-) to draw, pull, row; have contortions or convulsions; vali, valippu pulling, dragging, spasm, convulsion. *Ma.* vali drawing, pull, tug, spasm; valikka to draw, drag, row; have spasms; valippikka to cause to pull; valippu drawing, pulling, spasm; valiyo to be drawn, extend, have spasmodic pain. *Koḍ.* bali- (balip-, bali-) to snatch, pull; (Shanmugam) balip action of dragging. *Kor.* (M.) bali to pull. *Kui* velba (ves-) to pull, pull up; *n.* pulling. DED(N) 4322.

5283 *Ta.* vali (-pp-, -tt-) to say, tell, narrate; *n.* sound. *Kor.* (O.) valli to bark. *Go.* (Mu.) vallih- to call, invite (Voc. 3210). Cf. 996 *Ta.* oli. DEDS 859.

5284 *Ka.* (Hav.) bali to be sticky. *Tu.* baliyuni to stick fast as a plaster, poultrice, etc.; balipuni to stick, adhere, hold fast.

5285 *Go.* (A.) mesi-val whetstone (Voc. 2959). *Kui* vaḍi, vali stone. *Kuwi* (F.) vwalli, (S.) valli, (Su. P.) valli (pl. valka), (Isr.) vali (pl. valka) id. DED(S) 4323.

5286 *Ma.* valayuka to wander about. *Go.* (Tr.) wali-tānā to roam, wander; *caus.* wali-tānā; (SR. Y.) veli-yānā to roam; (Ph.) vali-tānā to wander; (Mu.) valf- to go round, roam; *caus.* vali-h; (Ma.) vel- to wander, roam; (Ko.) veli- to wander (Voc. 3297). Cf. 4734 *Ta.* malukku. DED 4324.

5287 *Ta.* valci paddy, husked rice, boiled rice, food. *Ma.* varṇu grain of boiled rice from which the water is strained off. *Te.* vadlu unhusked rice, paddy. *Kol.* val (pl. valkul) grain of unhusked rice; val bi-am husked rice. *Nk.* val paddy. *Nk.* (Ch.) valku (pl.) paddy, rice. Cf. 5265 *Ta.* vari. DED(S) 4325.

5288 *Ta.* valai net; valaiyan fisherman; *fem.* valaici; vala (-pp-, -nt-) to encircle, surround, spin as a spider its thread, plait, weave, string in a series, tie, bind. *Ma.* vala net, web; valkka, vakkuka to catch fish; valayan a caste of hunters; *fem.* valayacci. *Ko.* val net, box-trap for rats made of netting. *To.* pal net. *Ka.* bale id. *Koḍ.* bale id. *Tu.* balē net, web, snare. *Te.* vala net, snare. *Ga.* (S.) valla, (S.<sup>2</sup>) vala net. *Go.* (Ko.) vala id. (Voc. 3207); (Pat.) olla id. *Koṇḍa* vala id. *Kuwi* (Su.) vala id. DED(S) 4326.

5289 *Ta.* vallai extensive thicket, big forest. *Ka.* (Hav., Gowda) balle thick bush, thick jungle. *Tu.* ballē a thicket, bush. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) vallara- vallura- arbour, bower, thicket; Pkt. (lex.) vallara- id.

5290 *Ko.* vav noise of dog or jackal barking (one explosive bark); vav vav repeated barking. *Ka.* vav a sound in imitation of barking; vavvau repeated barking. *Tu.* bavv barking. *Te.* (K., modern) baw baw imit. of barking. DED(S) 4328.

5291 *Ta.* vavvu (vavvi-) to snatch, take hold of, carry off, sweep away; *n.* snatching,



taking hold of; *vauvu* (vauvi-), *vau* to seize, snatch, commit highway robbery, steal, rivet attention, fascinate. *Ma vavvāyi*, *vavvāli* fox. ? *Te. bāvu*, *bāvukonu* to gobble, devour or swallow greedily, gulp. DED(S) 4329.

5292 *Ta. vaṛaṅku* (vaṛaṅki-) to move, proceed, advance be current or in use, be accustomed, practised; use, practise; give, distribute, cause to move, send, discharge, speak, utter; *vaṛakkam* usage, practice, habit, custom; giving, gift; *vaṛakku* moving, passing to and fro, usage, custom, way, method, justice, litigation, dispute; bounty; *vaṛakku* (vaṛakki-) to cause to go; (Devanesan) *vaṛamai* custom. *Ma. vaṛaṅṅuka* to grant a favour; *vaṛakku* lawsuit, quarrel, grudge. *Ko. vaṛkm* (obl. vaṛkt-) usual practice, custom; *vaṛc* (vaṛc-) to use (pots, vessels, plates, etc.). *To. poṛc* (poṛc-) to live, be alive, get on in life (or with 5372 *Ta. vāṛ*); *poṛp* way of living, means of livelihood (or with 5372). *Ka. baṛake*, *baṛike* course, way of action, plan, contrivance, use, custom, practice, exercise, state of being well-known or understood by practice, conversancy with, intimate or frequent converse or association, familiarity, familiar intercourse; *baṛasu*, *baṛisu* to use, spend as time, etc. *Tu. baṛasuni* to serve out food, use, have in common use; *baṛike* familiarity, acquaintance, intimacy, common use; common, familiar, usual. *Kor. (O.) baṛasi*, (T.) *baṛci* to serve out food. *Te. vadugu*, *vaḍuvu* manner, mode way. Cf. 5297 *Ta. vaṛi* and 5341 *Ta. vaṛikkai*. DED(S, N) 4330.

5293 *Ta. vaṛalikkai* weariness, fatigue. *Ko. ba-ṛi* fatigue (? < *Badaga*); ? *ba-ṛi* (ba-ṛi-) to become exhausted from hunger. *Ka. baṛal(u)* to become weary, be fatigued, droop, fade, be cast down, be distressed; *baṛalike*, *baṛalke* weakness, fatigue, distress; *baḍaluvike* fatigue. *Tu. baḍalike* tiredness, fatigue, exhaustion. *Te. baḍalu* to be tired, fatigued, wearied, exhausted; *baḍalincu* to fatigue, tire, exhaust; *baḍalika* fatigue, weariness, exhaustion. *Manḍ. vāṛag ā* to become tired. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *brāc* (-it-) to be tired of. Cf. 5215 *Ka. baccu*. DED(S) 4331.

5294 *Ta. vaṛalai* ground snake, *Lycodontidae*. *Ma. vaṛala* a kind of snake. DED 4332.

5295 *Ta. vaṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to wipe, scrape, gather together as a pulpy mass, rub in with the hand as an ointment, smear as sandal-paste, roll up as one's clothes, shave; *vaṛiyal* that which is gathered together by wiping, scraping, etc. *Ma. vaṛikka* to wipe off, scrape, polish, shave. *To. poḍy* (poḍc-) to scrape with finger; *poṛt ud* to smear profusely (ud- to smear). *Ka. baṛi*, *boṛi* to sweep together as dust, wipe off or aside with the hand, scrape together with the hand, put on or apply to as lime, mud, etc. to a wall, crowding to a floor, ointment to the body, besmeer; *caus. baṛacu*, *baṛicu*, *baṛisu*, *boṛisu*; *baṛu* putting on or applying to; *baṛugare*

mortar that is applied to a wall; *boṛiyuvike* smearing; (Hav.) *baḷugu* to clean floor with cowdung. *Tu. (B-K.) baḷi* to smear as lime. *Te. (K.) vṛaccu*, (*inscr.*) *vṛaccu* to efface (the writing in inscriptions), destroy (a grant); (K.) *baḍiyu* to sweep away the influence of evil spirits on a person. DED 4333.

5296 *Ta. vaṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to overflow, flow; (-pp-, -tt-) to shed, let flow; *vaṛiyal* that which overflows or drains off. *Ma. vaṛiyuka* to flow, overflow; *vaṛiccal* overflowing; *vaṛikka* to cause to overflow. *Ka. (Hav.) baḷi* to flow out completely (as oil from an inverted pot). *Go. (W.) vaṛāṇā*, (Tr.) *vaṛāṇā*, (Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *vaṛ-*, (Ph.) *vaṛāṇā* to leak, drip (*Voc.* 3193). *Koṇḍa vaṛ-* (-t-) to drip down (as through filter); (BB) *vaṛiṇ* (pl.), in: *pūs vaṛiṇ saliva*; (K.) *pūsa vali* id. Cf. 1010 *Ta. oruku*, 5221 *Ta. vaṛi*, and 5250 *Te. vanta*. DED(S) 4334.

5297 *Ta. vaṛi* way, path, road, origin, source, means, remedy, homage, manner, method, mode, posterity, descendants, race, family, lineage, relative, dependant, series, line, succession, impression, footprint, trace, usage, antiquity, boon, gift; afterwards. *Ma. vaṛi* way, road, path, succession and the way you came, backwards, manner, means, usage, custom. *To. poḷy* way to do something; ? *pyu-k* (obl. *pyu-k*- or *pyu-kt*-) behind; ? *pokin* (to sit or walk) aimlessly, without doing or saying anything. *Ka. baṛi* way, road, place, spot; way, mode, order, regularity, proper course, right behaviour, race, lineage, passing on, following, later or succeeding time, after, afterwards, further, and, a gift, present; *baṛika* after, afterwards, further, and. *Koḍ bay po-* to wander aimlessly; *bayya* behind; *bayyaṇji* after some time. *Tu. bari* lineage, descent. Cf. 5292 *Ta. vaṛaṅku*. DED(S) 4335.

5298 *Ta. vaṛu*, *vaṛuvu* error, mistake, failure, fault, lapse, damage, loss, sin, scandal, ill-repute, solecism, impropriety of language; *vaṛāal* failure, slipping; *vaṛukkam* error, slip, mistake, lapse of conduct; *vaṛukkal* slipperiness, slippery ground; *vaṛukku* (vaṛukki-) to slip, slide as in slippery places, err, commit a mistake, make an escape, be forgetful; *n. slipping*, error, mistake, fault, forgetfulness; *vaṛutu* lie, falsehood; *vaṛumpu* fault, error, evil, harm; *vaṛuval* sliding down, letting slip; *vaṛuvāru* (-pp-, -tt-) to slip, be slippery, smooth or polished, be infirm, unsteady; *vaṛuvāmai* rectitude, integrity, absence of error; *vaṛuvu* (vaṛuvi-) to err, swerve from the right, go astray, miss as a step, sway down as a load, be turned out of course, slip, be inaccurate; *vaḷuvaḷu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be slimy, slippery, be uncertain or indecisive as in language. *Ma. vaṛukkuka* to slip; let slip, forget; *vaṛukkal* sliding, slipperiness; *vaṛutuka* to slip, slide, escape; *vaṛutal* slip, escape, mistake; *vaṛuppu* slipperiness, glibness; *vaṛunennu*, *vaṛuvage* description of slipperiness; *vaḷutam* lie, falsehood. *To. paḍf* (paḍt-) to

slip. *Ka. baṛal*, *baṛil* to become slack or loose, swing, dangle, slip; *baṛilcu* to cause to slip, drop or fall down; (PBh.) *baṛduku* to squeeze through, slip, escape. ? *Te. baddu*, *baddura* lie, falsehood; *vasulu* to become loose or slack, slip out, be dislocated, go aside; *adj. loose*, slack. *Kui vṛiti* slippery; *vṛiti inba* to slip, be slippery; *vṛitna* in a slippery manner. *Malt. balre* to slip off, be left behind; *baltre* to let escape or slip off. DED(S) 4336.

5299(a) *Ta. vaṛukku* slimy substance, mucus as on fat or on new-born calf; *vaṛumpu* id., fat, suet; *vaṛu-nir* rheum of the eye; *vaṛalai* exudation from a sore. *Ma. vaṛukku* unctuous fat; *vaṛuppu* glue, mucus. *Ka. bampu*, *bompu*, *bombalu* a slimy and sticky vegetable substance used as soap; (Gul.) *balpa* smooth.

(b) *Ta. viṛukku* fat, suet, oiliness, grease; *viṛutu* ghee in congealed state, butter, fat, paste, pulpy mass; *igutu* butter, ghee, fat, honey. *Ma. viṛutu* butter coagulating. *Tu. bolaku* the fat of fish, fish-tar. DED(N) 4337.

5300 *Ta. vaṛukkai* pulp of a tender coconut. *Ma. vaṛukka* id. *Ta. baḷakka* a large piece of a coconut kernel. DED 4338.

5301 *Ta. vaṛutalai*, *vaṛutunai* brinjal, egg-plant, *Solanum melongena*; India nightshade, *S. indicum*; *vaḷai* climbing brinjal; *vaṅkam*, *vaṅkaṇam* brinjal. *Ma. vaṛutina*, *vaṛutini* id. *Ko. vaṛḍan S. indicum. To. poḍan* id. *Ka. badani*, *badane*, *badane*, *badne* brinjal. *Tu. badane* id. *Te. vaṅga*, *vaṅkāya* id. *Kol. vange* id. *Nk. (Ch.) vange* id. *Pe. vānga* id. *Malt. baṭango* id. / Cf. Skt. *bhaṇṭāki*, *vāṛtāka*, *vṛnta*, *vṛntāka*, *vaṅga*, *vaṅgana*. Pali *vāṭiṅgana*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11503. Cf. Emeneau, *Language* 35.542. DED(S) 4339.

5302 *Koṇḍa* (BB) *ṛaksi*- to boil. *Pe. ṛakhi*-id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *ṛag* (-it-), (T.) *vaṛg*- (water) to boil; (F.) *ragi* (ti) boiling (water); (S.) *laskinai* to seeth. DED(S) 861.

5303 *Go. (G.) vaṛp*-, *vaṛp*- to fan (*Voc.* 3204). *Kui vaṛpa* (vaṛt-), *vaṛpa* (vaṛt-) to shake (tr.), shake out, beat the wings. DEDS 862.

5304 *Ta. vaḷ* fertility, abundance, greatness, largeness, strength; *vaṇmai* bounty, liberality, quality, nature, beauty, truth, fruitfulness, fertility, abundance, strength, praise, reputation; *vaḷam*, *vaḷaṇ* fertility, productiveness, luxuriance, abundance, fullness, advantage, profit, wealth, riches, income, goodness, greatness, excellence, fitness, beauty, dignity, station, food, article of merchandise, victory, success; *vaḷappam* fertility, goodness, greatness, excellence; *vaḷamai* fertility, productiveness, goodness, wealth, riches, money, property, benefit, kindness, favour, greatness, excellence; *vaḷamaiyar* agriculturalists, wealthy prosperous persons, great or excellent persons; *vaḷar* (-v-, -nt-) to grow, lengthen, be elongated, increase, wax as the moon, rejoice, sleep,

dwell, rest; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to increase, cherish, foster, bring up; *vaḷarcci* growth, increase, stature, height, elongation, lengthening, sleep; *vaḷarttu* (vaḷartti-) to cause to grow, put to sleep, lengthen, prolong; *vaḷarppu* bringing up, fostering, foster-child, dependant; *vaḷavan* Coja king; agriculturist; *vaḷavu* (vaḷavi-) to bring up, rear; *vaḷḷal* person of unbounded liberality, liberal donor; benevolence, ability; *vaḷḷicu* whole; beauty, neatness, correctness, exactness; *vaḷḷiyan*, *vaḷḷiyōn* generous, liberal person; *vaḷku* (vaḷki-) to flourish, be luxuriant (as a plant); *vaṇnam* thickness; *vaṇṇattān* stout. *Ma. vaḷar* great, strong; *vaḷaruka* to grow, increase; become (*auxiliary vb.*); *vaḷara*, *vaḷarē* much, many, very; *vaḷarka* to bring up, foster, rear, augment; *vaḷarttuka* to raise, rear; *vaḷarcca* growth, tallness, stature; *vaḷarppu*, *vaḷarttal* bringing up; *vaḷḷal* a liberal king, munificent; *vaḷam* manure; *vaṇnam* stoutness, thickness; *vaṇṇikka* to thicken, become stout. *Ka. baḷe* to increase, become large, grow up, prosper; *baḷayisu*, *baḷeyisu* to cause to increase, cause to abound, cause to grow; *baḷavi*, *baḷavige*, *baḷevige*, *baḷuvāḷike* increase, growth; *baḷuvu* heaviness, weight; *baḷpaḷa* growth; *baḷpaḷike* id., greatness. *Koḍ. baṇṇa* stoutness of body. *Tu. baḷapuni* to grow, shoot up, be enlarged; *baḷapāvuni* to make grow, rear, bring up; *baḷapu* growth, growing. *Te. baliyu* to grow fat, increase, multiply (or with 5276 *Ta. vaḷ*); ? *vaḷalu*, (K. also) *vaḷalu* to spread, prevail, shine. *Kuwi* (Su.) *brāyu*, (Isr.) *brāyu*, (S.) *blāyu* strength; (F.) *braiyu* strong. *Malt. balehne* large; *bale-bale* large ones (or with 5276 *Ta. vaḷ*). Cf. 5377 *Ta. vāḷ*. DED(S) 4340.

5305 *Ta. vaḷ*, *vaḷpu*, *vaḷyu* thong, lash. *Ma. vaḷ*, *vaḷlu* stalks of palm-leaves to stitch an umbrella with. *To. poḷf* leather strap to turn the churnstick. *Ka. (Hav.) baḷli*, (Gowda) *bolli* rope. *Ta. baḷḷu*, *baḷḷu* id., cord. *Kor. (T.) baḷli*, (O.) *baḷli*, (M.) *baḷli* rope. DED(N) 4341.

5306 *Ta. vaḷ* sharpness, pointedness. *Pa. vaḷi*- (knife) to have cutting edge. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *vaṛs*- to be sharp. *Pe. ṛah*- (*raṣt*-) id. *Manḍ. ṛah*- id.; *vele* thorn. *Kui vaḷa* point, sharp end, spearhead, sting. *Kuwi* (T.) *vaḷh*- (*vaḷst*-) to sharpen; (Su.) *ṛe*- id.; *ṛemperi vaḷli* whetstone; (S.) *ṛe*-nai to sharpen; (F.) *rechali* to hone; *repeḷ vvaḷli* whetstone; (Isr.) *ṛe*- (-t-) to sharpen; *ṛeka vaḷi*, *ṛempa vaḷi*, *ṛemperi vaḷi* sharpening stone; (for *vaḷi*, etc., see 5285). DED(S) 4327, DEDS 860.

5307 *Ka. baḷaku*, *baḷiku*, *baḷ(u)ku* to shake, tremble; *baḷakis*, *baḷukis* to shake (tr.) as a long split of bamboo, a thin blade of a sword, etc.; *baḷkudi* fear; *oṇaku* to tremble, shake. *Tu. baḷakuni* to quake, shake, quiver. *Te. vaḍāku*, *vaṇāku* to tremble, shudder, quiver, shake; *n. trembling*, quivering, shaking, tremble, shudder, quiver, tremor; *vaḍa* *vaḍa* tremblingly. *Kol. vaḍk*- (*vaḍakt*-) to tremble, shiver. *Nk. vaṛak*- to tremble; *n.*

trembling. *Go.* (Ko.) *var̥k-* to tremble; *varka* trembling (*Voc.* 3202). *Konda* *vank-* (-t-) to shake, tremble. DED(S, N) 4342.

5308 *Ta. valañkam* large family. *Ka. balaga* mass, multitude, assemblage, troop, the family circle, relatives. *Tu. balaga* quantity, heap, multitude, body. *Kor.* (O.) *bali* clan. *Te. balāgamu* retinue, party, the circle of friends and relatives or kinsmen, kith and kin. DED 4343.

5309 *Ta. valār* twig, tender branch; *valai* small beam, long piece of wood. *Ma. valār* large beam, smaller beam put on the main beam of a roof, big stick; *vala* crossbars that support the rafters of a roof, wooden needle driven into the rafters. *Tu. balāra* a kind of cornice ornamenting the beam on a wall, window or door-sill; *balē*, *balē* reapers or slips of bamboo used to fasten the rafters of a roof. DED 4344.

5310 *Ta. valavala* (-pp-, -tt-) to be talkative, wordy, babble; *valavalappu* talkativeness, wordiness, vain talk, babbling; *vālā*, *vālāṅku*, *valātu* silently, quietly; *vālāmai* silence, quietness. *Ma. valavala* the sound of babbling. *Tu. balakē* boasting. *Te. valavali* noise, fuss, hubbub; *valavaliṅkaḍu* a noisy or fussy man, babbler. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma.) *var̥k-* to say, speak; (Tr.) *wankānā*, (Ch. W. Ph.) *vank-* to speak, talk (*Voc.* 3200). DED(S) 4345.

5311 *Ta. valavi* sloping roof, eaves. *Ka. balidu* state of being sloping (of a roof), of not being steep (as a hill), of inclining from a horizontal direction (as the haft of a hoe). DED 4346.

5312 *Ta. vali* wind, air, windy humour in the body. *Ma. vali* breaking wind. *Ka. garuvali* wind, air. *Koḍ. bali* bud- to break wind. *Te. karuvali* wind, air; *vali* (*n.*, *adj.*) cold, chill; *vali-molaka* Bhima (offspring of the wind-god; cf. 4997). *Pa. val* (li) wind, air. *Go.* (Oll.) *val*, (S.) *vallu* id. *Go.* (Tr.) *var̥i* wind; *var̥i-stānā* to blow (of wind); (A. Y. Ch.) *vari*, (Mu. Ma. M. S.) *var̥i*, (W. Ph.) *var̥i* wind (*Voc.* 3195). *Pe. roy* id. *Manḍ. riy* id. *Kui vilu*, *vliu* wind, air. *Kuwi* (Ḍ.) *viṛi* wind. DED(S) 4347.

5313 *Ta. valai* (-v-, -nt-) to surround, hover around, walk around, move about (as foetus in the womb); (-pp-, -tt-) to surround (*tr.*); *n.* circle, surrounding region, bangle, bracelet; *valaical*, *valaippu* enclosure, courtyard; *valavu* circle, circumference; *valaiyam* ring, circle, bracelet, ambit; *valaiyal* bangle; *valāvu* (*valāvi-*) to surround; *valākam* enclosing, surrounding; *vaṇaṅku* (*vaṇaṅki-*) to surround, encompass. *Ma. valayuka* to surround; *valekka* to enclose; *valaccal* enclosing; *valayal* surrounding; *valappu* enclosure of a house, compound; *vala* ring, bracelet; *valaiyam* bracelet. *Ko. valē-* (*valē-*) to walk in a circle, make round; *val* bangle; *val ca-ryam* all around. *To. paḷf-* (*paḷf-*) to drive (buffalo) with accompanying buffaloes (at funeral, or

in purchase); *paḷ* *ir* buffaloes that are driven to funeral with buffalo that is to be slaughtered; *paḷ* ring at head of churning stick; *paḷ* circle, bangle. *Ka. balasu* to go in a circle or round, walk or wander about, be surrounded, surround; *n.* act of surrounding or encompassing, what surrounds, state of being circuitous, one round or turn (as of a rope, etc.); *baḷe* ring, armband, bracelet. *Koḍ. baḷe* bangle, ring. *Tu. baḷē* bracelet, hoop; *baḷepuni* to enclose, surround, besiege. *Te. balayu* to surround. (K. also) besiege; (K.) *valayu* to turn around (*intr.*). / Cf. Skt. *val-* to turn, turn round; *valaya-* bracelet, ring, girdle, circle, circumference; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 11405, 11407; Mayrhofer, *s.v.* DED(S, N) 4348.

5314 *Ta. valai* (-v-, -nt-) to become crooked, bend, bend low, yield; (-pp-, -tt-) to bend (*tr.*); *valaical* crookedness, curve; *valaiyal* that which is bent; *valaippu* bending, crookedness; *valaivu* id., arch. *Ma. valayuka* to bend, be curved; *valekka* to bend (*tr.*), vault; *valavu* bend, curve, arch; *valappu* a bend as of a way, arch; *valaccal* crookedness arching. *To. paḷ-* (*paḷ9-*) to bend down; *paḷg* curvedness, crooked; *paḷy* bow-legged, club-footed. *Ka. balāṅku*, *baluṅku*, *bal(u)ku* to bend (*intr.*); *baḷkisu* to cause to bend. ? *Koḍ. bavṇḍ-* (*bavṇḍi-*) to be bent; *bavṇ-* (*bavṇi-*) to bend (*tr.*). *Tu. balakuni*, *balukuni* to bend, curve, stoop; *olāvu* curve, bend, inclination. Cf. 5236 *Ta. vaṇaṅku*. DED(S) 4349.

5315 *Ta. vallam* a dish for use in eating or drinking, hour-glass, a measure of grain (= 4 marakkāḷ), a measure of capacity (= 2 or 4 paṭi), boat made of trunk of a tree, canoe; *vallam* ola basket. *Ma. vallam* canoe, boat of one trunk, large bamboo basket (holding 200-400 paṭa of rice), a small measure; *vallam* large basket to hold grain, grass, charcoal. *Ko. valm* (*obl. valt-*) a grain measure (= 3 oḷk); *valm* (*obl. valt-*) round grain-storage basket. *To. poḷm* (*obl. poḷt-*) a bamboo vessel. *Ka. balla* a measure of capacity, the fourth part of a koḷaga or 4 mānas. *Tu. balla* a seer, measure of capacity equal to about one seer or eighty tolas. *Te. balla* a certain measure of capacity. DED 4350.

5316 *Ta. valḷi* climber, creeper. *Ma. valḷi* creeper, vine, the pepper-vine. *Ka. baḷli* creeper, vine. *Koḍ. baḷli* creeper. *Tu. baḷli* a creeper, esp. the betel vine. *Te. valḷi*, *vallika* creeper, climbing plant. / Cf. Skt. *vallī-* creeper; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11429. DED 4351.

5317 *Ta. valḷūram* muscle, flesh, meat, beef. *Ma. valḷūram* dried meat, salt-fish. / Cf. Skt. *vallūra-* dried flesh. DED 4352.

5318 *Ta. valluvan* a Pariah caste, the members of which are royal drummers, and priests for Paraiyas. *Ma. valluvan* a priest of

the Parayas, a low-caste sage, a caste of slaves. DED 4353.

5319 *Ta. vallai* creeping bindweed, *Ipomoea aquatica*. *Ka. baḷle* name of a plant. DED 4354.

5320 *Ta. vara* (-pp-, -nt-) to dry up, grow lean, shrink; *varaḷ* drying up, dry soil, drought, dried twig, dried fruit, flesh, etc.; *varām*, *varaṇ* drying up, drought, hot season, dry soil; *varavar-ēnal* becoming dry and hard; *varaḷ* (*varaly-* *varaṇṭ-*), *varaḷ* (*varaly-* *varaṇṭ-*) to become dry, become lean or emaciated; *n.* drying up, emptiness, sandy soil; *varaṭci* drought, dryness; *varaṭṭu* (*varaṭṭi-*), *varaṭṭu* (*varaṭṭi-*) to cause to dry up, parch; *varaṭaṇ* lean man, impotent man; *varaṭi* lean woman, barren woman; *varaṭu* dryness, barren animal (as a cow); *varaḷi* anything dried; *varu* (-v-, -nt-) to be parched; (-pp-, -tt-) to dry (*tr.*), parch; *varakaṭam*, *var-kāḷam*, *varpam* drought, famine; *varṇu* (*varri-*) to grow dry, evaporate, ebb (as the tide), become absorbed (as matter in an ulcer), wither, become dry and shrivelled, become emaciated; *n.* drying up; *varṇam* subsiding, ebb of tide, dryness; *varṇal* subsiding, drying up, that which is withered, shrunk, or dried up, dried fruit, flesh, etc.; *vali* (-pp-, -tt-) to become dry; dry (*tr.*), scorch, parch; *valiccal* anything dried. *Ma. varu* dry; *varām* drought, scarcity; *varavu* drought, dry season; *varaṭi* barren woman; *varaṭu* dry (as fruit); *varaṭu* dry grass, hay, straw, a dry coconut; dry; *varaḷuka* to dry up, grow dry, wound to be healed, grow very lean; *varaḷca* drying up, bodily heat; *varaṭṭuka* to dry up, parch; *varaḷuka* to grow dry, parched, lean; *varaṭṭuka* to dry, heal a wound; *varukka* to parch; *varuti* drought heat; *varuka* to grow dry, be decocted, evaporated, reduced, wound to heal; *varṇal* drying, evaporation, dried fruit; *varrikka* to dry, evaporate (*tr.*). *Ko. varv-* (*vart-*) (tissues) become dry with fever; *vari* dry (meat), (funeral) which is commemorative (commonly translated as 'dry funeral'); *vat-* (*vaty-*) (liquid) dries up, (milk) dries in breast or udder, become dry and withered; *vardṇ* man who has no children; *vardy* barren woman. *To. paṭi* (*paṭi-*) (tree) dries up, dies; *paṭi* dry, dead (of a tree); fuel; *paṭn* drought; *paṭiṇ* barren woman (< Badaga); *pa-ḍy* id.; *pa-ṭ* dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild (< \**varatu*; or with 4110 *Ta. pāṭ*); *peḷ-* (*peḷ-*) (buffalo) goes dry. *Ka. bare* (*barat-*) to grow dry, grow lean, disappear; *n.* dry soil; *bara*, *barahu* dryness, barrenness, drought, dry firewood; *baraḍu*, *baraḍu*, *baḍḍu* barrenness; *baraḍa* man who has no children; *baraḍi* barren woman; *barapa* dryness; *baralu* bareness; *barkaṭa*, *bakkaṭa*, *bakka* bareness, voidness; *battu*, *baccu* to grow dry (as a stream), dry up, evaporate, grow lean, wither, fade; *n.* growing or being dry, etc.; *battuge* dryness; *battale* bareness; *battalu* dried vegetable or fruit. *Koḍ. batt-* (*batti-*) to go dry (tank, cow). *Tu. barapṇuni* to grow dry, become lean or thin, a sore to heal; *barapṇu*

scurf, leanness; scurfy, scabby, lean, thin; *baraḍu*, *baraḍu* barren, useless; *bara* famine, scarcity; *baraluni* to starve; *bargaṭṭu* reduced, weak; *baccuni*, *battuni* to become lean, dry up, evaporate; *baccavuni* to cause to dry, fade, stunt; *baccely*, *battely* leanness; *baccely* a thin man. *Te. varapu* drought; (B.) *varaṭu* to pine, become lean or lank; (K.) *varuṭu* to wither, become emaciated; *vaṭṭu* to be dried up, be drained, become thin or lean; *n.* (also *varugu*) vegetables or fruit preserved in a dry state; (K. also) barren (of cattle), dried; *vakku*, *vaggu* to become lean, thin, or emaciated, be reduced; *vakki*, *bakka* lean, thin. *Koḷ. vat-* (*vatt-*) to parch (grain). *Pa. vett-*, (NE.) *veṭṭ-* to wither; *vetip-* (*vetit-*) to dry (*tr.*). *Ga.* (Oll.) *vaṭ-* to dry, wither; (S.) *vaṭṭ-* to dry up; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *vaṭṭ-* (*vaṭṭu-*) to dry (*tr.*) in sun. *Go.* (Tr.) *wattānā* to be dry, wither (of a tree); (W. Ph.) *vattānā* to dry up; *caus.* (Ph.) *vacahtānā*, (W.) *wahcahtānā*; (A. Y. Ch. G. Mu.) *vatt-* to dry up; *caus.* (Mu.) *vath-*/*vattih-*; (Ma. S. Ko.) *vat-*, (M.) *vatānā* to dry up (*Voc.* 3165); (Ko.) *vas-* id., wither; *caus. vasp-* (*Voc.* 3211); (Tr.) *warēn-dānā* to shrivel as the seed pod forms (of til and other flowers) (*Voc.* 3185). *Konda* *vaR-* (-t-) to dry (in the sun), get dried; *caus. vaRis-*. *Pe. vac-* (-c-) to dry up, wither. *Manḍ. vac-* id. *Kui vasa* (*vasi-*) to dry, wither, be dried up, withered, thin, emaciated; *n.* dryness, leanness; *pl. action vaska* (*vaski-*). *Kur. battānā* (liquids) decrease by evaporation, boiling, percolation; *batta'ānā* to empty, dry (*tr.*). *Malt. bate* to expose to heat for drying purposes, dry up (as water). *Br. bārring*, *bārring* to become dry, be trained for a race, ripen (of corn), become parched, wither, become stiff; *bārring* to make dry, wear down, train (for racing); *bārūn* dry, ripe, shrivelled up, unfertile (of land), barren (of animals, women). Cf. 5321 *Ta. varaṭṭi*. DED(S, N) 4355(a).

5321 *Ta. varaṭṭi*, *varaḷi*, *varaṭṭi* dried cow-dung cake. *Ma. varaḷi*, *varaṭi* id. (for fuel). *Ka. baraṭi*, *beraṭi*, *beraṇi*, *benpi* id. *Tu. bejaṇṭu* id. *Kor.* (M.) *beyṭi* id. *Te. varaṭa* id. Cf. 5320 *Ta. vara*. DED 4356.

5322 *Ta. varaṇṭu* (*varaṇṭi-*) to scratch (as with fingernails or claws); *varuku* (*varuki-*) to scratch, paw. *Ka. berāṇṭu*, *beraṭu*, *beṇṭu* to dig or scratch with nails or claws, scratch; *bagaru* to scratch with nails or claws (or with 5202 *Ta. vaku*). *Te. baraṭu* to scratch; *baruku* to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble (or with 5263 *Ta. vari*). *Pa. varc-* to scratch (or with 5263 *Ta. vari*). *Kui verka* (*verki-*) to scratch a part that irritates or itches; *n.* scratching. *Kuwi* (F.) *bakṛali*, (Isr.) *bark-* (*-it*), *brak-* (*-h-*) to claw (or with 5202 *Ta. vaku*). Cf. 4023 *Ta. paraṇṭu*. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *varkarāṭa-* marks of a lover's fingernails on the bosom of a woman. DED(S, N) 4357.

5323 *Tu. barakely* inundation. *Te. varaḍa* flood, torrent, inundation, deluge; *varṇu*

flow, flood; (K.) *vaṛuta* in the flood/river (loc. of obl. stem varut-). *Pa.* vered flood. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) uṛa id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *varda* pīyū torrential rain; *vāru* flood. DED(S, N) 4358.

5324 *To.* pary- (pars-) (child) dies. *Ka.* bardu to die; *n.* death; barduge death. DED 4359.

5325 *Ta.* *vaṛu* (-v-, -nt-) to be fried, grilled; (-pp-, -tt-) to grill, fry, toast; *vaṛal* frying; *vaṛuval* curry fried in ghee or oil; *vaṛaṭṭu* (*vaṛaṭṭi*-) to fry, scorch; *vaṛai*, *vaṛaiyal* fried curry or meat. *Ma.* *vaṛa*, *vaṛavu* frying; *vaṛal* fried curry; *vaṛukka*, *vaṛaṭṭuka*, *vaṛaṭṭuka* to fry, grill; *vaṛaluka* to be fried. *To.* *paṛi* (-part-) to fry. *Koḍ.* *bare*- (*barev*-, *barand*-) to be fried in oil or ghee, *bara*- (*barap*-, *barat*-) to fry in oil or ghee. *Pa.* *vedp*- (*vedt*-) to fry. *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *vapp*- (*vaṭup*-) to fry. *Go.* (G.) *vars*- to fry (fish) (*Voc.* 3189); (Ko.) *vah*- to cook, fry (*Voc.* 3214); (Koya Su.) *va*- to fry, grill. *Koṇḍa* *vaṛ*- (*vaṛt*-) to cook. *Pe.* *vah*- (*vast*-) to fry. *Mand.* *vahpa*- to cook, bake (bread, cakes). *Kui* *vahpa* (*vah*-) to fry, grill. *Kuwi* *vah*- (*vast*-) (Isr.) to fry, (Su.) id., roast; (S.) *wah'nai* to fry, broil. Cf. 5329 *Te.* *vaṇḍu*. DED(S) 4360.

5326 *Kol.* (Kin.) *vadug*-, *vadum*- (water) boils; (Pat., p. 167) *vadugeng* to boil. ? *Pa.* *vakp*- (*vakt*-) to boil (*intr.*); *vakpip*- (*vakpit*-) id. (*tr.*); *Ga.* (P.) *vatr*- to boil; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *vatr*- (*vatr*-) to boil over (*intr.*); *caus.* *vaturp*-. *Go.* (Tr.) *wahacānā* to come to the boiling point; (M.) *vāhcānā*, (A.) *vahc*-, (Ma.) *va'c*-, (Ko.) *vahs*- to boil (*Voc.* 3215). *Kuwi* (P.) *varhk*- (water) to boil. DED(S) 4361.

5327 *Ta.* *vaṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to form, fashion, shape, adorn, draw, paint; *vaṇappu* beauty, elegance; *vaṇam* beauty; *vāpi* (-pp-, -tt-) to form, make. *Ka.* *bān* to make or fashion as a potter does, make pots, etc.; *n.* a pile of earthen vessels; *bāmba* a potter. *Te.* *vānu* to make, as a pot. *Pa.* *vāñ*- id. *Kui* *vana* a face, appearance, visage; flag. Cf. 4124 *Ta.* *pānai* and 4685 *Ta.* *maṇṇu*. / ? Cf. H. *bannā* to be made, *banānā* to make etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11260. DED(S, N) 4362.

5328 *Ta.* *vaṇmai* malice, grudge; *vaṇmai* anger; *vaṇmi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be hard-hearted, bear malice. *To.* *pim* anger, grudge. Cf. 5276 *Ta.* *val*. DED 4363.

5329 *Te.* *vaṇḍu* to cook, dress, boil, prepare; *vaṇṭa* cooking, anything cooked; *vaṇṭa*-*kamu* food, boiled rice; *vaṇṭakāḍu* cook; *fem.* *vaṇṭakatte*; *vaṇṭaceraku* fuel for cooking (for *ceraku*, see 2794). *Nk.* (Ch.) *vadd*- (*vatt*-) to cook. *Pa.* *vend*-, (NE.) *vend*- id. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) *vand*- id. *Pe.* *vanj*- (*vanc*-) id. *Mand.* *vanj*- id. *Kui* *vaja* (*vaji*-) id.; *n.* cooking; *pl. action* *vaska* (*vaski*-). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *vaj*- (*it*-), (F.) *vajjali*, (S.) *vajinai* to cook. Cf. 5325 *Ta.* *vaṛu*. DED(S, N) 4364.

5330 *Ta.* *vaṇni* *Prosopis spicigera*, *Ma.* *vanni* id. *Ka.* *banni* a prickly tree with an

eatable pod, *P. spicigera* Lin.; *Acacia ferruginea*, *Te.* (Inscr.) *vani-mrānu* *P. spicigera*. DED(N) 4365.

5331 *Ta.* *vaṇṇiyan* a caste; caste title among certain castes (as the Kaḷḷar, Valaiyar, etc.); *vaṇṇi* person of the Vaṇṇiya caste. *Ma.* *vanniyan* a Tamil tribe immigrated from Trichinopoly. DED 4366.

5332 *Ta.* *vāku* beauty, light, brightness, niceness, fitness, orderliness, propriety, skill; *vākan* fair, handsome man; *fem.* *vāki*; *vāku* perfection, correctness; refined form, shape. *Te.* *bāgu* good, well-being, welfare, sound condition, correctness, profit, advantage, etc.; good, excellent, nice, proper, right, beautiful, sound, correct, faultless, well; *bāguḍa* well, nicely, finely, beautifully, etc.; *bāgu-cey* to set right, repair, mend; *bāgupadu* to improve, become well; *bāgulādi* beautiful woman. DED(S) 4368.

5333 *Ta.* *vākai* sirissa, *Albizia*, fragrant sirissa; *karu-vākai* fragrant sirissa, *A. odoratissima*, *Ma.* *vāka* *Acacia odoratissima*, *Ka.* *bāge* A. (or *Mimosa*) *seeressa* Roxb. = *Albizia lebbek* Benth. *To.* *bāge-mara* the sirissa tree, *Acacia speciosa*. [*Albizia odoratissima* Benth. = *Acacia odoratissima* Willd. *Albizia lebbek* Benth. = *Acacia speciosa* Willd. = *Acacia sirissa* Ham. = *Mimosa sirissa* Roxb.] DED 4369.

5334 *Ta.* *vāku* (*vākki*-) to pour (*tr.*); *vākkai* boiled rice from which congee has been poured. *Ko.* *va-k*- (*va-yk*-) to pour out slowly (*tr.*). *To.* *po-x*- (*po-xy*-) to flow down completely; *po-k*- (*po-ky*-) to empty out completely; ? *po-x* blood. *Ka.* *bāgu* to pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel. *Koḍ.* *ba-k*- (*ba-ki*-) to pour off water from cooked rice. *Te.* *vāka*, *vāgu* rivulet, streamlet; (K.) *vancu* to serve from a container, empty. *Kol.* *va-ng*- (*va-ṅkt*-) to pour or ladle (liquid). *Nk.* (Ch.) *vāṅ(g)*- to pour. *Ga.* (Oll.) *vaṅ(g)*- to leak; (S.) *vāṅ*- to leak, overflow; (S.<sup>3</sup>) *vāṅ*- to flow out like water; *vāṅp*- (*vāṅup*-) to make to flow out. *Go.* (Tr.) *wāṅānā* to trickle, of water, grain, dust, etc.; (Ph.) *vāṅānā* to drip, drop; (A.) *vāṅ* to drip, leak; (Mu.) *vāṅ*- (pot) to leak; (Ma.) *vāṅ*- to be poured, spilled (*Voc.* 3218); (Ma. Ko.) *vanc*- to strain off water from boiled rice (*Voc.* 3145). *Koṇḍa* *vāṅ*- (*it*-) to be poured, flow, drip; *vāk*- (*it*-) to pour (as water). *Pe.* *vāk*- (*it*-) to pour. *Mand.* *vāṅ*- to leak; *vāk*- to pour. *Kui* *vāṅga* (*vāṅgi*-) to leak, percolate; *n.* leak, percolation; *vāṅka* (< *vāk-p*; *vākt*-) to cause to leak, pour out from a small opening, sow in drills; *n.* sowing in drills. *Kuwi* (F.) *vāṅgali*, (S.) *wāṅginai* to leak; (F.) *vāṅkhali*, (S.) *vākh'nai* to pour; *vāṅg*- (*it*-) (Su.) to flow, be poured, (Isr.) leak; (Su. Isr.) *vāk*- (*h*-) to pour. *Malt.* *bag-bagre* to be poured out copiously. Cf. 5356 *Ta.* *vār*. DED(S, N) 4370.

5335 *Ta.* *vāṅku* (*vāṅki*-), *vēṅku* (*vēṅki*-) to bend (*intr.*, *tr.*), sink, subside, move to one

side, withdraw; *n.* bending; *vāṅkal* bending, curve, inclination; *vāṅku* bend, irregularity. *Ma.* *vāṅṅuka* to bend, shrink, draw back; *vāṅṅikka* to withdraw (*tr.*, as an army); *vāṅṅal* withdrawing. *Ko.* *va-g*- (*va-gy*-) to make (pot) bulge (in throwing it on the wheel); *vag*- (*vagy*-) to be slightly bowed down, crouch, be obedient to orders; *vak*- (*vaky*-) to bend (*intr.*), be cowed; *vakk*- (*vakk*-) to make to be obedient to orders, bend (*tr.*, iron). *To.* *pa-g*- (*pa-gy*-) to fall, (disease) subside, (buffalo, coagulant) goes to sacred place (dairy, etc.). *Ka.* *bāgu* to bend, bow, incline, stoop; bend (*tr.*); *n.* bending, inclining, curve; *bāgisu* to bend (*tr.*), cause to bend; *bāguvatana*, *bāguha* bending; *baṅku* to be crooked, bend; *baggu*, *boggu* to bend, bow, become submissive; *baggisu*, *boggisu* to bend (*tr.*); *boṅkane* in a bending or bent way; *bokka* with a turn, bend, or bow. *Koḍ.* *ba-ng*- (*ba-ṅgi*-) to become bent, slope; *bagg*- (*baggi*-) to stoop, bend down. *Tu.* *bāguni*, *bāṅguni* to bow, stoop, lean on one side; *bāṅṅavuni* to cause to bow or stoop; *bagguni* to bend, bow, stoop, yield, submit; *bagṅavuni* to cause to stoop, make bend; *baggele* a bending or crouching man. *Te.* *vaṅgu* to bend, stoop, bow, become crooked, become low or humbled; *vancu*, (K. also) *vampu* to bend, cause to stoop, subdue, humble, overpower; *vampu* bend, curve, crookedness; bent, curved, crooked; *vāncu* to bend head, cause to bend; *vāka* crooked. *Kol.* *vāṅg*- (*vāṅkt*-) to bend (*intr.*); *vāṅgi*- (*vāṅgipt*-), *vap*- (*vapt*-) id. (*tr.*). *Nk.* *vāṅg*- id. (*intr.*). *Pa.* *vāṅg*- id. (*intr.*); *vāṅgi*- (*vāṅgit*-) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S.<sup>3</sup>) *vāṅka* curve. *Go.* (Mu.) *vak*-, (Ma.) *vāṅg*- to bend (*intr.*); (M.) *vāṅṅānā* to be bent; (Mu.) *vakta* crooked, zigzag (*Voc.* 3140); (S.) *vāṅkor*, (Ko.) *vāṅko* bent, crooked (*Voc.* 3144). *Koṇḍa* *vāṅ*- (*it*-) to bend, become bent; *vāk*- (*it*-) to bend (*tr.*); *vekoṇi* crooked. *Kuwi* (F.) *vāṅṅali* to be crooked; *vāṅkhali* to bend; (S.) *vāṅginai* to be bent, stoop; (Su. Isr.) *vāṅg*- (*it*-) to bend (*intr.*), be bent; *vāk*- (*h*-) to bend (*tr.*). *Kur.* *beṅknā*, *beṅka'anā* to turn (*tr.*) from a straight line, bend, curve; *beṅkō*, *baṅkā* crooked, bent, curved. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) Pali Pkt. *vāṅka*-crooked; bend (of river); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11191. DED(S) 4371.

5336 *Ta.* *vāṅku* (*vāṅki*-) to receive, take, buy, get, obtain, carry away as a flood, draw, drag, pull, take in (as breath), get back, take back, remove, take away; *vāṅkal* receiving, admitting, borrowing, buying. *Ma.* *vāṅṅuka* to take, receive, choose; *vāṅṅal* purchasing; *vāṅṅikka* to demand back; *vāṅṅippikka* to make one take. DED 4372.

5337 *Ta.* *vāṅku* (*vāṅki*-) to call; abuse, reproach; *n.* abuse, rebuke; (Ramnad dial.; Annamalai, p. 875) *vāṅkā* piṭi to scream. *Ka.* (Hav.) *baṅku* cry of a dog. *Te.* *vāṅgu* to sound, ring; chatter, babble. *Go.* (Koya Su.) *vēṅ*- (bell) to sound; *vēṅc*- to ring (bell). Cf.

5204 *Ta.* *vakulī* (Su. 1973, p. 142). DEDS (N) 863.

5338 *Ko.* *va-cr* eaves. *Te.* *vācūru* id. Cf. 2729 *Ka.* *cūru*. DED 4374.

5339 *Ta.* *vācci*, *vāyeci*, *vāci* adze. *Ma.* *vācci* adze, scraper. *To.* *po-dē* adze. *Ka.* *bāci* id. *Tu.* *bāci*, *bāji* id. Cf. 5340 *Ma.* *vāccuka*, 5349 *Ta.* *vaṭi*, *Te.* *vādi*, and 5376 *Ta.* *vāi*. / Cf. Skt. *vāsi*- adze; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11588. DED 4375.

5340 *Ma.* *vāccuka* to cut off slantingly (e.g. a wedge). *Tu.* *baipini*, *baipuni* to chip or pare obliquely. *Kui* *vānja* (*vānji*-) to chip off smooth by chipping, shave down; *pl. actor* *vāska* (*vāski*-). *Kur.* *basgnā* to peel (by progressive cuts only). *Malt.* *basge* to peel. Cf. 5339 *Ta.* *vāci*. DED(S, N) 3169.

5341 *Ta.* *vāṅkai* habit, custom, usage *vaṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to practise. *Ka.* *vāṅike* use custom, practice, state of being habitual, being well-known by practice. *Tu.* *vāṅike* *vāṅigē* custom, usage, practice. *Te.* *vāḍu* to use, make use of, employ; *vāḍuka* practice habit, custom, usage, use; *vāḷi* custom practice, usage. Cf. 5292 *Ta.* *vaṅṅku*. DEL (S) 4376.

5342 *Ta.* *vāṭu* (*vāṭi*-) to wither, fade, dry up, be emaciated, become weak, pine away turn pale, be defeated, perish, be removed diminish, decrease, fall short in weight; *n.* faded flower; *vāṭṭu* (*vāṭṭi*-) to cause to wither or fade, dry, scorch, roast, vex, afflict mortify, injure, destroy, wash as cloth; *n.* affliction; *vāṭṭam* fading, withering, dryness leanness, trouble, distress; *vāṭṭaravu* weariness, fatigue, withering, fading. *Ma.* *vāṭuku* to become lean, fade, wither, pine away lose colour; *vāṭikka* to cause to wither, dry *vāṭṭam* decay; withered state; *vāṭṭuka* to cause to dry or wither. *Ko.* *va-r*- (*va-ry*-) to wither, (face) becomes haggard from hunger or sorrow. *Ka.* *bāḍu* to wither, fade as flowers die away as shrubs, etc., grow dry as wounds grow weary or languid, become weak and feeble, pine away, lose colour, be spirited downcast or sad; *bāḍisu* to cause to fade. *Koḍ.* *ba-d*- (*ba-di*-) to fade, wither, (face) to downcast. *Tu.* *bāḍuni* to fade, shrivel, wither die; *bāḍi* faded, withered; *bāḍankely*, *bāḍantely* withering, leanness, dejection, paleness decay. *Te.* *vāḍu* to fade, wither; *n.* fading withering; *vāḍudala* fading; *vāḍ(u)cu* to cause to fade. *Pa.* *vād*- to shrivel. *Go.* (M.) *vāṭāni* to wither (*Voc.* 3229). *Koṇḍa* *vāṭ*- (*it*-) to fade or wither (as flowers in the sun). *Kuwi* *vāy*- (*it*-) (Su.) to dry up, (flowers) to fade (Isr.) to become dry, wither, (F.) *vāṭāli* to wither. Cf. 5222 *Ta.* *vaṭi* and 5345 *Ta.* *vāṭṭu* / Cf. Mar. *vāṭṭē* to dry, become lank and meagre, dry and waste. DED 4377, and from DED(S) 4355(a).

5343 *Ta.* *vāṭai* fume, scent. *Ma.* *vāṭ* scent of dogs. *Te.* *vāḍa* smell. *Kur.* *bāṭṭi*

to perceive as by sniffing, scent, discover or track by the smell. DED 4378.

5344 *Ta. vāṭṭam* slope, gradient. *Ma. vāṭṭam* slope which allows water to run off. *Ka. vāṭa* slope, incline as of the ground, of a roof, of a watercourse, etc. *Te. vāṭamu* convenience, the slope or slant of anything, incline; convenient, sloping, slanting, inclined; *vāṭa-paṭu* to be convenient. DED 4379.

5345 *Ta. vāṭṭu* roasted or fried flesh or vegetable. *Ko. va-t-* (*obl. va-t-, va-t-*) small pieces of meat for broth (of size of a mouthful). *Ka. bāḍu* flesh; *bāḍisu* to scorch or singe by the fire as slices of dried flesh or leaves. Cf. 5342 *Ta. vāṭu*. DED 4380.

5346 *Te. vāṭu* throwing, casting, flinging; a blow, stroke. *Go. (SR.) vāṭānā*, (*Tr.*) *vāṭānā* to put; (*Y.*) *vāt-* to throw; (*W.*) *vāṭinā* to give birth to; (*Ph.*) *vāṭānā* to throw, give birth to; (*Ch.*) *vāṭānā* to fling, throw down; *vāt-* (*G. Mu.*) to throw, throw away, (*Ma. S. Ko.*) put (*Voc. 3219*). DEDS 864.

5347 *Ma. vāṇṇa* a woman recently delivered. *Ka. bāṇat(t)i*, *bāṇanti* id., woman just brought to bed, lying-in woman. *Tu. bāṇanti* id. *Te. bāṇinta*, *bāṇintabōlamu*, *bāṇinta* id. / Cf. *Mar. bāṇāt*, *bāṇātip* id. DED 4381.

5348 *Pe. vāṇi* wife. *Maṇḍ. vāṇi* id. DEDS 865.

5349 *Ta. vaṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to sharpen; *n.* sharpness. *Te. vāḍi* sharp, keen, edged, pointed; *n.* sharpness, keenness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour; *vāḍimi* sharpness, keenness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour. *Pa. vāḍ* edged, sharp edge, sharpness. Cf. 5339 *Ta. vāccī*. DED(S) 4382.

5350 *Ta. vāy* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to flourish, be luxuriant, be over-luxuriant in growth; *vāyppu* fertility. *Ma. vāyḱka* to swell, increase, thrive; *vāyḱpu* growth. *Ko. va-v-* (*va-t-*) (part of body) swells; *va-p* a boil; *va-vl* swelling on body, swelling of corpse. *To. po-f-* (*po-t-*) (leg) swells; *po-f* swelling on body. *Ka. bā*, *bāyu* to swell, tumefy; *bāvu*, *bāhu* swelling; *bāsuḡ*, *bāsuḡa*, *bāsuṛi*, *bāsuḡe*, *bāsuṇḍe*, *bāsaṇṇike* a wale; *bāsuṛisu* to produce a wale or wales. *Tu. bāpuni* to swell; *bāpāvuṇi* to cause to swell; *bāpu* swelling, tumour, abscess; *bāpely*, *bāpāṇḡely* swelling, inflammation, sore, swollen; *bastūla* wale, stripe. *Te. vācu*, (*K.*) also *vācu* to swell, be swollen; *vāpu*, *vāpu* swelling, protuberance. *Kol. (Kin.) vāy-* to swell. *Nk. vāy-* id. *Pa. vāp-* (*vāt-*) id. *Go. (S.) vāt-*, (*P.*) *vāp-* (*vāt-*) id. *Koṇḍa vās-* (*-t-*) to be inflamed, swollen (as a body part). DED(S) 4383, DEDS 647.

5351 *Ta. vāy* (-v-, -nt-) to succeed, be gained, happen with certainty, come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, obtain, possess, consent to, agree; (-pp-, -tt-) to succeed, be gained, happen with certainty,

come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, be appropriately situated or formed; *n.* truth, excellence; *vāyppu* favourable circumstance, good chance or opportunity, that which is appropriately formed or situated, fitness, suitability, beauty, surpassing excellence; *vāymai* truth. *Ma. vāyḱka* to agree, fit, be what may be. DED 4384.

5352 *Ta. vāy* mouth, beak of birds, mouth as of cup, bag, ulcer, etc., mouthful, lip, edge, rim, edge as of a knife, word, speech, hole, orifice. *Ma. vāy*, *vā* mouth, opening, juncture, edge of a sword. *Ko. va-y* mouth (of living thing, cup, bag, pot), mouthful, rim, brink, edge (as of knife); *a-ke-r-va-y* other bank, other side (of road). *To. po-y* mouth; *po-nerf-* to fill to brim. *Ka. bāy(i)* mouth, mouth of a vessel, bag, drain, etc., head of a drum, edge of any cutting instrument. *Koḍ. bā-y* mouth. *Tu. bāyi* mouth, edge of a knife, sword, etc., opening, speech, utterance; ? *bāmbely* a large mouth; crack, hole. *Te. vāyi* mouth, face, edge of any cutting instrument; *vā-konu* to speak, utter, say, cry out; *vāḍara* edge of sword; (*K.*) *vāya* blade, sharpness. *Kol. i-* bay this side or bank; *a-* bay that side or bank. *Pa. (S.) vāy* mouth of pot. *Go. (P.) vāy* edge of knife; (*Oll.*) *vāsi* lip. *Go. vāy* (*Ma. Ko.*) edge of knife, (*M.*) sharp (*Voc. 3224*). *Koṇḍa veyu* (*pl. veyku*) mouth; (*BB 1972*) *vepoṭi* lip. *Pe. vey* mouth; *vey-oṭi* lip. *Maṇḍ. vāy* mouth. *Kur. bai* mouth (of man and animal), aperture of a vessel, mouthful; *bai-muṭ* the face. *Br. bā* mouth, aperture, edge of a knife. Cf. 1480 *Ta. kāl*, *kāl-vāy*. DED(S, N) 4385, DED(S) 4373.

5353 *Ka. vāyṇṭe* a kind of plant. *Te. vāyṇṭa*, *vāyṇṭa* *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*.

5354 *Ta. vāyil*, *vāyal*, *vācal* doorway, entrance, gate, place, king's court; *vāyṭal* doorway, entrance. *Ma. vāṭil* id., gateway. *Ko. va-l* entrance door; *va-gl* entrance; *kava-l* ground in front of house (for *ka-*, ? see 1376). *To. po-g* entrance; *po-g-a-g* (*obl. po-g-a-t-*) id., doorway (see 405 *Ta. āru*); *poxol* entrance, in song unit; *a kwa-t* foxol entrance of one bungalow. *Ka. bāgil*, *bāgal*, *bākal*, (*inscr.*, Gai 221) *vākkil* gate, doorway. *Tu. bākilū* door, gate; *bādhāla* door. *Te. vākkil* door, doorway. *Kol. va-kal* outside. *Nk. vākal* id. *Pa. vāl* id., menses. *Go. (P.) vāl* outside. DED(S) 4386.

5355 *Ta. vāyppai* debt. *Ma. vāyḱpa*, *vāyṇṭpa* a loan. DEDS 866.

5356 *Ta. vār* (-v-, -nt-) to flow, trickle, overflow; (-pp-, -tt-) to pour, cast (as metal in a mould); *vārppu* pouring, casting, that which is cast; *vāri* channel for draining off rain-water from roof, waterway, sluice. *Ma. vārūka* to run, flow down, be strained off (water); *vārḱka* to pour, cast; *vārcca* issue, flux; *vārppu* fusion, casting metals, issue. *Ko. va-ry* ditch around fields, acting as moat outside embankment and fence; ? *varb-*

(*varby-*) (tears) stand in eyes ready to fall. *To. po-ry* ditch. *Ka. bār* to set free a liquid, pour out, purge. *Tu. (B-K.)* barely channel to empty surplus water, as from a field. *Te. vāru* to flow down as water from boiled rice, be drained off; *vār(u)cu* to pour or drain off, as water from boiled rice. *Nk. (Ch.) vār* jav water of boiled rice (cf. *DBIA 166*). *Pa. vār* *jāva* water in which rice has been boiled; *vārp-* (*vārt-*) to strain. *Go. (P.) vārp-* (*vārt-*) to strain (water from boiled rice); (*S.*) *vārḱ-* (*vārt-*) to strain water from food, etc.; (*S.*) *vār-* to be filtered (like boiled rice); *vārp-* (*vārup-*) to filter (like boiled rice, etc.). *Go. (Ma.) vār-* to pour (*Voc. 3225*); (*A. S.*) *vār-* id. (*Voc. 3219*); (*Mu.*) *var* irrigation channel (*Voc. 3177*). *Koṇḍa (BB 1972) vāra* canal for irrigation. *Pe. vār-* (*-t-*) to pour. *Kui vāru* (*pl. vārka*) water-channel, stream, torrent. *Kui (Isr.) vāru* flood. Cf. 5250 *Te. vanta* and 5334 *Ta. vāḱku*. DED(S, N) 4387.

5357 *Ta. vār* (-v-, -nt-) to comb as hair; *vāru* (*vāri-*) id., play upon the strings of a lute; *vāri* comb. *Ma. vārūka* (*vārt-*), *vārūka* (*vāri-*) to comb. *Ka. bācu*, (*K.*) *bārcu* id.; *bārciṇṇe* a comb. *Tu. bārcuni*, *bārcuni*, *bārcuni* to comb; *bārcanē*, *bārcanē*, *bārcanē*, *bārcanē*, *bārcanē* a comb. *Kur. bārcnā* to comb; *bārcnā* to comb oneself; *bārcnā*, (*Hahn*) *bārcnā* wooden comb worn by boys and girls. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) vārakira-* a small comb. DED(S) 4388.

5358 *Ta. vār* length, elongation; height, straightness. *Ka. bār(u)* length. DEN 76.

5359 *Ta. vāram* hire, rent, lease of land for a share of the produce, share of the crop of a field, share, portion; *vārakam*, *vārakkam* advance given to cultivators to enable them to carry on cultivation, money lent on agreement to pay interest in kind. *Ma. vāram* share in general, landlord's share, rack-rent; *vārakam* press money, advance to soldiers and servants. *Ka. vāra* share, landlord's half-share of the produce of a field in lieu of rent. *Koḍ. va-ra* rent. *Te. vārakamu* money advanced to cultivators to be received again without interest when the crop is reaped. ? *Go. (S.) vāri* (*pl. vārgil*) debt. DED 4389.

5360 *Ta. vāram* mountain slope, side; *vāraṭai* uneven state of the balance. *Ma. vāram* side, declivity. *Ka. vāra*, *vāre* id., sloping; *vāraḍi* id., variance, difference or unevenness in scales. Cf. 1062 *To. wi-ry*. DED 4390.

5361 *Ta. vāri* lath tied lengthwise at the edge of a thatched roof; *vārai* rafter, beam. *Ma. vāri* lath, rafter, reeper. *Tu. bāri* bamboo splits fastened lengthwise to the rafters of a roof from both sides. DED(S) 4391.

5362 *Ta. vāru* (*vāri-*) to take by handfuls, take in a sweep, scoop, take in or grasp with avidity, gather, remove, carry off in great numbers as plague, flood, etc., snatch away, rob, steal, dig and take up, sift, winnow;

*vāru-kōl* broom; *vāri* rake; *varaṇṇu* (*varaṇṇi-*) to scrape, gather up. *Ma. vārūka* to scoop up with both hands, take in a heap, take with the right hand; *varaṇṇuka* to rake grass, weeds, etc., hoe it up, harrow; *varaṇṇi* rake, scraper. *Ko. va-t-* (*va-ty-*) to scoop (earth from hollow), mix (buttermilk) into food and eat it; *varb-* (*varby-*) to scoop up and snatch to oneself (small objects). *To. po-št-* (*po-šty-*) to scoop with both hands into receptacle. *Ka. bārcu*, *bārcu* to scrape together with the hand, etc., and gather up as sweepings, etc., make a heap of and take away, take away and rob everything, spoliage; *vāme* heap of grass, straw, wood, etc. *Koḍ. ba-t-* (*ba-ti-*) to take up in handful, make food into round morsel for eating. *Tu. bārcuni* to scoop, gather up; (*B-K.*) *bārcu* to grab, seize more than the hand can hold. *Te. (K.) vāru* to make into a bundle (hay) before lifting on head; *vāmu* to collect, gather, (*K.*) scrape together into a heap (hay) and lift on to the head; *vāmi* heap, stack, rick. *Kur. bārcnā* to gather leaves together (with hand or broom); ? *bārcnā* to fish out (lit. to take out of a liquid any solid object that was plunged into it), bake or fry by dipping for a moment in boiling oil. *Malt. bāre* to take out (as grain). Cf. 4051 *Kur. bārcnā*. DED(S, N) 4392, DED(N) 4302.

5363(a) *Ta. vāru* (*vāri-*) to trim, as a palmyra leaf to write on. *Ma. vārūka* (*vārt-*), *vārūka* (*vāri-*) to cut lengthwise, trim a palm-leaf, cut meat into strips. *Ko. vav-* (*vavd-*) to cut into strips (meat to roast or to dry for pemmican). *Ka. bār* to make creepers of leather, cut leather lengthwise or in strips. *Tu. bārcuni* to cut, chip, trim; *caus. bārcvuni*; *bārcanē*, *bārcanē* stripping the bark of a tree or cutting it lengthwise; *bārcuni* to cut lengthwise, trim a palm-leaf. *Te. (K.) vāru* to chip off the edges of palm-leaves, scrape off. *Kol. varḱ-* (*varakt-*) to saw (Kamaleswaran); (*Pat.*, p. 159) *varḱeng* to split wood. *Go. rārcānā* (*Tr.*) to strip or peel (stick, tree, cucumber), (*SR.*) strip (bark) (< \**vārc-*; *Voc. 3016*). *Kui vrapka* (< *vrap-p-*; *vrapkt-*) to cut open and disclose contents. *Kuwi (Isr.) vārva* a strip of meat. *Kur. bārcnā* to scrape, peel off the epidermis of eatable bulbs or certain creeper-fruits. *Malt. bāge* to pare (as bamboo).

(b) *Ta. vār* churning rope, strap of leather; *vākiri* leather girdle, leather strap, tendon. *Ma. vār* thong, leather strap, belt. *To. po-r* whip. *Ka. bār*, *bāra* strap of leather, thong. *Tu. bāra* id., upper leather work of sandals. *Te. vāru*, *vāru* strap of leather, thong. *Go. (LuS.) vārna* a leathern string. DED(S, N) 4393.

5364 *Ta. vāl* whiteness, purity, goodness; *vālamai* uncleanness, impurity, ceremonial impurity or pollution, menstrual impurity; *vālitu* that which is pure, that which is white, that which is good or excellent; *vāliyan* holy person; *vāliyōp* Balarama as white in colour; *vālai* purity; mercury; *vāṇmai* purity, white-



ness. *Ma. vāl* purity; *vālayma* impurity of women and cows after birth, etc. *Te. vālu-cukka* the planet Venus. DED(S) 4395.

5365 *Ta. vāl* anything long or elongated. *Ko. va-l* long and narrow (of leaves, shape of face, head, etc.); *va-l(n)*, *va-lman* man with long, narrow head; *fem. va-lmanj* (for *manj*, see *manj* head, s.v. 4682). *Te. vālu, vālika* long; *vāḷgaṇṭi* woman having long eyes. DEDS 868.

5366 *Ta. vālayam* commonness, custom, familiarity. *Te. vālayamu* compulsion; compulsory, constant, usual, customary; *vālaya-mugā* necessarily, certainly, usually, customarily; *vālayincu* to insist. DED 4396.

5367 *Ta. vāli* drizzle. *Ma. vālika* to run, drip, be strained, be distilled; *ōlika* to flow, ooze; *vāl* spittle; *vāru* straining, distilling; *vāruka* to strain, drain off, distil. *Tu. bālumi* to run over, go out. Cf. 999 *Ta. oliyal*. DED(S) 4397.

5368 *Pa. vē-* to fly, jump; *vēlpip-* (*vēlpit-*) to make to fly, teach to fly. *Ga. (Oll.) vāl* to fly, jump, cross over. ? *Te. v(r)ālu* to light or perch. ? *Ka. vāluve* perching. DED 4398.

5369 *Ka. vālu, ōlu* to bend, slope, slant; *vāluve* sloping, descending. *Te. v(r)ālu* to incline, bend, weigh down; *n. slope*, incline, slant, inclination; *vāluca* to incline, bend. Cf. 4825 *Ta. māi*. DED 4399.

5370 *Ta. vāval, vavvāl, vauvāl* bat (flying). *Ma. vāval, vavvāl, vātil, kaṭa-vātil, āval* id. *Ka. bāval, bāvali, bāvul, bāvuli* id. *Koḍ. pa-pakki* id. (pakki bird); (Shanmugam) *ba-vali* bat. *Tu. bāvali, bāvuli* id. *Kol. velape* id. *Kuwi (F. S.) bāpla* id. DED(S) 4400.

5371 *Ka. vāvili Vitex negundo. Te. vāvili* id. DED 4401.

5372 *Ta. vā(-v-, -nt-)* to exist, live, flourish, be happy, live life of a married woman, live according to a definite set of rules; *n. regularity, order*; *vārttu* (*vārtti-*) to felicitate, congratulate, bless, praise; *n. benediction, praise*; *vārvī* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to cause or help one to live; *vārkai* livelihood, living, lifetime, married life, happy state, wealth, prosperity; *vārci* living, prosperity, wealth, felicity; *vārvu* prosperity, happiness, happy life, livelihood, living, residing, residence, wealth; *vārkai* living; *vānan* resident; prosperous man; *vāri* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to be over-luxuriant in growth and unproductive; *vārippu* over-luxuriant growth; *vaṛuttu* (*vaṛutti-*) to bless, praise, extol; *vatukku* improved condition, good circumstances. *Ma. vāruka* to live, live well or happily, cultivate, rule, reign; *vārikka* to get a girl married, make to rule; *vārttika, vārttikka* to bless, praise, extol; *vāṛ* life; *vārcā* living prosperously, cultivation, reign, government; *vārvu* prosperity, happy life; *vāri* living somewhere; a ruler; *vāru* life; a ruler; ? *vaṛuttuka* to collect oneself. *Ko. va-l-* (*va-ly-*) (woman) lives prosperously

with husband; *va-lṇ* extremely fatty meat; *vag-* (*varṭ-*) (woman) is married; *vake-* (*vack-*) to make woman marry; *vadk-* (*vadky-*) to prosper, live; *vadk* prosperity, property; *va-c-* (*va-c-*) pair-word with *vadk-*. *To. poṭk-* (*poṭky-*) to prosper; *poṭk* wealth; *pod-* (*podṭ-*) to be priest of ti-dairy; *podṭ-* (*podṭy-*) to enjoy (in songs); *paṣk* property, household article; ? *poṭc-* (*poṭč-*) to live, be alive, get on in life (or with 5292 *Ta. vaṛaṅku*); *poṭp* way of living, means of livelihood (or with 5292). *Ka. bāṛ, bāru, barduku, barduṅku, barduṅku, baduku, badaku, badiku, baduṅku* to live, be alive, subsist, make a livelihood, remain alive, revive, return to life; *bāṛ(u)* living, life, livelihood, state of living prosperously or happily, marriage, property; *bāri* person who lives, etc.; *bāgive, bāve, bārike, bārke, bārte, bāruve, bāruve* living, life, livelihood, household; *baduku, badaku, barduku* living, life, livelihood, property, goods; *badukisu, badikisu* to cause to live, support, save from death, raise to life; *bāṛ* to live, begin to live prosperously; *bardu, baddu* increase, greatness, perfection, proficiency, skill. *Koḍ. ba-l-* (*ba-v-, badd-*) (child) lives, rule; *ba-lṇ* way of life; *ba-* mane house into which bride marries; *ba-c* act of living; *ba-ke ku-d-* (woman) marries; *badik-* (*badiki-*) to live, live happily; *badikī* property. *Tu. bāluni* to thrive, prosper, exist, subsist, last, endure; *bālavuni* to make thrive, prosper; *bālike, bāikē, bālu, bāluve, bāluve, bāltara, bālte, bāve* existence, subsistence, prosperity, thriving; *badukuni, badukuni* to live, subsist, survive, recover; *badukavuni, badukavuni* to cause to live, save, heal, cure; *baduku* living, livelihood, wealth, property. *Te. b(r)-atuku, b(r)aduku* to live, subsist, survive; *bratikincu* to restore life to, revive, resuscitate; *b(r)atuku* life, existence, livelihood, subsistence; *bradimi* existence, living, livelihood. *Kol. bat-* (*batt-*) to live in a place; *batkip-* (*batkipt-*) to rear; (SR.) *badk-* to subsist. *Nk. batt-* to live; *badkip-* to make to live, bring up. *Pa. (S.) badk-* to live. *Go. (Marjā of Bastar; LSI 4. 535) badaktōr* he lived. *Koṇḍa batki-* (*-t-*) to live, flourish; *batku* life, living, prosperity. *Kui bārti* longevity, long life. *Kuwi (F.) batkali, (S.) batkinai* to live; (S.) *batku* living; (Isr.) *batk-* (*-it-*) to get on well; *batki ki-* to make a good living, live happily. (Kod. *barkatī, Tu. barkatū* prosperity < Urdu, Ar. *barkat*: comm. by S. G. Rudin.) DED(S, N) 4402.

5373 *Ta. vārai* plantain, *Musa paradisiaca. Ma. vāra. Ko. va-g, va-y vaṇ. To. pa-w. Ka. bāre. Koḍ. ba-le. Tu. bāre, bāle.* / Cf. Skt. (lex.) *vārabuṣa- Musa sapientum*; Mayrhofer s.v. DED(N) 4403.

5374 *Ta. muṭi-vārai* cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatus. Ka. bāla, bāla, vāla, vāra* id.; *muṭi-vāla A. schoenanthus* Linn; (K.) *karbāla* a grass with fragrant roots, cuscus grass. *Tu. muṭi-vāla A. muricatus. Cf. 4924 Ta. muṭi-vārai.* / Cf. Skt. *vāla, vālaka-* (lex.)

*bāla-* sp. *Andropogon*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11574. DED(N) 4404.

5375 *Go. (Tr.) wārō* (*gen. wārōtā*), (Pat.) *warote* (*t = ṭ*) year after next (*Voc. 3228*). *Kui vārōni* next year, year after next; (K.) *vārōni* next year. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) vāṇona, (P.) vārōki* id. DEDS 869.

5376 *Ta. vāl* sword, saw, ploughshare, scissors, sharpness; *vālam* sword; *vāli* swordsmen; arrow. *Ma. vāl* sword, saw; *vālan* sawyer, *Ko. va-l* sword, saw. *To. po-l* sword. *Ka. bāl(u)* knife, sword. *Koḍ. ba-lṇ* katti the long sword of the Coorg warrior. *Tu. bāly, bāly* razor, small knife attached to cock's spur when fighting. *Te. vālu* sword; sharp; *vālika* sharp. Cf. 5339 *Ta. vācci.* / ? Cf. Skt. *karavāla-* sword (for first element, cf. 1265 *Ta. karaṭu*); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2796. DED 4405.

5377 *Ta. vāl* lustre, splendour, brightness, fame. ? *To. pa-l* spark. *Te. (K.) vālu* to increase, rise, swell, flourish, be splendid, shine. Cf. 5304 *Ta. vāl*. DED(S) 4406.

5378 *Ma. vālika* to scratch, slice (e.g. coconut into horizontal pieces). *Ka. (Hav.) bālku* wafers, as of unripe banana. *Tu. (B-K.) bālka, bāgo* slices of vegetables. *Pa. vāl-* to pare off with a knife. *Go. (Ma.) vār-* to pare, peel (*Voc. 3230*). *Pe. vāp-* (*vāṭ-*) to pare, slice. *Kui vālba* (*vāṭ-*) to peel, pare; *n. act of paring. Kuwi (Isr.) vād-* (*-it-*) to peel. *Malt. bāle* to cut the pulp of fruit or the fleshy part of a joint; *bālye* to cut up flesh. DED(S) 4407.

5379 *Ta. vālai* scabbard-fish, *Trichiurus haumela*; a freshwater shark, *Wallago attu*; a sea-fish, *Chirocentrus dorab. Ma. vālamīn* a fish, *Trichiurus. Ka. bāle T. lepturus. Koḍ. ba-le mi-ni* lady-fish (identification uncertain). *Tu. bālādē* a kind of fish; *bāle-miṇu* id. *Kor. (M.) bāla* a kind of fish. *Te. vāluga* a kind of fish, (B.) *T. lepturus*, and certain other fishes. *Go. (S.) vāri* a kind of fish (= *Te. vāluga*); (Tr.) *vāri-mīn* a kind of fish; (Ko.) *vār kīke* id. (*Voc. 3231*). *Kur. baleyā-injō* a brownish variety of the magrī or horned fish. / Cf. Pali *vālaja-* a kind of fish. DED(S) 4408.

5380 *Ko. va-rc-* (*va-rc-*) to whip; ? *varv-* (*vard-*) to hit with a stick; *varl* act of hitting with a stick. *Ka. bārisu* to strike or beat with a whip, etc. *Tu. barjuni* to strike, beat. DED(S) 4409.

5381 *Ta. vān, vānam* sky, cloud, rain; *vāpavan* a celestial being; *vānōr* celestials; *mānam* sky. *Ma. vān, vānam, mānam* sky, heaven. *Ko. va-nm* sky; *va-nt u-r* id. (village in the sky). *To. po-n* sky; *kax fo-n* id. (black sky; in songs). *Ka. bān, bāna, bāpa, bām* sky. *Koḍ. ba-na* id. *Tu. bāna, bāpa* id. *Kor. (T.) bāpa* id. *Te. vāna* rain. *Kol. va-na* id. *Nk. vāna* id. *Nk. (Ch.) vāna* id. *Pa. vāni* (stem *vān-*) id. *Ga. (Oll. S.) vāyin* id. *Go. (Ko.) vāna* cloud, sky, rain (*Voc. 3221*). ? *Malt.*

*bani* a current or flood of water caused by heavy rain. DED(S) 4410.

5282 *Ta. viku* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to be tight, stiff, or hardened; *piki* (*-v-, -nt-*) to be hard-knit; *piku, pikuvu* tightness, hardness, rigidity, force, strength, arrogance; *vici* (*-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-*) to bind, tie tightly, become swollen, overstretched as the abdomen from over-eating; *n. fastening, tie, leather strap of drums. Ma. viñṇuka* to be tight, dense. *Ko. vīg-* (*vigt-*) (handle of axe) is tightly fixed (because swollen by water, etc.); *vigm* (*obl. vigt-*) tightness of axe-handle, strength of rope or spring. *To. pīxy-* (*pīxs-*) (plug) becomes tight; *pīxc-* (*pīxč-*) to tighten (*tr.*). *Ka. bigi* to tighten, bind, fasten, compress, tie firmly to, restrain (as desire), amass firmly; be tightened, become tight or firm, stiff, become arrogant; *n. tightness, tension, firmness, pride; bigita* tightening, tenseness; *biguhu, biguvu, bigipu, bigihu* id., firmness, grasping tightly, etc.; *biñka* pride, pompousness. *Tu. bigi, bigu, biguta* tightness, tension; tight, rigid, obstinate; *bigiyuni* to become fast or tight; *bigipuni, bigupuni* to tie, fasten, tighten; *bigipu, bigutē* fastening, tightening; *bigata* tight; *biñka* boldness, pride. *Te. bigi, bigutu, biguvu* tightness, tension, hardness, firmness, rigidity; tight, firm, hard; *biga, bigga* tightly; *bigincu, bigiyincu, bigucu* to tighten, fasten, tie; *bigimpu* tightening, fastening; *bigitamu* firm, strong; *bigiyu* to become tight or taut; *biñkamu* tightness, stiffness, pride. Cf. 5448(a) *Ta. viñku*. DED 4411.

5383 *Ta. vikku* (*vikki-*) to hiccup, be superabundant, chokeful; *n. hiccup; vikkal, vikkuḷ, vikkiḷ* hiccup. *Ma. vikkuka* to stammer, rise in the throat; *vikkū* impediment in speech; *vikkam* stammering; *mikkuka* to stammer. *To. pīk-* (*pīky-*) to cough. *Ka. bikku* to pant, sob, hiccup, stammer; *n. sob, hiccup, etc.; bikkalike* hiccup; *bikkulū* throwing up or vomiting; *bikkulisu* to throw up, vomit, eject; *bikkulū* sobbing. *Tu. bikkuni* to hold one's breath; *bikkū* holding one's breath, sob. *Te. vekku, vegacu* to hiccup, sob; *vekkilī* hiccup, sobbing. *Kol. (Pat., p. 87) veksi* hiccup. *Kui veka* (*veki-*) to cough; *n. coughing, cough. Kuwi (Isr.) vek-* (*-it-*) to choke when drinking or eating; (T.) *ve'uri, kuta ve'uri* hiccup (for *kuta*, see 1718); (F.) *kuta ve'uri* aiyali to hiccup; (S.) *kūtha viuri* hiccup. *Kur. bekkhā* (*bikkh-ya*) to have the windpipe stopped, be choked, (animals) to cough. *Malt. beqe* to be choked. ? *busge* to sob. DED(S) 4412.

5384 *Ta. vicarppu* hunger. *Ma. viśakka* to be hungry, have appetite; *viśappu* hunger, appetite. ? *Br. bīn* hunger; *biṅgum* hungry. DED 4413.

5385 *Pa. vicir* toled, *vicir* guriyal youngest brother. *Go. (Mu.) visral* young (brother, etc.); *visral* marr youngest son; *visro* younger (Voc. 3260). *Koṇḍa viza viskoṛa* the last-

born male child. *Pe. viṣuṇa* youngest child. DEDS 870.

5386 *Ta. vicukku* displeasure; *vicukkiṭu* to become displeased, be pained at heart; *vicaī* (-pp-, -tt-) to become angry; *viyar* (-pp-, -tt-), *veyar* (-pp-, -tt-), *vēr* (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry; *viyarppu*, *viyarvai*, *veyarppu*, *vēr*, *vērppu*, *vērpu*, *vērū*, *vērū* anger. *Te. visuku*, *visugu*, *visuvu* to be tired, wearied, disgusted, be sick of, have enough and more of; *n. disgust*, weariness, vexation, satiety; *visikincu*, *visigincu* to tire, weary, disgust, sicken. Cf. 5524 *Ta. vēcātai*. DED 4414.

5387 *Koṇḍa vīzu* all; *vīzer* all men, all people. *Pe. vīzu* all; *vīzar* all men, all people. *Maṇḍ. vīja* all; *vījar* all men, all people. DEDS 871.

5388 *Te. vīstara*, *vīstari*, *vīstar-āku* platter of leaves sewn together for taking food on; (K.) *pulli vīstari* a leaf on which one has eaten food (see 4547). *Ga. (P.) vīstura* leaf plate (for eating boiled rice). *Go. (Ko.) vīstir* leaf plate (*Voc.* 3259). *Kuwi* (Su.) *vīsturi*, (F. Isr.) *vīsteri* id. DEDS 872.

5389 *Ko. vij* kite. *Ka. bijju* a voracious bird, *Paradoxurus pallastii*. DED 4415.

5390 *Ta. viṭakku* flesh, meat, carcass. *Ma. viṭakku* carcass. *Ka. bikku* flesh. DED 4416.

5391 *Ta. viṭattar*, *viṭattal*, *viṭattalai*, *viṭattēr*, *viṭattērai*, *viṭattāi*, ? *māvilantam* the shrub *Dichrostachys cinerea*. *Ka. eḍatari*, *vadavu* id. *Te. vēputuru*, *veluturu* id. / Cf. *Skt. vellantara*, *virataru* a particular tree (according to Lush. *vīra-vṛkṣa* is *D. cinerea*). DED 4417.

5392 *Ta. viṭalai* a tender coconut. *Ma. viṭala* a coconut nearly ripe. DED 4418.

5393 *Ta. viṭu* (*viṭuv*-, *viṭt*-) to leave, quit, part with, get rid of, abandon, forsake, let go, dispatch, send away liberate, release, leave off, discontinue, omit, leave out, send forth, discharge, throw, pour, give, bestow, permit, allow; (-pp-, -tt-) to send away dispatch, let go, free, liberate, loosen, disentangle, send forth, discharge, emit, let out, give out, publish, expose; *viṭutalai* rest, release, deliverance, liberty; *viṭuti* lodging place, place of temporary residence, that which is solitary, separated, or companionless, leave, permission; *viṭi* odd item, single article; *viṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to become disappointed; (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (or with 5473 *Ta. vēṭi*); *n. liberty*, leave, licence, permission; *viṭṭai* leaving, abandoning; *viṭṭ-ēru* missile weapon, javelin; *viṭu* leaving, emancipation, freedom, liberation, completion, settlement, house, habitation, abode, dissolution of the universe, creation (= *Skt. sṛṣṭi*), heaven as final release or liberation; *viṭāram* camp, house. *Ma. viṭuka* (*viṭt*-) to part, become loose, shoot as a root, cease, let go, untie, undo, quit hold, discharge abandon, forget, remit; auxiliary verb denoting the close of

an action; *viṭutal* permission, holiday, vacation; *viṭutala* release, acquitting; *viṭuti* interval, liberality, remission, lodging, leave; *viṭukka*, *viṭuttuka* to undo, separate; *viṭu-vikka* to set free, deliver; *viṭa* leave; *viṭṭ-ēru* javelin; *viṭu* freehold property, house, esp. of a Nāyar or Janmi; *viṭakam* dwelling; *viṭan* headman, chief; (*pl. hon.*) husband, master of house; *viṭāram* house; wife. *Ko. viṭ* (*viṭ*-) to leave, abandon, release, untie, open (mouth); *viṭc* (*viṭc*-) to make to let go or leave, divorce (woman), skin (plantain), shell (beans); *viṭ* act of releasing, letting fly (a blow). *To. piṭ* (*piṭ*-) to release, let go, divorce; leave, forsake (in songs); bring down (water from higher up); *piṭc* (*piṭc*-) to drive away; *piṭz*-, (*piṭj*-) to get released, work to get someone released. *Ka. biḍu* (*biṭt*-) to let loose, discharge, throw, shoot, emit, void (as excrement), let drop, let out or down, set to (as men to work); *piṭc* (*piṭc*-) to quit (as work), allow, permit, drive (as horse or cart), dispatch, send, put forth, produce (as fruits or flowers), stop a cart and loosen the bullocks; be loosened, separated, part, cease, stop, halt, settle, go away; *n. (also biḍa, biḍi)* loosening, state of being loose; *biḍu-vike* leaving, giving up, etc.; *biḍuvu*, *biḍuha*, *biḍuhu* leaving, etc.; *biḍate* leaving space or room, space, interval, cessation, intermission; *biḍadi* lodgings provided for visitors; *biḍavu* leaving, leaving space, space, room, interval; *biḍiku*, *biḍuku* separation, a crack; *biḍike* interval, etc.; *biḍisu* to loosen, cause to leave, remove, cast out, liberate, separate what is entangled, let grow, pull off, pluck; *biṭṭ-ēru* missile weapon, dart, javelin; *biḍāra* halting or dwelling place, house, lodgings; *biḍike* halting or resting place, camp; *biḍu* leaving, leave, dismissal, discharging, halting, stopping, halting place, camp, house. *Koḍ. buḍ* (*buḍuv*-, *buṭt*-) to release, let go, let out; *buḍit* (*buḍiti*-) to make to let go, release oneself, cause (cattle) to be released; *bu-ḍi* hut of a toddy-tapper. *Tu. buḍupuni* to put forth or away from, leave, forsake, quit, give up, let go, leave alone, shoot, discharge, remit, dispense with, deduct, leave out, dismiss, send away, cease, desist, terminate, set to, set on (as men to work, dogs to fight), uncover, expose, make bare as any part of the body, become loose, dishevelled; *buḍalē* ease, freedom; *buḍāra* temporary abode, lodging; *buḍugaḍē* liberty, release, freedom; *buḍudāl* rover, libertine; *buḍupavuni* to loosen, untie, release, emancipate, deliver; *biḍu*, *biḍu* manor-house, mansion, residence of a headman. *Te. viḍu* to be loosened or untied, separate, part with; *viḍugara* release, liberation; *viḍucu* to leave, quit, abandon, give up, renounce, relinquish, resign, release, set free or at liberty, liberate; *viḍudala* leaving, release, liberation; *viḍupu* leaving, quitting, release, liberation; *viḍumara* leaving, release; *viḍa-diṇu* to separate, disjoin, take off, untie, disentangle, extricate, unravel; *viḍa-drokku*, *viḍan-ādu* to leave or leave off,

give up, discard; *viḍi* separate, distinct, vacant, single, odd, spare; *viḍigā* separately, distinctly, loosely, singly; *viḍidala* halting place; *viḍipincu* to get or see released, cause to be liberated, extricate; *viḍiṇu* to halt or stay temporarily, lodge; be loosened; *viḍu* to be loosened, unfasted, untied; *n. town, city, camp*; *viḍucu* to leave off, give up; *veḍalu* to go or come out, set forth, start; *veḍal(u)cu* to send out; *veḍalincu* to take out, send; *veḷlu* to go, depart, start, set out, pass, elapse; *veḷlā* out (in *cpds.*); *veḷlādiṇu* to bring or force out, etc. *Go. (Mu.) viṭc* to leave; *viṭc* to divorce; (Ma.) *viṭc* to leave, abandon; (M.) *viṭsānā* to abandon, loosen; (Ko.) *viṭs* to abandon; (L.) *viṭsānā*, *viṭcānā* to leave, forsake, loosen (*Voc.* 3252). *Koṇḍa riṭs* (-t-) to leave, abandon, release, liberate; *viḍi* separately; unmarried, unattached. *Kur. biḍchmā* to let go (cattle), release (a prisoner), let go, relax one's grip, let loose (as dog), send (policeman after). *Malt. biṭre* to let go, put in, give. *Br. biṭing* to throw, throw down, unload, let drop, winnow, throw off, shed; come down, descend, settle, (snow) falls, spread oneself out (or with 5430 *Ta. viṇu*). / Cf. *Skt. avamocana*-inn (*Bhāgavatapurāṇa* 10.5.20; calque of *Ta. viṭuti*; George L. Hart III, *The Poems of Ancient Tamil*, p. 279, n. 9); cf. *Mar. biḍār* house, household, lodgings. DED(S, N) 4419, DEDS 873.

5394 *Ta. viṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to be angry; (-pp-, -tt-) to be very angry, burst into rage. *Ka. biḍaya* anger, wrath. *Kur. bergā* misanthrope, unsociable. Cf. 5476 *Ma. vēṭiyuka*. DED 4420.

5395 *Ta. viṭṭam* cross-beam, diameter, anything put across. *Ma. viṭṭam*, *piṭṭam* cross-beam, tie, beam of a roof, diameter. *Ka. (UNR) biṭṭa* cross-beam (said to be used in Coorg). *Koḍ. buṭṭa* ceiling joist. DED (S, N) 4421.

5396 *Ta. viṇ* sky, heaven, cloud; *viṇṭu* id., wind, air; *viṇṇavan* celestial being, Arhat. *Ma. viṇṇu* sky, heaven; *viṇṇavar* gods. *Te. vinu*, *vinnu*, *minu*, *minnu* sky. *Malt. biṇye* the name of the god of thunder and lightning. Cf. 4876 *Ta. miṇ*. DED 4422.

5397 *Ta. vimmu* (*vimmi*-) to swell, become enlarged, extend, expand, increase, be full, open as a flower; *n. weight, burden*; *vimmal* being puffed up or swollen, elation of spirits. *Ka. biṇ* stoutness, bigness, heaviness; *biṇite* ponderousness, strength, force; *biṇṇitu*, *biṇṇitu* that which is stout, big, or heavy; *biṇṇu* largeness, stoutness, heaviness, hugeness, gravity, dignity; *biṇṇida* = stout, heavy, venerable man; *biṇṇimage*, *biṇṇmane* firmly, tightly, loudly, powerfully; *biṇṇmanisi* a pregnant woman; *biṇṇu* largeness, greatness, pride. *Tu. biṇṇimage*, *biṇṇmane* tightly, firmly. DED 4423.

5398 *Ta. vitappu* desire; *vituppu* id., longing; *vitumpu* (*vitumpi*-) to desire, long

for, hanker after. *Ma. vitampuka* to long for. *Ka. bede*, *beda* heat, rutting, ruttness, sensual longing. *Koḍ. bede* intercourse of animals (not cattle). *Te. veda* the rutting season; *vedāvu* a cow in heat or ready for the bull. DED 4424.

5399 *Ta. vitappu* trembling, agitation, haste; *vitappu* fear; *vitalai* trembling, shivering; *vitāru* (*vitāri*-) to tremble, be agitated, be shaky; *n. trembling*, shaking, agitation; *vitir* (-v-, -nt-) to shake, shiver; (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble, quiver, be afraid, shake, brandish as a sword, shake out, throw off; *vitirppu* trembling, shaking, shivering from fear, tremor, fear; *vituppu* trembling, tremor, haste, hurly-burly; *vitumpu* (*vitumpi*-) to tremble, hasten; *n. trembling*; *vetir* (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble; *n. trembling*; *vetirppu* fear, trembling, confusion, a symptom of anger. *Ma. vitukkuka* to be overhasty; *vitumpuka* to begin to cry (as children). From DED 4425.

5400 *Ta. vitir* (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter, throw about, sprinkle. *Ma. vitaruka* to scatter, strew (as seed). *Ko. vid* (*vidy*-) to throw (water in a handful). *Ka. biḍir(u)* to be scattered or spread about; scatter about, spread about, throw about. *Te. viduru*, *vidulu* to fall or drop upon, (K. also) be scattered; *vidur(u)cu*, *vidrucu*, *vidul(u)cu* to cause to fall or drop down, shake off, (K. also) scatter; *vidalincu* to shake off, beat off, dust; *n. vidalimpu*. *Go. (Ph.) vidarkānā*, *bidarkānā* to scatter (*Voc.* 2543). *Koṇḍa vidli* (-t-) to spill. *Kut viti* scattered, dispersed. *Kur. biḍrānā* to scatter about in disorder, spread all over; *reṭi*, or *pass. biḍrānā*. *Malt. biḍrare* to be dispersed; *biḍreṭre* to disperse. / Cf. 5401 *Ta. vittu*. DED(S) 4426.

5400A *Kol. (SR.) vidg* to trample. *Nk. vidg* id. *Go. (M.) vigānā* id.; *caus. vigahānā* (*Voc.* 3237); (G. Mu. Ko.) *viḥk*-, (Ma.) *viḥk*- to trample (*Voc.* 3262). Cf. 5420 *Pa. viṭc*-. DED(S) 4427.

5401 *Ta. vittu* (*vitti*-), *viccu* (*vicci*-) to sow, spread, broadcast; *vittu* seed, semen; *viccu* seed; *vital* (-pp-, -tt-) to sow seed, publish, deliver, throw; *n. seed*, testicle; *vitaippu* sowing. *Ma. vittu* seed, semen; *vitekka* to sow seed; *vita* sowing, sowing season, grain sown; *vitar* seed. *Ko. vit* (*vit*-) to sow; vit seed; *vitān* time of sowing. *To. piṭ* (*pit*-) to sow; *pit* seed. *Ka. bittu* to put seeds, sow; *bittu*, *bitta*, *birtu* seed; *bittige*, *bittane* act of sowing; *bede* seed, sowing. *Koḍ. bitt* (*bitti*-) to sow, scatter; *bittiti* seed selected for sowing. *Tu. bittuni*, *buttuni* to sow seed; *bittu* seed, testicles; *bittige*, *bittē* sowing; *biḍē* a particular sort of seed; *butṭē* semen virile. *Te. vittu* to sow; *n. seed*, testicle; *vittanamu* seed, testicle; *veda* sowing. *Kol. vitanam* seed; (Kin.) *vit* to sow broadcast. *Nk. vit* to sow; *vitanam* seed. *Pa. vit* to sow; *vittid* (*pl. vittil*) seed, semen. *Ga.*

(Oll.) vit- to sow; (S.) vit- id.; viti seed. *Go.* (Tr.) vitānā to sow broadcast; (W.) vitānā, (M.) vitānā, (A. Mu. Ma.) vit- to sow (*Voc.* 3264); (W. SR.) vijā, (M. L.) vijā seed (*Voc.* 3239). *Koṇḍa* vit- to sow; viti seed. *Pe.* vit- (t-) to sow. *Maṇḍ.* vit- id. *Kui* (Mah., p. 57) vitkā semen. *Kuwi* (F.) vicāga id.; (S.) bitza, (Su.) bica, (Isr.) bica seed. *Malt.* bīci id. (*Go.*, *Kuwi*, and *Malt.* words for 'seed' may be < IA.) Cf. 5400 *Ta.* vitir. DED(S) 4428.

5402 *Ta.* vimmu (vimmi-) to heave a sob, be in distress; vimmam sobbing, distress; vimmal id., despondency. *Ma.* vimuka to sob, throb, palpitate; vimmiṭṭam, vimmiṭṭam difficulty of breathing, hiccup. DED 4429.

5403 *Ta.* viya (-pp-, -nt-) to wonder, be proud, wonder at, esteem, admire, praise, extol, compliment; viyappam, viyappu amazement, surprise, admiration. *Tu.* bediyuni to be surprised; bedē surprise, astonishment, miracle. DED 4430.

5404 *Ta.* viyam extensiveness, height; viyal greatness, width, expansion, extension, vastness, abundance; viyaluḷ wide, open space; viyaṇ greatness, vastness, excellence; vēp excess. *Ma.* viyam extension. *Te.* vēyi, veyi, veyyi (*pl.* vēlu) a thousand (M. K. Ch. also vēyu, veyu); vēna-vēlu (M. K. Ch. also vēnaku vēlu) thousands by thousands; (M. K. Ch.) vēla kolādi many (i.e. kolādi, for which see 1827(b); lit. count of thousands); (comm. by M. Kandappa Chetty, summary of his paper in *Bhārati*, March 1968). *Go.* (LuS.) weeya high. DED(N) 4431.

5405 *Ta.* viyam command, order, sending a person on his way; viyaṇ-kōl to obey orders, submit; viyaṇ-kōl command; optative mood of verbs; viyavan servant, person in authority, headman, strong, bold man. *Ka.* besa performance of prescribed acts, act of worship, demand, order, injunction, questioning, asking, inquiry; besasu to order, command, tell, declare, request, grant; besana order, command. DED 4432.

5406 *Ta.* viraku, viravu expedient, contrivance, cleverness, prudence, tact, discretion, discriminatory knowledge; virakuḷi *adv.* in order. *Te.* veravu way, mode, method, contrivance, device, expedient, skill, cleverness, adroitness, cunning, means of living, livelihood; veravari clever or skilful person; veravādi one who has no cleverness or skill. DED 4433.

5407 *Ta.* viracu (viraci-) to crowd together, join, unite (*intr.*); virāvu (virāvi-) to mix, mingle, join, unite, approach, draw near, be united, joined, be mingled, mixed; cultivate friendship, keep company; *n.* mixture; viraval mixing, mixture. *Ma.* virakuka, virakkuka to mix. *Ka.* berasu, berisu to mingle together, mix, unite, join; be mixed, be united with; berasuha mingling, etc.; berake, berike state of being united, mixed, or mingled, union, mixture, combination;

bere to be joined or united, join, be mingled or mixed, associate with. *Tu.* birāvuni, birasuni, berasuni to mix, mingle compound; beravuni to be mixed, mingled; birakē, berakē mixture, compound; berasu admixture. *Te.* berayu to happen, occur, be or exist, spread, attain, reach, (K. also) mix, join; verasi total, whole, sum. *Go.* (Tr.) rānjānā to be mixed (of ingredients) (< \*vrāñ-; *Voc.* 3018, so corrected). *Kur.* birxnā to help to some more at meals, cook some accessory ingredient along with the main article of food, mix several kinds of seeds (esp. for sowing); *refl. and pass.* birxnā; birxi mixture of rice and mārva used in rice-beer brewing. *Malt.* birge to mix, add, join; birgre to be mixed, be joined, keep company with. DED(S) 4434.

5408 *Ta.* viracu, viricu, virucu large sebesten; viriyan common sebesten. *Ma.* viriśu a tree. *Te.* virigi *Cordia sebestena*. Cf. 3627 *Ta.* naṇuvili. DED(S) 4435.

5409 *Ta.* viral finger, toe; finger's breadth; (Koll.) veraṭṭi finger. *Ma.* viral finger, toe; inch. *Ko.* veri finger, toe. *To.* pe- id. *Ka.* beral, beral id.; tip of an elephant's trunk. *Koḍ.* bera finger, toe. *Tu.* birelu, berelu, (B-K. also) pirelu id. *Kor.* (O.) berolu, (M.) berli finger. *Te.* v(r)ēlu finger, toe; inch. *Kol.* vende finger, toe. *Nk.* vende finger. *Pa.* vanda (*pl.* vandel) id. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) vande id. *Go.* (Tr.) wirinj, warēnj finger, toe; (L.) vers, (M.) viṣaskū (*pl.*), vejenj, (A.) varanj, (Ma.) varnj(i) (*pl.* varsku), (Ko.) varnj finger (*Voc.* 3194). *Koṇḍa* (BB, K.) ṛaska finger, toe; (K., dial.) ṛeska, veṣka finger. *Pe.* vacka id. *Maṇḍ.* vehpe id. *Kui* vanju (*pl.* vaska) finger, toe, thumb. *Kuwi* (F.) vwaṇjū (*pl.* vwaṣka), (S.) wansu (*pl.* waska), (Su. Isr.) vanju (*pl.* vaska), (P.) veṛma finger. DED (S, N) 4436.

5410 *Kui* vira, vire, (K.) vira'a, vira earth, soil. *Kuwi* (P. T.) vir'a, (Su.) i'ra, (F.) i'ra, (S.) i'ra, (Mah., p. 94) wirhā, wirgā, wirkā id.; (Isr.) i'ra id., gravel. DEDS 874.

5410A *Ta.* virāli Jamaica switch sorrel, *Dodonaea viscosa*. *Ma.* (Lush.) virāli id. *Ko.* vala-ry id. *To.* paṣo-r id. DED 4437.

5411 *Ta.* viri (-v-, -nt-) to expand, spread out, open, unfold, be loosened, split, crack, burst asunder; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to expand, unfold, untie, loosen; *n.* expanse, fullness; virical split, crack, rent; virippu spreading, opening out; viriyal expanse, blossoming, wreath of flowers; virivu expansion, breadth, width, split, crack. *Ma.* viriyuka to expand, open, blow (of flowers), be hatched; viri what is expanded, veil, awning; viriccal split, gap, hatching; virivu expansion, breadth; virikka to expand (*tr.*), spread, hatch; virituka to open; virippu bedding. *To.* pīry- (pīrs-) (hair) is parted, (bag, umbrella) is opened; (pīrc-) to part (hair), open (bag,

umbrella, etc.). *Ka.* biri to burst open, be rent asunder, expand, open, blossom; *n.* bursting, opening, fissure crack; are-viri, are-biri to be half-opened (as a flower; for are 'half' see 229); biriku, biruku, biravu, biruvu cleft, fissure; bircu, biccu to become loose, untied, cracked, broken; loosen, untie, open, give up, leave; *n.* loosening, becoming loose, being separated; biccata state of being opened or wide, of being extended; biccaṛisu to spread out, extend; biccaṛike expansion, spreading. *Koḍ.* biri- (biriv-, birinj-) to open (jackfruit), dismantle (house); (birip-, biric-) to spread (leaves, blanket). *Tu.* biriyuni to split, crack, burst (*intr.*); birikuni to scatter, disperse, shed; birikē crack, chink, gap; berakka cleft, chink; berakkaṇṇu, bera(ā)kaṇṇi, berakaṇṇu cracks on the sole of the foot; biccuni to burst, fly open, become loosened; biccāvuni to open, unfasten, split; biccaṭa bursting, breaking or flying open; biccelu broken, split, cracked; bicca unsheathed (as a weapon). *Te.* viriyu to open (*intr.*), expand, blow, break, burst, be loosened, untied, dishevelled, scattered, removed; viri flower, blossom; expanded, opened, loosened; araviri half-opened (as a flower, etc.); a half-opened bud, state of being half-opened; virivi, viriviḍi extent, width; vippu to open, untie, loosen; *adj.* open, extended, extensive; viccu to open (*intr.*), burst; open (*tr.*), untie, loosen, leave; *adj.* unsheathed; vijju to spread (*intr.*); ? (K.) vikku to become loose, slack; virugu, virugu to break, go to pieces; *n.* breaking; virigi soil abounding in cracks; virucu, virucu to break (*tr.*); virupu, virupu breaking; vrilu to go to pieces. *Pa.* virg- to be loosened; virkip- (virkit-) to loosen. *Go.* (Ma.) viri- to be broken, smashed; *tr.* viri?; (SR.) viriyānā to expose; (Mu.) virih- to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 3251); (W. Ph.) rikānā to spread out (grain) (*Voc.* 3036); (ASu.) rik- to scatter, sow seeds; (Koya Su.) viri- (flower) to blossom; virp- to spread (*tr.*). *Koṇḍa* virag mā- (-it-) braid to become loose; vir(i)s- (-t-) to open (as a book), lay open. *Pe.* vir- (-t-) to collapse, fall in ruin; virpa- (-t-) to demolish. *Maṇḍ.* virā- to fall down, collapse (house). *Kui* vringa (vringi-) to fall to pieces, be loosened, dispersed; *n.* disintegration; bringi brangi dispersed, broken up; viriva (vrit-) to be dismantled, broken up, worn out; *n.* disintegration; virpka (< vrik-p-; vrik-) to pull to pieces, untie, loosen, disperse; *n.* dismantling, unfastening, dismissing; birasakali scattered, dispersed. *Kuwi* (T.) vir- to fall in ruin; (Kasipur) vrik- to take off, dismantle (thatch); ? (F.) briali to go off with a report; (Isr.) vij- (-it-) to break into small pieces. *Kur.* berrnā (birryā) to get out of shape by expanding sideways or falling under one's own weight (as an earthen vessel when unbaked, a mud wall, a ball of wax, a heap of manure when very wet). / Cf. Skt. ara-vinda-lotus (esp. *Ka.* are-viri, *Te.* ara-viri); Mayrhofer, s.v. DED(S, N) 4438.

5412 *Ta.* viri pannier, pack-saddle. *Ma.* viri pack-saddle. *Ko.* viry id. DED 4439.

5413 *Ta.* viri, viriyan viper; (Tinn.) virusu id. *Ma.* viriyan id. DED 4440.

5414 *Ta.* virutu title, banner, trophy, badge of victory, pedigree, genealogy. *Ma.* virutu valour, prize gained by conquest, trophy, blazon, family device; virutan an accomplished warrior. *Ka.* biridu, biruda, birudu panegyric, praise, an honorary distinctive mark, badge of honour, distinction, developed power, valour; birida man of distinction, etc. *Tu.* birdy, birdoligē badge of honour, show, display, prestige. *Te.* birudamu, birudu title or mark of honour or distinction, badge, motto, vow, resolution, undertaking, a strong, powerful, or capable person. / Cf. Skt. biruda-, viruda- laudatory poem or panegyric. DED 4441.

5415 *Ta.* viruntu feast, banquet, guest, newcomer, newness, freshness; viruntiṇaṇ newcomer, guest; *pl.* viruntiṇar, viruntar. *Ma.* virunnu entertainment, feast, number of guests, visit; virunnaṇ guest, newcomer. *Ko.* vid a-! man visiting from another village, esp. for festival; *fem.* vida-c. *Ka.* birdu, biddu banquet, feasting, meal; birdaṇa, biddaṇa, biddana, biddina invitation to dinner, banquet, feasting, entertainment, meal; biddina, bidduna guest, relative by marriage; (K.) biddina guest. *Tu.* binne kinsman, relative, guest. *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) burde relative. *Kor.* (O.) birdi marriage; binneri guests. *Te.* vindu entertainment, treat, feast; guest, relation; vinta strangeness, newness; wonderful, strange, foreign. *Go.* (Tr.) wartōl, (W.) wartāl, (SR.) vertāl guest (*Voc.* 3291). *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 107) vindu feast. *Kui* breenju stranger (or with 5548). DED(S, N) 4442.

5416 *Ta.* virumpu (virumpi-) to wish, desire, long for, covet, love, like, think intensely of; viruppam, viruppu desire, liking, love, affection, attachment; viruppan one who has desires, one who likes, lover. *Ma.* virumpuka to wish; viruppu desire. DED 4443.

5417 *Ta.* virai (-pp-, -nt-) to be speedy, swift, rapid, hurry, hasten, be intent, eager, be perturbed, disturbed in mind; viraiyu swiftness, celerity, dispatch. *Ma.* virayuka to be eager, make haste; viravu speed, haste. *Te.* pern, perḍern quickly. *Ka.* beragu haste, speed, expedition, impertinence, rudeness. *Koḍ.* beria quickly, soon. *Tu.* birsu velocity. *Kui* vira swift, quick. DED(S) 4444.

5418 *Ta.* virai (-pp-, -tt-) to sow, spread abroad, disseminate; *n.* seed of plants, testicle; viraiṇṇu sowing. *Ma.* vira seed of herbs. DED 4445.

5419 *Ko.* viky olive. *To.* pišky wild olive. *Olea bournei*. DED 4446.

5420 *Pa. virc-* to thresh. *Ga.* (Oll.) *virs-*, (S.) *virc-* to thresh paddy. *Go.* (Tr.) *wissānā* to thresh grain with bullocks; (W.) *wissānā*, (Ph.) *vissānā*, (A. Ko.) *viss-*, (G. Ma. Mu. S.) *vis-* to thresh (*Voc.* 3261). *Pe. vih-* (*vist-*) to trample, thresh with feet (men). *Kui vihpā* (*viht-*) to separate corn from the ear by treading or threshing; *n.* threshing. *Kuwi* (Su.) *vih-* (*vist-*) to stamp, tread; (F.) *vissali* (*vist-*) to mix by trampling; (S.) *wih'*, *wihinai* to trample; (Isr.) *vih-* (*vist-*) to step on, tread, trample. Cf. 5400A *Kol. vidg-*, *DED(S)* 4447.

5421 *Ta. vil* (*virp-*, *virp-*) to sell, put on sale, be sold; *vilai* selling, sale, price, cost, value; *virgal*, *virpanai* selling, sale. *Ma. vila* sale, price, value; *vilukka* to sell; *vilpana* sale; *vilpikka* to cause to sell. *Ko. vel* price, cost. *To. pil* price. *Ka. bil*, *billi* to sell, buy; *billi*, *bele* price, cost. *Kođ. bele* cost. *Tu. bilē*, *belē* price, value, worth. *Te. vil(u)* to sell, buy; *viluva*, *vela* price, value, cost. *DED* 4448.

5422 *Ta. vil* bow; *villan*, *villavan*, *villōn*, *villi* archer; *villār*, *villōr* bowmen; *villyar* id., *lruḷas*; *villimai*, *vinmai* skill in archery. *Ma. vil*, *villu* bow; *villan*, *villi* archer. *Ko. vilu* bow. *To. piḷ* id. *Ka. bil*, *billu* id. *Kođ. billi* id. *Tu. billu*, *biru* id. *Te. vilu*, *villu* (*pl. viṇḍlu*) id.; *vilukādu* Bowman. *Kol.* (Hislop) *vil* bow. *Pa. vil* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *viṇḍ*, (S.) *viṇḍu* id. *Go.* (M.) *vīl*, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *vīl* id. (*Voc.* 3256). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *vil* id. *Pe. vil* (*pl. -ku*) id., bow-like instrument for carding cotton. *Maṇḍ. vil* (*pl. -ke*) bow, *Kui vidu*, *vilu* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *vellu*, (Su. P.) *vellu*, (Isr.) *velu* (*pl.* in all *velka*) id. *Br. bil* id. /Cf. *Sgh. vil*, *vili* id. *DED(S)* 4449.

5423 *Ta. vilaku* (*vilaki-*) to withdraw, recede, step aside, deviate from, go astray, be dislocated, separated, move, go, be far off, be in periods; throw, cast, separate from (*tr.*); *vilāṅku* (*vilāṅki-*) to lie athwart, be transverse, change, become different, withdraw, recede, step aside, deviate from, go astray, be dislocated, be separated, move, hinder, obstruct, pull up and remove, slay, destroy, throw, let pass; *n.* that which is transverse, across, or crosswise, beast or bird as having bodies not erect but horizontal, deer, fetters, shackles, manacles, difference, obstruction, hindrance, hill; *vilāṅkal* lying athwart or across, hill; *vilakku* (*vilakki-*), *vilakku* (*vilakki-*), *vilattu* (*vilatti-*) to turn aside, divert, avert, prevent, cause to leave, put out of the way, forbid, prohibit, check, retard, obstruct, inset, fix, change, dismiss as from a post, eschew, discard, remove, repudiate, controvert, separate; *n.* prohibition, seclusion, rule of exception, hindrance, obstruction, menses, error, fault; *vilakkam* sparseness as of plants placed apart, separation, menses, desertion of a place, prohibition; *vilakkaṭi* that which is prohibited, that which is contrary, that which is an exception, obstacle, excommunication, expulsion; *vilāṅki* hedge, fence; *vilattal*

separation; *vilatti* sparseness, not being close. *Ma. vilakkam* prohibition, thwarting; *vilakku* separation as during menstruation, prohibition, interdict, embargo; *vilakkuka* to separate, excommunicate, prevent, prohibit, cross out in writing; *vilāṅhuka* to go aside, fall across, cross over, fall foul of, be transverse; *vilāṅha* across, athwart; *vilāṅhu* what is across, a cross-iron, fetters; *vilāṅhal* crossing, hill. *Te.* (K.) *vilu* to be separated, leave. *DED(S)* 4450.

5424 *Ta. vilavila* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to tremble exceedingly; *velavela* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to quake, tremble (as one's limbs). *Ma. vilakkam* cramp, stitch. *Ko. vil viḷk in* (*id-*) there is fear or apprehension (for person [*dat.*], e.g. when alone in jungle). *Ka. vili* sound in imitation of convulsive movements; *villivilu* to be convulsed, shake with irregular spasms. *Te. vilavila* convulsion, trembling; *vilavilādu* to tremble. *Kui viḍa* (*viḍi-*) to throw the limbs about, jerk to and fro, sway violently, plunge; *pl. action viṭka* (*viṭki-*). *Kuwi viḍ-* (*-it-*) (*ṭ-*) to stir, (Isr.) move; (Isr.) *viṭ-* (*-h-*) to shift, shake (*tr.*); (F.) *viṭhali* to shake; (S.) *widh'nai* to stir, shake; wit- to tremble; *with'nai* to hurtle; *mōpa with'nai* to shrug (cf. 5122). *DED(S, N)* 4451.

5425 *Ta. vilavu*, *vila* sides of the body, rib. *Ma. vilavu* side, chest. *DED* 4452.

5426 *Ta. villāṅkam*, bar, impediment, difficulty, trouble, distress, charge or encumbrance on properties, defect in title to properties, contest, dispute, claim; *villāṭai* adversity, distress, impediment, enmity. *Ma. villāṅkam* contest, wrangling; adversity, difficulty. *To. pilogm* (*obl. pilogt-*) worry. *Ka. vilaga* incongruity, unsuitableness, inconsistency, discordance, discrepancy. *DED* 4453.

5427 *Ta. viṅā*, *viṅavu* festive occasion, festival, celebration; *viṅavar* those who celebrate a festival. *Ma. viṅā* festival. *Ir.* (Zvelebil 1980) *viṅā* id. *DED* 4454.

5428 *Ta. viṅal* darbha grass, a kind of sedge, cuscus (*Andropogon muricatus*); *vetṭi*, *vetṭi-vēr* cuscus grass. *Ma. viṅal* a vermifuge plant, *Erycibe paniculata* or *Murraya*; *Embellia ribes*. *Ka. biṅil* name of a plant. *Te. viḍavali*, *yatti*, *vetṭi-vēru* cuscus grass, *A. muricatus*. /Cf. *Skt. virāpa*, *virāpa* id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13057); with *Ma. viṅal*, cf. *Skt. viḍaṅgā*, *Embellia ribes* (ibid., no. 11715). *DED* 4455.

5429 *Ta. viri* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to open the eyes, wake from sleep, gaze, shine, be clear; *n.* (also *miri*) eye, eyeball, knowledge, wisdom; *virippu* waking up, vigilance; *miriṅai* apple of the eye; (Tinn.) *mul* to open the eyes; *n.* eyeball. *Ma. miri* eyeball, eye; *mirikka* to look up, look at, cast looks, open the eyes wide. *Ka.* (K.) *mīl*, *mīla* blinking; *mīlmilane* in a staring manner; *mīla mīla nōdu* to look at staringly. *Tu.* (B-K.) *bulāvu*, *bulāvu* to open as the eyes. *Koṇḍa birp-* to blink. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *mipi mipi sin* ki- to look carefully,

watchfully. Cf. 5084 *Go. mi-* /Cf. *Skt. (lex.) biḍāla*-eyeball. *DED(S, N)* 4456.

5430 *Ta. viru* (*-v-*, *-nt-*), *vir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to fall, fall down, descend, fall sick, be destroyed, die; *viru* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*), *vir* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to cause to fall down, throw down, cause to die; *viruttu* (*virutti-*), *viruttu* (*virutti-*) to cause to fall; *virāl* act of falling; *virippu* anything cast off; *virvu* falling, descending; *virccai* fault, defect; *virpu* twig, small stick. *Ma. viruka* to fall, fall off, be passed (as urine), perish; *virikka* to cause to fall; *viruttuka* id., make water; *virikka* to put off clothes; *virukka* to fell, put off as clothes; *virca* fall, failure, ruin; *virpu* filthy clothes (esp. menstruous). *Ko. vig-* (*vir-*) to fall; *vi-k-* (*vi-ky-*) to let fall, fell; *vi-l* serious illness. *To. piḍ-* (*piḍ-*) to fall, (animal) dies; *pi-ṣk-* (*pi-ṣky-*) to kill (animal); *pi-ṣk* sickness. *Ka. biṅ* (*biḍ-*, *bird-*, *bidd-*) to fall, die; *biḍ(i)cu*, *biḍisu* to cause to fall; *biḍ* prostration from disease. *Kođ. bu-l-* (*bu-v-*, *budd-*) to fall; *buddu*- (*buddand-*) to lie down; *bu-k-* (*bu-ki-*) to fell (tree), pour. *Tu. būruni* to fall, die. *Kor.* (M.) *būlu*, (T.) *būru* to fall. *Te. biddu* to die. ? *Go.* (W. Ph.) *miṭānā* to fall (*Voc.* 2826); (Ph.) *miṭānā* to cause to fall, fell; (Tr.) *miṭitānā* to throw down violently (*Voc.* 2858); (Koya Su.) *mi-* to fall. *Kui virva* (*vir-*) to descend hill or mountain; *virppa* (*virpt-*) to cause to descend, bring down. *Kuwi* (F.) *brīali* to topple over. *Br. biṅ* to come down, descend, settle, (snow) falls, spread oneself out; throw, throw down, unload, let drop, winnow, throw off, shed (or with 5393 *Ta. viṭu*). Cf. 5431 *Ta. virutu*. *DED(N)* 4457.

5431 *Ta. virutu*, *viṭutu*, *vir* aerial root as of the banyan. *Ma. virutu* air-root; *viṭuvēr* falling root as of a banyan tree; *vērū* root growing from a branch; *uṅi* falling roots of a fig tree. *Ka. biṅal* root that grows downwards from the branches of a banyan and other trees, pendent root; *ūde* pendent root of a banyan tree. *Te. ūda* aerial root of banyan. Cf. 5430 *Ta. viru*. *DED* 4458.

5432 *Ta. vil* (*vilv-*, *viṇ-*) to open out, expand, unfold as a blossom, crack, split; burst, be at variance, become clear, be separated from; *vilḷai* leaving; *villal* separation, unfolding as of a flower; *vilavu* (*vilavi-*) to split, burst asunder; *n.* cleft, crack. *Ma. vilukka* to burst open, crack, break; *villal* hollow, rent; *vilḷu* crack, aperture; *viluruka* to split, open; *vilurukka* to open, unfold, spread. *Tu. bulluni*, *bulluni* a sore or wound to enlarge; crack, slit; *bullāvu* to enlarge a sore, etc., split, make a crack; *buluni* to be open. *Pa. velng-* to spread (sore, etc.); *velkip-* (*velkit-*) to spread (*tr.*), expand. *Go.* (Ko.) *vir-* to crack (e.g. earth in dry weather) (*Voc.* 3253); *virp-* to spread out (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3255). *Koṇḍa vir-* (*-it-*) to become separated; *virp-* to separate by tearing apart. *Pe. razba-* (earth) to crack. *Kui vlēnda* (*vlēndi-*), (*Gramm.*) *vlēnda* (*vlēndi-*) to rise, expand, swell, distend;

*pl. action vlētkā* (*vlētki-*); *vlēpa* (*vlēt-*) to swell, distend; *vlēpka* (< *vlēk-p-*; *vlēkt-*) to cause to expand, stretch, widen out. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ray-* (*-it-*) to be cracked (stone); (Isr.) *ray-* (*-it-*) to crack, (boil) to burst; (F.) *raiya*, (S.) *lainai* to, burst. *Kur. belhelrnā* to be gaping (of a wound), open to the quick, be swollen and suppurating. *DED(S)* 4459.

5433 *Ta. vil* (*vilv-*, *viṇ-*) to say, tell, reveal, make known; *vilampu* (*vilampi-*) to speak, say, proclaim openly, make public, reveal; *n.* word, speech; *vilamparam* advertisement, proclamation, notice, publication; *vilappu* saying; *vilari* the sixth note of the gamut; *vilī* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to say, speak; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) id., summon, sing, roar, shout; *n.* sound, song, word, speech, shout of excitement, frenzy, or joy, call; *vilippu* sound, calling, shouting; *vilivu* warriors' shout, war-cry; *vilār* (*vilari-*) to call. *Ma. vilampuka* to divulge; *vilamparam* proclamation, publication; *vilī* call, cry, summons; *vilikka* to call, invite. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.12) *belki* speech. *To. piṭy-* (*piṭ-*) to utter long, high shout of joy or triumph; *n.* expression of joy. *Tu. bulpuni*, *bul(i)puni* to cry aloud, shout, exclaim; *buḷu*, *bulpu* cry, lamentation, noise of any animal or bird, clamour; *bulkadēni* to cry as from fear or being possessed of a demon; *bulkādu* crying passionately, bawling. *Kor.* (F.) *burpi* to cry. *Te. vilamparamu* notification, publication. Cf. 4195 *Ta. piḷiṭu*. *DED(N)* 4460.

5434 *Ta. vilampu* (*vilampi-*) to serve food; ? *vilampu* boiled rice. *Ma. vilampuka* to distribute food, serve out; *vilampam* one who superintends the distribution, esp. in victualling houses; *vilampikka*, *vilappikka* to ask for more food. *DED* 4461.

5435 *Ta. vilākam* battlefield, surrounding area. *Ma. vilākam* battlefield, garden. *DED* 4462.

5436 *Ta. vilimpu* border, edge, rim, brink, margin, eyelid; *vaṭimpu* border, edge (as of a garment), blade (as of a knife), extremity (as of the foot), eaves, edge of a roof. *Ma. vilimpu*, *vilumpu*, *velumpu* edge, margin, border or hem of a cloth, eyelid; *veluti* margin. *DED* 4463.

5437 *Ta. vilai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be produced, be productive, result, mature, ripen (as grain), occur; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to raise, cause to grow, produce, bring into being; *n.* growth, ripening, produce, crop, yield; *vilāccal* produce, crop, yield, ripening grain, growth, ripening; *vilaiyul* produce, crop, maturing; *vilai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to cause to grow, cultivate; *vilaiyu* growth, ripening, maturity, produce, crop, yield; *vilār* fertility. *Ma. vila* vegetation, crop of corn growing; *vilayuka* to grow, grow ripe, grow richly or to perfection, produce; *vilayikka* to cause to grow, cultivate; *vilāccal* produce of corn, etc., corn grown ripe; *vilavu* id., perfection. *Ko. velv-* (*velv-*) to grow, become fat, (grain) ripens; (*velt-*) to cause to grow;



veḷ crop. *To. peḷ-* (peḷ0-) (food plants) grow, (persons) grow fat; (peḷt-) to grow (*tr.*); *peḷ, peḷ* crop. *Ka. beḷe* to grow as corn, grass, or trees, increase; bear a crop; *n.* growing, growth, produce, crop, standing corn, what is to grow, seed, seedlings; *beḷayisu, beḷasu, beḷeyisu, beḷesu* to cause to grow, increase, raise (crop), bring to maturity, rear, foster; *beḷeyuvike* growing; *beḷasu* growth, increase, crop of standing corn. *Koḍ. boḷe-* (boḷev-, boḷand-) to become full-grown (people, animals, fruit); *boḷat-* (boḷati-) to grow (*tr.*; plants); *boḷe* crop. *Tu. buḷe, buḷe* standing, growing corn, crop; *buleti, buḷeti* full-grown, ripe; *bulepini, buḷepini, buḷepuni, buḷeyuni, buḷevuni, buḷepuni* to grow, ripen, be ripe; *buḷepuḍuni, buḷepāvuni* to make grow, rear, raise as a crop, etc.; *boḷacetyl* ripening. *Kor. (O.) boḷi* to grow; *boḷe* crop. *Te. (K.) velayu* to thrive, prevail; *belayu* to spread, (K. also) increase. DED 4464.

5438 *Ta. vilaiy-āṭu* to play, sport, gambol, do and act light-heartedly, be playful, humorous, or funny; *vilaiy-āṭal* play, sport; *vilaiy-āṭam, vilaiy-āṭtu* id., pastime, recreation, that which is done with ease, fun. *Ma. vilay-āṭuka* to play; *vilay-āṭam, vilay-āṭtu* sport, play. / ? Cf. *Skt. vilāsa-*. DED 4465.

5439 *Ta. viṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to be dense, close, be intense, abound, increase, conquer; *viṛappu* crowdedness, density, intensity, increase, strength, victory; *viṛal* victory, strength; *viṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to shiver (as from cold); (-pp-, -tt-) to grow stiff as from cold, become numb, shiver as from cold; *viṛappu* numbness, stiffness, shivering; *veṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to stand stiff, stand on end as hair; *miṛai* (-pp-, -tt-) to become stiff, as a limb. *Ma. viṛakka* to become stiff as from cold; *viṛanna* inflexible; *viṛakkam* repugnance; *viṛa* tremor; *viṛekka* to shiver, tremble. *Ko. veriv-* (vert-) to become numb from exposure, insensate. *To. per-* (pert-) to feel cold. *Ka. biṛasa, biṛasu, biṛisu, biṛusu, biṛu* hardness, firmness, roughness, rudeness, vehemence, swiftness; *biṛi* firmness, etc., tightness, fastening as a door; *biṛu* to become stiff; *biṛubu, biṛuvu, biṛuhu* hardness, firmness, vehemence, etc.; *beṛe* to become firm or stiff as from cold, wind, rain, death, etc. *Tu. biṛ-gāḷi* tempest; *biṛu* hard, stiff, rough. *Te. biṛusu, biṛusu* hard, stiff; hardness, stiffness; *biṛa* tightness; *biṛu* id., tension, hardness, stiffness, strictness, sternness, inflexibility; tight, hard, stiff, stern, inflexible; (K. also) *vb.* to become stiff (as hair); *viṛugu, viṛugu* to curdle. *Kol. (Pat., p. 115) beriv* solid; (p. 135) *bedir* ereng to be numb. DED (S, N) 4466.

5440 *Ta. viṛaku* firewood, fuel, sacrificial fuel; *viṛāy* fuel, firewood. *Ma. viṛuku* firewood. *Ko. verg* id. *To. (Metz, Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 17. 141) berkh* id. (probably *perx*). *Tu. bejakirē* dried leaves used as fuel; *birinji* slender piece of firewood. *Kor. (O. T.; LSB 12.8) biṛi* firewood. *Go. (G.) veriki, (Mu.) vark, (Ma.) vahk, vehki,*

(*Ko.*) *verk* fuel, stick of firewood (*Voc. 3288*). *Koṇḍa vergu* (*pl. verku*) firewood, fuel. *Pe. vergu* (*pl. vesku*) id. *Mand. viyke* (*pl.*) id. *Kui veju, veju* (*pl. veska*) id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *vegu* (*pl. veska*), (*Su. Isr.*) *vegu* (*pl. veska*), (*P.*) *vergu* (*pl. verka*) id.; (*S.*) *weggu, weska* dry wood. DED (S, N) 4467.

5441 *Ta. viṛicu* rocket. *Kz. biṛasu, biṛisu, biṛusu* whirring, what whirs, a rocket, cracker. *Tu. biṛu* a kind of firework. *Te. biṛuṣū-grōvi* a kind of firework; *biṛusulu* a sort of firework called flower-pots. DED (S) 4468.

5442 *Te. viṛugu* to be counteracted; *viṛucu* to counteract; *viṛupu* counteraction, disenchantment. *Malt. beje* to cure by repeating spells. DED 4469.

5443 *Ta. viṛai* (-pp-, -tt-) to become bewildered; *viṛaippu* bewilderment; *viṛumi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be dazed or bewildered; *viṛumai* bewilderment. *Ko. verk* state of being out of one's normal mind, esp. because of Kurumba magic. *Ka. biṛu* to be astounded; *beragu* amazement, astonishment, alarm, wandering or confusion of mind. *Tu. beragu* wonder, amazement; *beraguni* to be amazed, astonished. *Te. verāgu, verāgu* surprise, astonishment, amazement, wonder; *verāgu-paḍu, verāgu-paḍu* to be surprised or astonished; *verāgu-paracu, verāgu-paracu* to surprise, astonish, amaze. *Kui brā* confused, confounded, amazed, bewildered; *brā inba* to be confused, etc. Cf. 5465 *Ko. vekar*. DED 4470.

5444 *Ko. verg-* (vergy-) to be finished (work, desire); *verk-* (verky-) to finish (*tr.*; work, ceremony, desire, etc.); finish off (man by killing). *To. pipx-* (pirxy-) to be finished; *piṛk-* (pirky-) to finish (work); *piṛy-* (piṛs-) to be used up, decrease (in number or quantity), (buffaloes or men of a clan) become extinct; (piṛc-) to use up. *Koṇḍa viz-* (-it-) to be finished; *vis-* (-t-) to finish. *Pe. viz-* (vist-) to be finished; *viḥ-* (vist-), *vispa-* to finish. *Mand. vij-* to finish (*intr.*), be finished, completed. *Kui viḥa* (vihi-) to be ended, finished, terminated, used up; *n.* termination. DED (S) 4471.

5445 *Ta. viṛai* action, deed, work, karma, evil deed; *viṛaiṇar* workers, artisans, artificers, agriculturists, smiths; *viṛaiṇar, viṛaiṇar* workers; *viṛaimai* nature of deed, property of functioning; *viṛaiyam* action, deed, karma. *Ma. vina* action, exertion, sin; *mina* work, evil work. *Tu. benpini* to labour, work, cultivate; *binnaṇa* work, labour; *benni, bennē* land under cultivation, agriculture. DED (S) 4473.

5446 *Ta. vi* (-v-, -nt-) to perish, cease, disappear, die, leave, deviate as from one's course; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy; *n.* ruin, destruction, death, drooping, languishing, separation, removal; *vikku* (vikki-) to kill, destroy, ruin; *vivu* ruin, destruction, death, eradication,

removal, end, defect, flaw, interruption, interval; *vital* death. *Ka. bi* to end, cease, fail, fall away or off, fade, perish, die; *bikal* ending, etc.; *bigu* to go backwards, recede, retreat; *bisara* end, destruction. *Te. viṅu* to run away, move, step aside, (K. also) end, disappear; *viṅka* flight, retreat; *visara* deficiency; *visara-paḍu, visara-pōvu* to be deficient, fail, be fruitless; *visaramu* useless, vain, fruitless ? *Go. (Mu.) vic* tomb, grave; (Elwin) *wich* a dead man; *wich bati* disposal place for the dead (*Voc. 3263*). DED (S) 4474.

5447 *Ta. vikku* (vikki-) to strike. *Ma. vikkuka* to flog, hammer; *vikku* blow. DED 4475.

5448 (a) *Ta. viṅku* (viṅki-) to increase in size, become enlarged, swell, be inflamed and swollen, grow, increase, be copious, excessive, be close, crowded, become tight, be tight; *viṅkal* abundance; *vikku* (vikki-) to fill, urge, force out; tie up, bind, control, restrain, hinder; *n.* greatness, abundance; tying, tightness; *vikkam* enlargement, swelling, inflammation, contusion, drowsy, puffing of limbs, abundance, crowd, greatness, pride; bond, tie, trouble, obstacle, covering, packing, tightness; *viṅku* (viṅki-) to be abundant. *Ma. viṅṅuka* to swell, grow large, big; *vikkam* swelling, abscess, drowsy, throbbing of a wound or tumour, being puffed up with pride, anger; *virukka* to swell, be inflated, arrogant; *caus. viṛipikka*. ? *Ko. vic-* (vic-) to talk impudently to a superior. *Ka. bigu* to become large, stout, bulky, or big, swell, behave proudly, be elated, rejoice. *Te. viṅu* to erect, protrude; endeavour, (K. also) be swollen with pride, be vain; *viṅka* valour, courage, enthusiasm, pride; *viṅku* courage, valour; pride; *vikku* to swell with pride, stretch out. *Kui bija* enormously swollen; *bija* *bija āva* to be enormously swollen. *Malt. biḷe* to expand, widen. Cf. 5382 *Ta. viku*.

(b) *Ta. viṅṅu* boast, swagger, bombast, vaunt, pride, obstinacy; *viṅṅan* boaster, braggart, proud person, pertentious person; *viṅṅaṭṭam* ostentatious display, bragging. *Ma. viṅṅal* swelling of face; *viṅṅu* bragging, vaunting. DED (S) 4477.

5449 *Ta. vicam* the fraction of  $\frac{1}{16}$ th. *Ma. viṣam  $\frac{1}{16}$ th gold *fanam*, or a rice-corn's weight of gold. *Ka. viṣa, viṣa* the fraction  $\frac{1}{16}$ th,  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a *hana*, etc. *Tu. viṣu, viṣa  $\frac{1}{16}$ th, a weight of gold equal to a grain of rice. *Te. viṣamu* a sixteenth part. DED 4478.**

5450 *Ta. vicu* (vici-) to throw, fling (as a weapon), cast (as a net), flap (as wings), swing (as the arm), fan, wave, flourish (as a sword), strike, beat, flog, open out, spread, lengthen, stretch, spill, strew, scatter, lay aside, throw off, abandon, drop, blow (as the wind), be spread, diffused (as fragrance, rays, etc.); *viccu* throw, cast (as of a net), beat, flap (as of wings), blow, stroke, swing, oscillation, length, quickness, rapidity;

*viccam* smell, effluvium; *vicigu* (viciṅi-) to fan, wave to and fro, brandish, fling, hurl, cast (as a net), whirl round, pour forth, sprinkle, eject, discharge, remove, swing (as the arms in walking); *viciṅi* fan; *vicukk-enal* onom. expr. of quick movement; *vici* (-pp-, -tt-) to hasten, cause to move swiftly, swing, leap, hop, burst, split, be forceful; *n.* haste, speed, impetus, elasticity, spring, force, contrivance as a trap, lever. *Ma. vicuka* to fan, cast (nets); *vici* fan; *viccu* throwing a net, a backstroke; *viyuka* to fan, brandish, swing, wield, the wind to blow; *vb. n. viyal; viyikka* to cause to fan, etc.; *viṣuka* to fan, blow, throw (a net), emit (as scent or rays); *viṣikka* to get oneself fanned; *viṣeṅṅi*, (Tiyya) *viṣāla, viyāla* fan; *viṣa* spring-trap, snare for birds, lever; *viṣari* fan; *viṣaru* storm of rain; *viṣaruka* to fan, flutter with wings. *Ko. vi-c-* (vi-c-) to exercise violence, throw violently, make a sweeping blow, grind with grinding stones, (wind) blows; *vi-c* violent blow; *vec* force, power, speed; ? *vici* (*obl. vict-*) thunderbolt; ? *ve-k-* (ve-yk-) to: winnow with a side-to-side motion to remove stones. *To. pi-s-* (pi-sy-) to swing (arm), grind (grain), cast responsibility of (person) on, forsake; *pi-s* a swing of the grinding stone. *Ka. bisu, bisu* to swing, turn round, whirl, wave, brandish, fan, throw as a net, blow as the wind, mill, grind, cast (i.e. put bamboo rafters on a sloping roof); *n.* swinging, etc.; *bisisu* to cause to turn round, mill, etc.; *bisanige, bisanike* fan; *bisāḍu* to swing and let go from the hand, fling, throw away; *bisāḍuvike* throwing away; *bisūṭu, bisuḍu, bisur, bisur* to throw, cast or fling away madly, furiously, carelessly, heedlessly, hurl, leave abruptly; *bese* a swinge, stroke with a whip, etc., a blow, bow for dressing cotton; (Hav.) *bisāle* fan (as the one made of areca spathe). *Koḍ. bi-j-* (bi-ji-), (Mercara dialect) *bi-d-* (bi-di-) to wave (*tr.*); (wind) blows, (tree, cloth) waves; grind with grinding stones. *Tu. biḷuni* to swing, blow as the wind; *biḷāṭa* waving, swinging, fanning, brandishing; *biḷāḍuni, biḷāvuni* to brandish, fan, wave, swing out, fling; *biḷuni* to cast a net, throw, sling as a stone, throw up earth, wave the hand, wash and clean rice, blow as wind; *biḷu* casting, throwing, blowing of wind; *bisuni* to fan, grind, wave, swing, cast, blow, wave; *bisa* quickly, rapidly, fast, straightly; *bisanige, bisanige* fan. *Kor. (T.) bi-* to grind. *Te. vici* to blow as the wind; wave (*tr.*). (K. also) fling, throw with a sweep, fan; *vi-tencu* to blow as the wind; *vicōpu* chowrie; *vivana* fan, whisk; *vivali* wind; *visana-karga* fan; *visaru, visuru* to throw, fling, cast, hurl, wave, swing, shake, flourish, brandish, whisk, turn as a mill, grind as in a mill, blow as the wind, spread as scent; *n.* waving, throwing, blowing, spreading; *vesa* quickness; *vesa(n)*, (K.) *vē* quickly; ? *bisa* a spring, a catch; *bisabisa* quickness; *bisi* tension, elasticity. *Go. (Tr.) winjāna*, (Ch.) *vinj-* to pull with a jerk (*Voc.*

3240); (W. Ph.) viśkānā to drag, pull (*Voc.* 3273). *Koṇḍa* viśir (-t-) to throw off or away, fling; (BB) vīvaṇi a fan. *Kui* vīṇja (vīṇji-) to blow, fan; *pl. action* viśka (viśki-); *vika* (viki-) to blow a wind instrument; *viva* (vit-) to shoot, throw, cast, fling, pelt; *n. act* of shooting, throwing; *pl. action* vipka (vipki-); *vika* swift, quick. ? *Kur.* bixrnā to make the gesture of commencing a certain action, being at the same time within convenient distance for performing it, take one's aim for. ? *Malt.* bēgre to lift the arm preparatory to a blow. / Cf. *Skt.* vij-, vyaj- to fan; *vijana-*, *vyajana-* fanning, a fan; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12043; Mayrhofer, s.v. *vyajanam*. DED (S, N) 4479.

5451 *Go.* (Tr. W.) wiśi, (M.) viś, (A.) viśi fly (*Voc.* 3272). *Koṇḍa* viśla/vizla, (BB) vīṇza id. *Pe.* viza id. *Manḍ.* vije id. *Kui* viśa, vīḥa fly, winged insect. *Kuwi* (F.) vīḥa, (Isr.) vīhā, (S.) viḥa fly; (Su. P.) vīḥa fly, insect. DED (S) 4480.

5452 *Ta.* viṭu (viṭi-) to perish, be destroyed, die; viṭṭu (viṭṭi-) to destroy, kill, remove. *Ka.* biḍ-āgu to perish. *Te.* viṭi ravage, plunder; viṭi-buccu to spoil, ruin, lose; baffle, disappoint; viṭi-bōvu to become useless, vain or unprofitable. DED 4481.

5453 *Ta.* viṭu-kol (kolv-, koṭṭ-) to recover, get back. *Ma.* viṭuka to be paid or discharged, be complete as a fast, be revenged; discharge; viṭuka to discharge what is due, repay. *Tu.* bōṭuni to repay, give in return, avenge; bōṭavuni to make pay or retribute, avenge, revenge. Cf. 4883 *Ta.* mīl. DED (S) 4482.

5454 *Ta.* vīp uselessness, unprofitableness, that which is unprofitable, that which is not necessary; vīṇaṇ useless fellow, idle fellow. *Ma.* vīṇaṇ a vain, trifling person; vīṇaṇan silly; vīṇattaram triflingness. DED 4483.

5455 *Ko.* vi-v hollow on each side of backbone (of man or animal). *Tu.* bīmpu tail. *Te.* vīpu the back. *Kol.* vi-p backbone, (Pat., p. 27) lower back. *Kui* bēa part of the back of animals. ? *Kur.* biśi the two large muscles on each side of the spine; the flesh of the back; (Hahn) biśi the spine. DED (S) 4484.

5456 *Ta.* virāṇam a large, double drum. *Ma.* virāṇam a kind of tambourine. *Ka.* virāṇa a double drum used at weddings, etc. *Te.* virāṇamu a double drum. DED (S) 4486.

5457 *Ko.* vi-ra-ny vaṇm small gold coin put in mouth of dead man and burned with body (paṇm coin). *To.* pi-r boṇm small, old coins in bag, used at funeral. *Koḍ.* bira-ni pagoda (= 4 rupees). DED 4487.

5458 *Ta.* vir-vir-ēnal onom. expr. of screaming, shrieking; vir-ēnal onom. expr. of a sharp, shrill cry; vir-iṭu to cry out suddenly, scream. *Ma.* vir the roar of elephants, the grunt of pigs; vir-iṭuka to squeak, bellow. *Kui* vere vere the squeal of a pig. DED 4488.

5459 *Kol.* vi-r- (vi-ṭ-) to sell. *Nk.* vi-r id. *Nk.* (Ch.) viy- id. *Pa.* vi-r id. *Ga.* (Oll.) vi-r id. ? *Kui* viṇa (viṇi-) to be obtainable, be available. *Kur.* biśnā to sell; biśnā to sell oneself, be sold. *Malt.* biśe to sell. DED (S) 4489.

5460 *Ka.* biṭu creeper. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.9) būli id. *Tu.* būru id. ? *Koḍ.* i-le any creeping plant (< \*iṭay). DEN 77.

5461 *Ta.* viṭai whistling shrill sound, noise; viṭ-ēnal onom. expr. of a shrill, sudden noise or cry. *Ko.* viṭ- (viṭ-) to whistle; viṭk act of whistling. DED 4490.

5462 *Ta.* viṭu (viṭi-) to be distinguished, be eminent, increase; *n.* distinctive excellence, victory, unique beauty, splendour, greatness, abundance, good fortune, merit, arrogance; viṭāppu arrogance; viṭi-iru to sit in state or majestically, sit with unique distinction, sit proudly; viṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to assume airs; viṭaippu assuming airs. *Ma.* viṭu stiffness, grandeur, dignity, valour, power; viṭuka to be grand, be puffed up, inflated. *Ka.* beṛe to behave proudly or arrogantly, be haughty, conceited. *Tu.* biṛuni to brag, boast, parade; bōṭuni to boast, brag. *Te.* viṭuḍa-baḍu to be proud or haughty; viṭuṇaṭu id., swell, be puffed up. *Go.* (L.) viṭṛānā to grow, increase (*Voc.* 3267). *Kur.* (Hahn) beṛnā to overflow, as leaven when fermenting. DED (S) 4491.

5463 *Ko.* vi-r- (vi-ry-) to throw (light things, e.g. dust, grain, grass); u-r- (u-ry-) to throw, act violently or thoroughly. *To.* pi-r (pi-ry-) to scatter, shed (tears) in profusion. *Ka.* biṭ(u) to throw away, fling, throw as an arrow, stone, stick, etc., give away according to one's inclination or at one's pleasure, spend or bestow profusely, give liberally or magnanimously, spread; spread (*intr.*), become extensive; biṭiga a scattered, disorderly mass. *Tu.* biṛuni to scatter, disperse. DED 4492.

5464 *Ta.* vekul (vekulv-, vekuṭ-) to be angry, be enraged at, hate, dislike; vekuṭṭu (vekuṭṭi-) to make angry; vekul anger, wrath, dislike, hate; vekuṭci wrath. *Ma.* vekul excitement; vekulikka to rut. *Tu.* bigaḍuni to take offence; bigaḍu taking offence. *Te.* vegaṭu repulsiveness, disgust, dislike. DED (S) 4493 and from DED (S) 4494.

5465 *Ko.* vekar- (vekaṭ-) to be puzzled, astounded, thunderstruck; *caus.* vekarkc- (vekarkc-) *To.* pek in- (id-) to be afraid (song phrase). *Ka.* bekkasa astonishment, amazement; begaḍu, begar, begar, bigur to be amazed, astonished, fear; *n.* amazement, fear, alarm; bigurvu that which is formidable or terrific; vigurvisu, vigurbisu to become or be formidable; vigurbane a fearful object. *Tu.* bekkasu surprise, wonder; bekkasuni to wonder, be surprised; begaḍuni to be alarmed, bewildered. *Te.* vegaḍu astonishment, surprise, confusion, embarrassment, anxiety; vegaḍu-paḍu to be anxious; beg(g)aḍu to be

afraid, fear; *n.* fear, terror; begaḍu-paḍu, beggaḍil(i)u to fear, be afraid; begaḍu-paracu to frighten; beggalamu fear, concern; beggalinu to be afraid; beggalikamu fear; beggil(i)u to be afraid, tremble. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 103) bekadyak fearful, cowardly. Cf. 5443 *Ta.* viṭai. DED (S) 4494.

5466 *Ka.* vekkasa roughness, unsmoothness, harshness, severity, unkindness, unpleasantness, etc. *Tu.* bekkasu nausea, disgust; bekkasuni to faint, be tired, feel satiated. *Te.* vekkassamu excess, satiety, nausea, repugnance, disgust, dislike, envy, reproach; excessive, extreme, unbearable; vekkasi an unbearable, frightful or disgusting person; vekkasinu to be unbearable; be envious, envy. DED 4495.

5467 *Ka.* veggala, veggale, eggala, heggala abundance, greatness, excess; a great man; veggaliṣu, vekkaliṣu to become much, increase greatly, become plentiful, go beyond the common boundary (in emotions), be elated or actuated by impulse. *Te.* veggalamu, veggalaḍu excess, too much; excessive, extreme; veggaliḍu a great or extraordinary man. DED 4496.

5468 *Ka.* bisu (becc-), besu, bese to unite firmly, solder; join, be united; bisu soldering; bisuge, besage, besavu, besike, besige, besuge id., state of being soldered or firmly united, close connexion, composition; beccu state of being soldered or united. *Tu.* besige soldering gold or other metal. Cf. 5517 *Ta.* vē. DED 4497.

5469 *Kui* vesa bowstring. *Kuwi* (Su.) vacca, (T. Isr.) vaca, (F.) wāca id. DEDS 875.

5470 *Ga.* (Oll.) vanger palate. *Go.* (Tr.) wanjer, (W. Ph. Mu.) vanjer (*pl.* vanjehk), (L. SR. A. G. S. Ko.) venjer, (Ma.) venjer tongue (*Voc.* 3275); (LuS.) wunjaḡai id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) vetol id. *Pe.* vendul id. *Manḍ.* vendul id. *Kui* vangosi, (K.) vangosi, vanjus id. *Kuwi* (F.) vendōri, (W.) vendōri, (Su. P. Isr.) vendori id. DED (S) 4499.

5471 *Ka.* beñce small pond. *Te.* venca lake. DED 4500.

5472 *Ta.* viṭaṅku beauty, gallantry; viṭaṅkan person of beautiful form; veṭippu splendour. *Ma.* veṭippu cleanness, neatness, elegance. *Ka.* beḍaṅgu; beḍagu novelty, beauty, elegance, grace, fineness, pleasantness, showiness, ostentatiousness; beḍagi a showy woman, coquette. *Tu.* beḍaṅgu, beḍagu coquetry, affectation, haughtiness; beḍage a charming man; biḍugu coquette. *Te.* beḍaṅgu, beḍagu beauty, handsomeness, fineness, prettiness, grace, elegance, strength; beautiful, elegant, large, great, strong; beḍaḡutanamu beauty, strength; beḍaḡu, beḍaḡaru to be beautiful; ? viṇḡadamu beautiful. / Cf. *Skt.* (Bhāṇavatapurāṇa) viṭaṅka- trim, nice, pretty, handsome. DED 4501.

5473 *Ta.* veṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to crack, break, split, break open, burst, explode, blossom,

shoot forth; *n.* fissure, crevice, split, explosion, gun, retort; veṭippu crevice, fissure, explosion; viṭappu, viṭampu, viṭavu, viṭampai fissure, cleft; viṭar id., cleft in a mountain, mountain cave, abode of a sage; viṭarvu fissure, cleft; viṭu (viṭuv-, viṭ-) to be split, broken, cracked; (-pp-, -tt-) to split (*tr.*); viṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (or with 5393 *Ta.* viṭu); veṭṭu the report of a gun. *Ma.* veṭi explosion, cracking, shot, gun; veṭikka to explode, split, crack; veṭiyuka to split, open, separate; viṭar fissure, cleft; viṭaruka to split open, blow; viṭarkka to open, unfold, spread; *vb. n.* viṭarcca, viṭarppu; viṭavu crevice; viṭa-vikka to split, crack. *Ko.* veyr gun. *Ka.* biṭe, biḍi, biḍu, biḍe chink, fissure, crack, crevice. *Koḍ.* bōḍi act of shooting. *Tu.* beḍi gun; beḍeḍe the sound of a broken vessel. *Te.* viḍugu to expand, blow, blossom; biṭa crack, cleft, split, chink; biṭaḡillu, biṭaḡuvāru, biṭa-luvōvu to crack. *Manḍ.* veṭpa- to crack (fingers). DED (S, N) 4502.

5474 *Ta.* viṭam, viṭari, viṇṭu mountain. *Ko.* vetm (ōbl. veṭ-) id.; beṭ id. (na-ng beṭ the Nilgiris [lit. the four mountains]; beṭ amn the female member of the Rangr trinity in Kolme-l village [lit. the goddess of the mountain]). *To.* pōṭ mountain (esp. tiṭ pōṭ id.). *Ka.* beṭṭa, beṭṭu big hill, mountain. *Koḍ.* beṭṭa id. *Tu.* bōṭṭu high, lofty; dry (as land). *Malt.* biṭe a shore. *Br.* biṭ, buṭ mound, hillock; bāṭaḡ summit, top. Cf. 5058 *Ta.* meṭṭu. DED (S) 4503.

5475 *Ta.* veṭi (-v-, -nt-), viṭi (-v-, -nt-) to dawn, break as day; veṭiyal, veṭiyu, viṭi, viṭiyal, viṭiyu, viṭiyai break of day, dawn; veṭṭa clear, plain; veṭṭam light; veṭṭaviṭi break of day, early dawn; veṭṭa-veṭi open plain; veṭṭa-veṭiccam broad daylight. *Ma.* veṭikka the weather to clear up; veṭippu cleared off, gone; veṭṭa, veṭṭam light; veṭa-veṭivu clearness. ? *Ko.* vart viṭ- (viṭ-) day breaks. ? *To.* koṣ fir- (fiṭ-) to dawn; ko-s fōṭy(k) lamp lit in funeral hut (for ko-s, see 1458). *Te.* viḍi clearness, transparency, brilliancy; clear, transparent. *Malt.* bidye to shine; biḍe to shoot forth (as rays). DED (S) 4504.

5476 *Ma.* veṭiyuka to avoid, loathe; veṭiccal loathing. *Ka.* (Hav.) bōḍi to be bored, tired. *Tu.* bōḍi satiety, loathing, disgust, exhaustion, fatigue; bōḍiyuni to be satiated, cloyed, be tired, done up; bōḍipāvuni to satiate, exhaust, tire. Cf. 5394 *Ta.* viṭai. DED 4505.

5477 *Ta.* veṭṭi, veṭṭai uselessness, worthlessness. *Ma.* veṭṭi a tree of worthless timber; worthless. *Ko.* viṭy uselessness, in vain. *To.* piṭyk (? piṭky) in vain. Cf. 5513 *Ta.* veṭu and 5233 *Ka.* baṭa. DED 4506.

5478 *Ta.* veṭṭu (veṭṭi-) to cut as with sword or axe, cut off, engrave, dig as a well, injure, destroy; *n.* cutting, wound, cut, engraving. *Ma.* veṭṭuka to cut with a sword or axe, dig, engrave; veṭṭu blow, strike, cut,

wound, sunstroke, stitch, felling trees, digging, engraving. *Ko. veṭ* cut, mark of n cut. *Ka. beṭṭu* to cause to enter firmly, strike forcibly into, impress, stamp, coin; *n.* tool for making impressions. *Tu. beṭṭuni* to cut, circumcise; *boṭṭuni* to beat as a drum, hammer as metal, knock as a door; *caus. boṭṭavuni; boṭṭele* drummer. DED 4507.

5479 *Ta. veṭṭai* heat, heat of the ground, passion, lust. *Ka. veṭṭe* heat. *Te. veṭṭa* heat, warmth, summer; hot; *beṭṭa* heat; hot. ? *Kur. biṇā* (bidd-) (sun) to be hot; *biṇi* sun, time. ? *Malt. biḍye* to shine. DED(N) 4508.

5480 *Ta. veṭṭu* (veṭṭi-) to dry as in the sun, become withered, be exhausted, be in great want, hanker; *n.* hollowness as of a pipe, a disease which causes hollowness in trees, sugar-cane, sola-pith. *Ma. veṭṭ-elpu* an old bone. *Ka. beṇḍu* the white and light corky wood of the beṇḍu kasa, used in making hats, etc., cork, pith, a soft, light, useless substance. *Tu. beṇḍu, beṇḍu* pith; a light and spongy plant growing in water, *Aeschynomene aspera*; thinness, leanness, lightness; thin, light, emaciated; *beṇḍu* pith. *Te. beṇḍu* *A. indica*; (insect, p. 51) soft, powerless. / Cf. *Mar. bhēḍ* pith. DED(S) 4509.

5481 *Te. veṇḍi* again, once more, further. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *reṣi vā-* to return; *reṣi si-* to give back. *Kui vṛēpa* (vṛē-) to return, come back again, retreat; *n.* return, retreat; *vṛēppa* (vṛēpt-) to cause to return, turn back (*tr.*), pay back, return something borrowed or pledged; *n.* turning something back, repayment, return. *Kuwi* (F.) *vendali* to go back, return; *vethali* to give back; (S.) *wenḍ-* to return; *wenḍinai* to recover, revive; *wet'nai* to reverse; *wenḍe* back; again; (Su.) *venḍa vā-* to come back, return; (Isr.) *veṇḍ- (it-)* to return (*intr.*); *veṭ- (h-)* to return something; *venḍe ki-* to repair; *venḍe veh-* to answer, reply. *Kur. biḍnā* to turn over (*tr.*), turn round, give back; *ānā-biḍnā* to answer, retort. DEDS 889.

5482 *Te. veṇḍruka* a hair; (*pl. -lu*) hairs, the hair. *Pa. veṇḍra* (usually *pl. veṇḍrel*) hair (on head or body). DED 4510.

5483 *Ka. bedaku* to seek, search for, look for; *n.* search. *Te. vedaku, vetaku, venaku*, (K. also) *veduku, vetuku* to search, explore, rummage, examine, scrutinize, seek or search for, look for; *vedakulāḍu, vetakulāḍu* to search; *vedakuḍu* searching search. ? *Go. (M.) mehkānā*, (Ko.) *mehk*, (Y. Mu.) *mahk*, (F.H.) *mahak-* to search, (Mu. also) grope; (Tr.) *māhakkānā* to grope, grope in a pool for fish; (SR.) *mahakkānā* to fish (*Voc.* 2766). *Kur. beddnā* (biddya) to seek, search, get (second wife, concubine), find, discover, want, wish, be about to, be liable to. *Malt. bede* to seek, marry; *beduwre* to be married. DED 4512.

5484 *Ta. vetir* open flower, blossom. *Ka. bidir(u), bidur* to open as the mouth, unfold

as wings, stretch out, loosen, untie; *bidircu* to spread out, unfold, unharness, unyoke, loosen or free oneself. *Koḍ. bi-r- (bi-ruv-, bi-nd-)*, (Mercara dial.) *bu-r- (bu-ruv-, bu-nd-)* (flowers) open; *bi-t- (bi-ti-)*, (Mercara dial.) *bu-t- (bu-ti-)* to open out (*tr.*; mouth of bag, knife). *Tu. biduruni* to loosen by itself. *Te. (K.) vidur(u)cu, vidrucu* to flap wings. *Pa. (S.) vidrup- (vidrut-)* cock to flap wings when crowing. *Kuwi* (F.) *vidali* to flap. *Kur. bidignā* to lay partly bare the contents by violent action upon the covering, tear open, make a rent, make burst or crack by weighing upon; *bidgnā* to be laid bare, get exposed to view. *Malt. biṭhge* to expand, open (as the lips or eyelids). DED(S) 4513.

5485 *Ta. vetir, vetiri, vetiram, yayir* bamboo; *vēral* small bamboo, spiny bamboo. *Ko. vedyr* bamboo. *Ka. bidir(u), bidru, bidaru* id. *Tu. beduru* id. *Te. veduru* id. *Kol. vedur* (*pl. vedudl*) id. *Nk. vedur* id. *Pa. vedri* (*pl. vedrul*) id. *Ga. (Oil.) vedre* (*pl. -gil*), (S.) *vedir* (*pl. -gil*), (S.) *vedirin* id. *Go. (Tr.) waddur*, (M.) *vedūr*, (L.) *veduri*, (Y. Ko.) *vedur*, (Mu.) *vaddur*, (Ma.) *veddur* id. (*Voc.* 3282); (LuS.) *wedooree* id. *Koṇḍa vedru* dubu tall bamboo tree; (Sova dial.) *dēru(u)* tender bamboo; *dēr* dubu bamboo thicket. *Pe. dēr* (*pl. -ku*) bamboo; bamboo shoot. *Mand. dēr* bamboo shoot. *Kui* (K.) *tēru* (*pl. trēka*) bamboo; (W.) *tēru* (*pl. tērka*) a shoot, bud (? bamboo shoot). *Kuwi dēru* (*pl. dērka*) (F. S. Su. P.) bamboo, (Isr.) bamboo shoot. DED(S) 4514.

5486 *Ta. veyar* (-pp-, -tt-), *vēr* (-pp-, -tt-) to sweat, perspire; *n.* perspiration; *viyar* (-pp-, -tt-) to sweat, perspire; *n.* perspiration, weariness, exhaustion; *veyarvu, veyarvai, veyarppu = viyar n.; vērppu, vērupu, vērvu, vērvai, viyarppu, viyarvai* sweat, perspiration. *Ma. viyarkka* to perspire; *viyarppu, vēr* sweat. *Ka. bamar(u), bevaru* to perspire; *n.* perspiration; *bemaruvi* perspiring; *bemarcu* to cause to perspire; *bevi* to perspire. *Koḍ. bevar- (bevari-)* to sweat; *bevari* sweat. *Tu. begaruni, begapuni* to perspire; *begaru, bemaṛu* perspiration. Cf. 5519 *Ta. vē*. DED 4516.

5487 *Ka. berañju* to gather together, collect, put together, heap up. *Tu. birañjuni* to collect, heap up. *Te. verañju* to take by large handfuls, steal, plunder. DED(S) 4517.

5488 *Ta. verin, ven, veṇ* back. *Ko. ven* id. *To. pem* waist, hip (or with 4205 *Ta. pin*). *Ka. ben, bennu, bem* the back; *bennane* at the back, after, behind; *bembaṇi* following; company, association; the rear; *bembaṇisu* to follow. *Koḍ. benni* the back; *bembara* place behind. *Tu. berī* the back; *berīnkallu, berañkallu* backbone; *beraṇgaḍē* late, afterwards; *beraṇgayi* finally. *Bel. (LSB 2.2)* *bergi* back. *Te. ven(nu)* the back; *ven(u)ka, venukala* the hinder part, back, rear, past or former time, later time; hinder, rear; *vembaḍi, vembaḍini* with, along with, behind,

after; *vembaḍincu* to follow, accompany, pursue; *veṇṭa(n)* behind, after, along with. *Kol. ven* (*pl. vendl*) back; *veṅka* behind; then (past); *veṅka mut* one by one; *vend* okkod second, other; *veṭṭa* with. *Nk. venka* behind; *veṭṭa* with. *Koṇḍa venka* afterwards; *veṇi* either side of the backbone. DED(N) 4518.

5489 *Ta. veru* fear, dread; *veruvu* (veruvi-) to be afraid of, be alarmed, frightened or startled; *n.* fear, fright; *veruḷ* (veruḷv-, veruṇṭ-; virāl-), *virāl* (virāl-, virāṇ-) to be startled, perplexed, bewildered, be frightened, shy, be skittish; *n.* fear, perplexity, that which is fearful; *virāṭṭu* (virāṭṭi-) to frighten, intimidate; *veruḷi* bewilderment, that which causes terror, bugbear, scarecrow; *veruṭṭu* (veruṭṭi-) to terrify, frighten, confuse, stupefy, drive away (as animals); *veruṭci* bewilderment, shyness, skittishness, fear; *viṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to fear; *viṛappu* fear; *veṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be frightened; *n.* fear. *Ma. veruluka* to be frightened, confused, furious; *virāluka* to start, be shaken by fear; *virālī* scarecrow; *virāṭṭuka* to frighten; *virāṭṭal* frightening. *Ko. verp- (verd-)* to become extremely afraid; *verp- (vert-)* to cause (cattle) to have extreme fear. *To. pe-l- (pe-d-)* (buffaloes) are frightened and run away; *pe-t- (pe-ty-)* to frighten (buffaloes) and cause them to run away. *Ka. bercu, beccu* to be frightened, scared; *n.* fear, dread; a scarecrow; *bercisu, beccisu* to frighten; *beccalisu* to be confused, become perplexed or bewildered, be deprived of consciousness, be beguiled; *beppala* amazement, alarm, fear, etc.; *beppu* wandering of the mind, confusion; *bebbarisu* to get bewildered from fear, be greatly frightened; *bebbala* alarm, confusion; (PBh.) *bigut(u)* having feared; *beragu* fear. *Koḍ. borad-* (boradu-, borand-) to be thrown into confusion by fear; *borat-* (borati-) to frighten and make run in all directions (usually of cattle); ? *bott-* (botti-) to fear, be frightened. *Te. vera* fear, terror, surprise; *veracu* to fear, be afraid; *verapari* timid person; *verapincu* to frighten, terrify, alarm; *verapu* fear, fright, dread, terror, alarm. *Go. (Tr.) waritānā* to fear; *warhuttānā, waristānā* to frighten; *warhūcar* scarecrow; (A. M. S. Ko.) *veri-* (Y. ver-, Ma.) *vari-* to fear (*Voc.* 3285); (Ma.) *rey-* to be afraid; (L.) *reinā* to fear; *repih* fear (*Voc.* 3050); (ASu.) *verē* fear. *Kui bree inba, brehe inba* to be afraid. Cf. 5075 *Ta. meruḷ*. DED(S, N) 4519.

5490 *Ta. veruku* tom-cat, wild cat; toddy cat, *Paradoxurus niger*. *Ma. veruku, viruku, meruku* civet cat. *To. peṣk* flying-fox. *Ka. berku, bekku* cat. *Koḍ. bekki* jungle cats of various species. *Tu. beru* marten, (B-K.) wild cat. *Ga. (Oil.) vērig*, (S.) *verrig* (*pl. vergil*), (S.) *verig* (*pl. vergil*) cat. *Go. (A. M.) verkār*, (Y. S. Ko.) *verkār* cat; (W. Ph.) *varkār* wild cat; (Tr.) *warkār* mongoose (*Voc.* 3289); (ASu.) *verkār* cat. *Kur. berxā* id. *Malt. berge*

id. / Cf. *Nahali berko, (LSI) berkū* id. DED(S) 4520.

5491 *Go. (Mu.) vereya* a kind of basket (*Voc.* 3286); (Ma.) *viyya* a kind of small basket (*Voc.* 3250). *Koṇḍa viṛika* container, basket. DEDS 876.

5492 *Pa. veroṭ* (*pl. verocil*) a kind of flute. *Ga. (S.) vēroṭ* (*pl. vēroṣul*) id. DED 4521.

5493 *Ta. vel* (vel-, veṇ-) to conquer, overcome, subdue, destroy, remove, excel; *veṛram, veṛral, veṛri, ven, veṇri* victory, success; *veṛrimai* victoriousness, victory, distinctive greatness. *Ma. velluka* to overcome, surpass, kill; *venni, veṛri* victory. ? Cf. 1972 *Ta. keli*. DED 4522.

5494 *Ta. vellam* jaggery, unrefined cane-sugar. *Ma. vellam* juice of sugar-cane, molasses, coarse sugar. *Ka. bella* coarse dark sugar, jaggery. *Koḍ. bella* id. *Tu. bella* id. *Te. bellamu* id. *Go. (A. Y.) bheli, ven, veṇri* victory, (Ko.) *bela* jaggery (*Voc.* 2667); (LuS.) *belee goor*. / Cf. *Mar. bhel, bheli, Or. bheli* jaggery. DED(S) 4523.

5495 *Ta. v(r)ālu* to hang, be suspended, droop; *v(r)ālucu* to hang (*tr.*), suspend; *v(r)ēlu* to hand, be suspended, be pendulous, droop; *v(r)ēlu* to hang (*tr.*), suspend. *Go. (Ko.) veṛg-* to hang, be suspended; *caus. veṛh-, veṛh-*; (Ma.) *veṛc-*, (M.) *veṛhānā*, (Mu.) *vaṛih-* to hang up; (Tr.) *waṛēgānā*, (Ph.) *varegānā* to be hung up; (Tr.) *warhuttānā* to hang (*tr.*); (Mu.) *vareṇ* an article on which something is hung, stalk of fruit (*Voc.* 3293). *Kui repa* (ret-) to hang up, suspend; *raki* hung, hooked; *dēnga* (dēngi-) to be suspended. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *rec-* to hang; (F.) *lecali* (let-) to hang up, deck oneself with flowers; *lepi krali* to deck (another) with flowers; *lepi aiyali* to be hung; (S.) *leh'nai* to hang; (Isr.) *lej-* (it-) to hang (*intr.*); *le?* (t-) id. (*tr.*). DEDS 877 (in part from DED 4336).

5496 (a) *Ta. vel, veṇ* white, pure, shining, bright; *velḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to break (as the day), clear, whiten, become bright; *n.* purity; *veljiccam* light, lamp, clearness; *veljitu* that which is white; *veljippu* clearness, brightness; *veljiru* (veljiri-) to grow white, become pale; *n.* whiteness, paleness, light, becoming clear; *velu* (-pp-, -tt-) to become white or pale, dawn, become clear or manifest; whiten (*tr.*, as clothes); *veluvai* becoming white; *veluppu, veluvelluppu* whiteness, pallor, bleaching; *veluvelu* (-pp-, -tt-) to become white, become pale; *velu-veluv-ēnal* appearing white, looking pale; *vellār, velliyār* white men, true, honest men; *velḷi* whiteness, silver, silver coin, star, planet Venus, Friday; *vellitu* that which is plain; *vel-ēnal* becoming white, becoming clear, dawning of day; *velḷēna* early in the morning; *vellai* whiteness, silver coin, etc.; *vellaiyan* white-skinned person, European, albino; *veṇmai* whiteness, brightness; *veṇ-kal* quartz, white

marble; *viḷaṅku* (*viḷaṅki*-) to shine, become renowned, be polished, be clear or plain, know; *viḷakku* (*viḷakki*-) to make clear, explain, make illustrious, clean, polish, purify; *n.* lamp, light, lustre, brightening; *viḷakkam* elucidation, clearness, light, lamp; *viḷattu* (*viḷatti*-) to explain; *viḷar* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to become pale, whiten; *n.* whiteness; *viḷarppu* whiteness; *vel-vilar*, *vella-vilar* to become very white (as a washed cloth). *Ma. veli*, *velivu* light, clearness; *veliccam* light; *velukka* to dawn, grow white, be white, be clean or bright; *veluppu* whiteness, brightness, dawn, leprosy; *veluppikka* to whiten, brighten, wash (clothes), polish, clean (rice); *veluveḷa* very white; *velkka* to pale; *vella* white colour, white and clean cloth, truth; *vellaṅ* a true, honest, pure man; *velḷi* silver, Venus, Friday, white speck on the eye; *veṇ* white, bright; *veṇma* whiteness, brightness, cleanliness, smoothness; *veṇ-kallu* quartz, alabaster; *viḷaṅhuka* to shine forth, reflect light, show itself clearly, be polished or clean; *viḷakkuka* to brighten, polish; *viḷakkam* brightness, polish; *viḷakku* lamp, light; *viḷarkka* to be sailow, pale; *viḷarppu*, *viḷarccu* paleness, sallowness; *viḷarppikka* to promote the ripening of fruits; *viḷaruka* to become wan. *Ko. vel* white, true; *velṇ* honest man; *fem. veyl*; *velv-* (*velt-*) to become pale; *velv* truth; *velg-* (*velgy-*) (country) becomes light before dawn; *velk-* (*velky-*) to clean with water; *velk* lamp; *velp* whiteness, lightness; *veyl* silver, anna, Venus, Friday. *To. pōl* white; *pōḷf-* (*pōḷt-*) to be white; *pōḷp-* (*pōḷky-*) to dawn; *pōḷk-* (*pōḷky-*) to make to dawn; *pōḷk* lamp; *pōḷē* whiteness, light; *pōḷp* whiteness, white spot; *pily* silver, ring, anna, Venus, Friday; *pōḷko-rn* European (i.e. Englishman, etc.). *Ka. bel(u)*, *beḷa*, *beḷ(u)pu*, *beḷatige*, *beḷan-tige*, *beḷage*, *biḷa*, *biḷu*, *biḷi*, *biḷe*, *biḷapu*, *biḷ(u)pu* whiteness, brightness; *beḷa*, *beḷaku*, *beḷagu* light, lamp; *beḷagu* to shine, become bright, manifest oneself; cause to shine, kindle (as a lamp), scour, polish; *beḷagisu* to fill with light, cause to make bright, cause to polish; *beḷaguvike* shining, causing to shine; *beḷar* to become white or bright; *n.* a white or shining white colour; *beḷarpu* shining white colour; *beḷli* silver, planet Venus; *biḷidu* that which is white, the colour white; *beṇaci* quartz, white spar. *Koḷ. boḷi-* (*boḷip-*, *boḷit-*) to become white; *boḷaki*, *boḷica* lamp; *boḷi* light; *boḷipī* whiteness; *boḷitē* white; *boḷli* silver; *n.pr.* of a cow, cow (in songs); *boḷli mi-ni* morning star; *boḷlige* *n.pr.* of a cow, cow (in songs); *boṇge* *kalli* a kind of white stone; ? *boṇ pilli* dry grass, straw. *Tu. boḷu*, *boḷu*, *boḷuṅgarē*, *bolci*, *bolḷarē*, *bolḷenti* white, bright; *bolḷara* whitish; *bolcayi* pale, wan; *bolaye* white man; *bolaccely* paleness; *boliruni* to become white or clear; *boleruni* to become pale, fade; *boldu*, *boldu* whiteness, brightness; white, bright; *bolpu* light, wick or candle; *bolya* light, white, clear; *bolḷirū* clearing of the sky; *bolḷally* white stone, quartz, marble.

alabaster; *bolli* star, silver; *bolḷena* a white substance, whitish; *bolḷeri* a kind of leprosy; *bulaku* brightness; *beḷagu* brightness, splendour; *beḷaguni* to shine, glitter; *beḷaguvini* to make shine, polish; *biḷi* white. *Te. velḷu* to shine, give light; burn, flame, blaze; *n.* light, brightness; shining, splendour; *veluka* whiteness; *velacu* to clean; *velayu* to shine, be splendid, be renowned; *velayincu* to render bright, brighten, cause to shine; *velaru* whiteness; *velavela*, *velavelana* paleness; *velavelani* pale, pallid, wan; *veli*, *velidi* white; *veligincu* to light; *veliyu* to fade (as colour), (rain) ceases, (sky) clears; *vella*, *vellani* white; *vellana*, *velli*, *vellika* whiteness; *veṇḍi* silver; *beḷāku*, *beḷuku* to shine, gleam, glitter; *n.* brightness, polish, gleam; (Inscr.) *beḷagu* lustre; *bolli* white leprosy, leucoderma; spotted white (or with 4327). *Koḷ. velen* (? *vellen*), (Kin.) *veluṅ(g)*, (Hislop) *velang* *n.* light. *Pa. vil* white; *vilg-*, (S.) *vili-* to be white; *vilid* light. *Ga.* (Oll.) *viled* white; (P.) *vind-* to become light, be illuminated, *Ga.* (Tr.) *wērci* light, esp. dawn; (W.) *wērci*, (L.) *versī*, (SR.) *vedcī*, (G. Mu.) *vehc(i)* light (*Voc.* 3316); (Mu.) *vēd-* to be bright, be white (clothes); *caus. vēdih-*; *vēd-* (Ma.) to be white, (Ko.) be or become clean or bright; (M.) *vēdā* white (*Voc.* 3311). *Pe. riṇj-* to be white, bright. *Maṇḍ. riṇj-* to be white; *ruṅgini* white, *Kui lōngi* white, fair. *Kuwi* (F.) *vella*, (S.) *wella* white; (Su. Isr.) *vendi*, (S.) *wendi* silver; (D.) *riṇj-* (-it-) to be white; (Isr.) *riṇj-* (-it-) id., burn, flash, blaze; *ṛṣh-* (*ṛṣt-*) to make fire burn; *ṛṣpori* kindling material; (S.) *longi* red; *longinesi* the fair one. *Kur. bilcā* to shine, glitter, sparkle, be conspicuous; *biḷcāṇā* to polish, cause to shine or glitter; be lightning; *biḷbiṇā* to sparkle, twinkle, scintillate; *biḷli* light, that which is a source of light (lamp, candle), flame, mental or moral illumination; *beḷbeḷnā* to be an albino, have an unusual or morbid whiteness of the skin. *Malt. bilbilre* to shine brilliantly; *bilpu* moon. ? *Br. tūbē* id. (cf. s.v. 3338 *Ta. tuyya*). Cf. 5504 *Ta. vellari*. Cf. *Pkt. (DNM) villa-* bright, clear; *vilha-* white. DED (S, N) 4524.

(b) *Ta. vep-ney*, *veṇnai* butter. *Ma. vepna*. *Ko. vep. To. pen. Ka. beṇne*, *beṇni. Koḷ. bonṇe* *ney. Tu. beṇṇē*, *bonṇeyi. Te. venna*. Cf. 3746 *Ta. ney*. DED 4511.

5497 *Ta. viḷakku* (*viḷakki*-) to solder. *Ma. viḷakkuka* id. *Tu. bolakuni* id., weld. DED 4525.

5498 *Ta. veli* (-pp-, -tt-) to be open or public, be vacant, empty; *n.* outside, open space, plain, space, intervening space, gap, room, openness, plainness, publicity; *veliccam* publicity; *velippu* outside, open space, enclosed space; *veliyār* outsiders, strangers. *Ma. veli* open field; notoriety; outside; *veliccam* publicity. *Ka. beḷavāra* an outcaste. *Te. veli* the outside, exterior, excommunication; outside, external; *velalu* to go or come out; start; *velalucu* to send out; *velārinucu*, *velār(u)*

*cu* to send or drive out, cast out, make public; *veliparacu*, *velipuccu* to make public or known; *velipeṭtu* to excommunicate; *velucu* to drive, send out; *velupala* outside, exterior; outside, external; *velupalincu* to put outside, disclose, divulge; *velu-vaḍu* to come out, go out; *velavarincu*, *velavarucu* to send out, bring out; *velayu* to be known; *vellaḍi* open place, publicity, openness; *vellaṭakamu* making known, publishing, publicity; *veliviri* known, published. *Pa. valip-* (*valit-*) to expel, drive away; (S.) *valkip-* (*valkit-*) to chase. ? *Ga.* (Oll.) *veṭ-* to flee; (S.) *veṭt-* to go out. *Konda veli* outside. ? *Kui vēṇḍa* (*vēṇḍi-*) to go forward, start forth, go forth; *pl. action* *veṭka* (*veṭki-*). *Kuwi* (S.) *velli kīnai* to excommunicate. DED (S) 4526.

5499 *Te. velikilu* to fall or lie on the back; *velikila* on the back, supine. *Koḷ. (SR.) velākā* lying on one's back. *Go. (Ko.) vēringi*, in: *pal v.* with face upwards; (Tr.) *phat warēṅgānā* to sleep on one's back (*Voc.* 3294). *Pe. ṛēṅ(g)-* (*ṛēṅt-*) to lie on the back; *ṛēk-* (-t-) to lay on the back. *Maṇḍ. ṛēṅ(g)-* to fall backward. *Kuī lāṅgaṇi* flat on the back. DEDS 878.

5500 *Ta. velku* (*velki-*) to be ashamed, be coy, bashful, fear, shudder, be perplexed; *veṭku* (*veṭki-*) to be ashamed, be bashful, be afraid; *veṭkam*, *vekkam* shame, modesty, bashfulness, coyness; *vaṭku* (*vaṭki-*) to be ashamed, be shy, bashful; *n.* shame, shyness, modesty; *viḷi-* (-v-, -nt-) to be overcome with shame; *viḷivu* shame. *Ma. velkka* to be ashamed, afraid; *vekkam* shame. *Ko. vekm* (*obl. vekt-*) feeling of modesty, shame. *Ka. beḷkar* to become afraid, fear; (K.<sup>2</sup>) *beḷkane* to turn pale through fear. *Tu. bolcuni* to shy, start aside suddenly as an animal; *bolci*, *bolcelu* shyness, starting aside, suddenly; *bolcāvuni* to make shy; *bolaccely* shying. DED (N) 4527.

5501 *Ko. veki Pouzolzia Bennettiana* (the skin yields a gummy foam used in washing head and body). *To. poḷky* id. DED 4528.

5502 *Pa. velngur Celastrus paniculata*. *Go. (Tr.) warāṅgur*, (Ph.) *varāṅgur* the māikāgni tree, *C. p.* (*Voc.* 3180).

5503 *Ta. vellam* flood, deluge, sea, seawave, water. *Ma. vellam* water. *Ka. (K.<sup>2</sup>) bella* flood. *Tu. bolḷa* flood, inundation. *Te. velli*, *vellika* flow, flood, stream; *velluva* flood, inundation. ? *Br. beḷ* large hill-torrent. DED 4529.

5504 *Ta. vellari* cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*; mottled-melon, *C. memordica*; kakri melon. *Ma. vellari* cucumber, *C. sativus*. Cf. 5496 (a) *Ta. vel*. DED 4530.

5505 *Ka. beḷlavāra*, *beḷlāra* snare, net for snaring game, noose. *Te. valle*, *valletrādu* noosed rope for tying cattle, noose. ? *Br. bilum* neck-rope, halter. DED 4531.

5506 *Ta. vell-aṭṭi* maidservant, concubine. *Ma. vellāṭṭi* id., slave girl, midwife. *Te. vellā-takatte* harlot. DED 4532.

5507 *Ta. vellāṇan*, *vellāṇan*, *vellāṇan* man of the *Vellāṇa* caste; *fem. vellāṇacci*, *vellāṇacci*; *vellāṇmai*, *vellāṇmai* cultivation; *vellāṇmai* agriculture, husbandry. *Ma. vellāṇar* Tamil *Sūdras*; *vellāyama* agriculture; *Vellāṇas. Te. velama* name of a caste, man of this caste; (*DCV*) agriculture; (*Inscr.*) *vellāṇḍu* a cultivator; affix to the names of cultivator caste in Tamilnad. Cf. 5545 *Ta. vel*. DED (S) 4533.

5508 *Ta. vellī-maṇṭanti* moossanda of Ceylon, *Mussaenda frondosa*. *Ma. vellīla* id. *Tu. bolḷe* id. DED 4534.

5509 *Ta. vellil*, *velliyam*, *vilā*, *vilam*, *vilari*, *vilavu*, *vilāṭṭi* wood-apple, *Feronia elephantum*. *Ma. vilā* id. *Ka. beḷala*, *beḷaval*, *beḷavala*, *beḷa*, *balavala*, *balōla* id. *Te. velāga* id. ? *Pa. pulla virṅgam* id. (*pulla* sour; cf. *Te. puli* *pulla velāga*). / ? Cf. *Skt. bilva- Aegle marmelos*. [*Feronia* and *Aegle* are closely related genera of one species each.] DED 4535.

5510 *Ta. vellai-namai* (also *Lush.*), *vellai-nakai* button-tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*. *Ma. (Lush.) vellā-nāva* id. *Koḷ. (Kin.) velma* id. *Go. (M.) vedmā*, (Ma.) *verma*, (A. Y.) *erma*, (Ch.) *arma*, (Tr.) *armā*, (W. Ph.) *armā*, (Mu.) *orma* id. (*Voc.* 360). Cf. 3599 *Ta. namai*. From DED (S) 2974.

5511 *Ta. veri* (-pp-, -tt-) to be drunk, intoxicated, become mad, be frenzied, be furious; *n.* toddy, drunkenness, intoxication, bewilderment, confusion, perturbation, madness, frenzy, anger, savagery, wildness, devil; *veriy-āṭu* to dance under possession by *Skānda*; *verippu* drunkenness. *Ma. veri* intoxication, fury; *veriyān* drunk, furious. *Ka. veri* madness, intoxication, fury, folly, confusion, fear. *Te. verri* madness, insanity, lunacy, mental derangement, craziness, frenzy, ungovernable rage, extreme folly or foolishness; mad, insane, etc.; *verrivāḍu* madman, lunatic; *fem. verridi*; *verri-niḷlu* toddy, spirituous liquor; *verri* foolish man; *veridincu* to make foolish; *viridi* fool, madman. *Konda veri* foolish, simple; (BB) *veri ā-* (shaman) to be possessed. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *verila* madman. *Br. birr* wild, not tame, shy; *birri* wildness. DED (S) 4536.

5512 *Ta. veru* (-pp-, -tt-) to detest, loathe, hate, be angry at, dislike, renounce, be afflicted; *verukkai*, *veruppu* aversion, loathing, dislike. *Ma. verukka* to avoid, abstain from, loathe, hate, renounce; *veruppu* aversion, dislike, abomination; *veruppikka* to cause anger; *viṛakkam* repugnance. *Ko. verv-* (*vert-*) to dislike. *Kur. birkhāṇā* to disgust with, make sick of, disaffect from; *birkhāṇā* to grow disaffected, conceive a disgust for, be sick of. DED (S, N) 4537.

5513 *Ta. veru* (*verr-* before vowels in cpds.) empty, etc.; *verumai* emptiness, vapid-



ness, profitlessness, uselessness, ignorance, poverty, quality of being unmixed or pure; **veri** (-pp-, -tt-) to become empty as a place devoid of inhabitants, clear away as clouds; *n.* (also **vericcu**) emptiness as of a place devoid of inhabitants; **veritu** emptiness, uselessness, futility, stupidity; **verippu** famine; **veriyan** empty, destitute person; **verumap** worthlessness; **verumanē** in vain, without advantage, without doing anything, idly; **verra-veritu** absolute worthlessness; **verrar** poor people, worthless persons; **verrimai** emptiness, barrenness, bareness; **varal** emptiness; **varumai** poverty, emptiness, helpless loneliness, difficulty; **varitu** that which is small or insignificant, worthlessness, defect, poverty, emptiness. *Ma.* **veru** asunder, void of, empty, bare; **verutē** for nothing, uselessly, for mere pleasure, idly, gratis; **veruma** emptiness; **verran** destitute, poor; **veru** empty. *Ko.* **ver**, **verd**, **veṭa** ver mere, unmixed, vain; **vera-c** woman temporarily without a child; **ver im** buffalo temporarily without a calf; **ver a-i** man without wife or children; **ver gi-m** naked (*lit.* mere hands); **verma(-)ntam** naked; **veruk** small piece of meat for broth. *To.* **per** empty, mere; **peri** it is worthless; **per o-i** ordinary man (as priest becomes when polluted); **per fo-s** pure milk; **per fit** mere foolishness; **per me-n** tree without blossoms; **perisy** in vain, empty-handed, good-for-nothing. *Ka.* **bare**, **bari**, **baru**, **bara**, **barahu**, **baraḍu**, **baraḍu**, **baḍḍu**, **barapa** emptiness; (PBh.) **baride** for nothing, without cause; **battale**, **bettale** bareness, nakedness. *Koḍ.* **bari** only, merely. *Tu.* **baji** empty, mere, only; vain, useless, false; **battalē**, (B-K.) **bēṭalu** naked. *Te.* **barigi** empty; ? **biru** useless. *Nk.* **vaṭṭi** empty. *Pa.* (S.) **vededi** alone. *Ga.* (Oll.) **vayke**, (S.) **vaykeṭi** empty. *Go.* (Tr.) **warrōl**, (SR.) **varor**, (ChD.) **varror** alone; (ChD.) **varrai** id. (*fem.*); (Ph.) **varror**, **varrore**, **varrur**, **varur** one, alone; (Ma.) **vaṭor**, (Ko.) **verond** one man (Voc. 3186). *Koṇḍa* **vaRi** mere, simple, nothing but. *Pe.* **vari** bare, empty. *Manḍ.* **veru** empty. *Kui* **vari** only. *Kuwi* (Su.) **var'i** empty; (F.) **vwāri** id.; **vwarari** **kīali** to empty; **vwaraiy** **aiyali** to be empty; (S.) **warāni** **kīnai** to empty; (Isr.) **var'i** only; empty. *Br.* **bīra** simply, just; **bīraghā** pure and simple, nothing but. Cf. 5477 *Ta.* **veṭṭi** and 5233 *Ka.* **baṭā**. DED(S, N) 4538, and from DED 4355(a).

5514 *Go.* (M. L. SR.) **vehānā**, (Y. G.) **veh** to tell; (Tr.) **wehtānā** to explain, show, announce; (W. Ph.) **vahtānā** to preach, tell; (Mu.) **veh** to tell, describe; **vehkanur**, **vehvāl**, **vehka-bital** a teller; **vehc** to state, reply; (Ma.) **ve?** to say (Voc. 3303); (Ph.) **vesorī**, (W.) **weserī**, (Tr.) **wēsōrī**, **wēsēri** story; (SR.) **vesūḍi** **pundānā** to guess a riddle (Voc. 3302); (ASu.) **vēsūrī** story. *Koṇḍa* **veR-** (-t-) to speak, tell; **caus. veRis-** to cause somebody to tell. *Pe.* **vec-** (vecc-) to speak. *Manḍ.* **veh-** (-t-) to tell, say. *Kui* **vespa** (vest-) to say, speak, tell; *n.* saying, speech, word. *Kuwi* (F.) **vessali** (vest-) to tell; (S.) **weh'nai** to

speak, say, tell; **veh-** (vest-) (Su.) to say, (Isr.) tell; (Mah., p. 66) **vespu** speech. ? *Kur.* **ba'anā** (**bācas**) to say, command, invite, allow, name, call, salute as, by the name or title of, pretend, express as one's own view or idea, say to oneself, imagine, reflect, intend, cry (of animals), sound so-and-so; **bārnā** to be called, termed, have a title. ? *Malt.* **bāce** to relate, tell. Cf. 5516 *Ta.* **vinā** (Su. 1973, p. 146, would unite 5514 \***verr-** and 5516 \***ven-**). DED(S) 4498.

5515 *Ta.* **verr-ilai** betel pepper, *Piper betle*; betel leaf. *Ma.* **verr-ila** betel. *Ko.* **veti** betel leaf (in proverbs). *To.* **petil eṣ id. ? *Tu.* **baccirē id.** (or with 3821). DED 4539.**

5516 *Ta.* **vinā** (**vināy-**), **vināvu** (**vināvi-**) to ask, investigate, give ear to, listen, hear; **vinā** question. *Ma.* **vinavuka** to ask. *Ko.* **vent-** (veynt-) id. *To.* **pint-** (pinty-) id. *Te.* **vinu** (**vin-**) to hear, listen, obey; **vinukali** hearing; **vinucu**, **vinipincu** to cause to hear; (K.) **vin(u)cu** to be heard; tell; **vin(i)ki**, **vinikidi** hearing, listening, audience, hear-say; **vinu** the ear; celebrity. *Kol.* **vin-** (vint-) to hear. *Nk.* **vin-** id. *Nk.* (Ch.) **ven-** (vend-) id. *Pa.* **ven-** (vett-, vend-) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **ven-** (veṭ-, vey-), (S.) **ven-** (veyy-) id., (S.) **ven-** (venṭ-) id.; **venup-** to make to hear. *Go.* (G.) **ven-** to hear (Voc. 3283). *Koṇḍa* **ven-** (veR-) id.; **venba-** (-t-) to ask. *Pe.* **ven-** (vec-) to hear; **venba-** (-t-) to ask, inquire. *Manḍ.* **ven-** (vec-) to hear; **venba-** to ask. *Kui* **venba** (ves-) to hear, listen, ask, question; *n.* hearing, listening, inquiry. *Kuwi* (Su.) **ven-** (vecc-) to hear; (F.) **venjali** (vec-), (Isr.) **ven-** (vec-) to hear, ask; (F.) **vengali** to be rumoured; (S.) **wennai**, **wenbinal** to hear, question; (Mah.) **venbu**, (S.) **wenumbu** hearing. *Kur.* **mennā** (**menj-**) to hear, listen, obey, question, ask; **mennā** to tell, inform. *Malt.* **mene** (**menj-**) to hear, ask; **mendre** to be heard, be rumoured. *Br.* **binig** (**bing-**) to hear. Cf. 5514 *Go.* **veh-**. DED(S, N) 4472.

5517 *Ta.* **vē** (**vēv-/vēkuv-**, **vent-**) to burn, be hot (as the weather), be scorched, be boiled, cooked (as rice), be refined (as gold), be distressed by grief or passion, be angry; **vēkkāṭu** burning, boiling, cooking, inflammation as of the stomach; burn, scald, heat; **vēṭai** heat, intense dryness, season of drought, hot season; **vētu** heat, warmth; **vēvam** distress; **vēvu** burning, boiling; **vēvai** that which is boiled or cooked; **vēnal** heat, hot season, anger; **vēnil** heat, hot season, mirage; **vental** that which is overboiled or charred; **venti** (-pp-, -tt-) to be hot, get angry; **ventippu** heat, anger; **ventai** anything cooked in steam; **ven-nir** hot water; **vekkai** heat, sultriness; **veccu** heat; **vecc-eṇal**, **veccu-vecc-eṇal** being hot, becoming heated, being harsh; **vecc-eṇavu** heat; **vecavi** hot weather; **vetumpu** (**vetumpi-**) to become warm, be partially withered (as flowers), be hot, boil, be enraged; **vetuppu** (**vetuppi-**) to warm, heat gently, make red-hot; *n.* warmth, fever; **vetupпам** warmth; **vetuvetu** (-pp-, -tt-) to be parboiled or half-

cooked, become lukewarm, be partially withered; **vetuvetuppu** lukewarmness; **veppam**, **veppu** heat, fever, indignation, spite, sorrow; **veppar** heat, hot food; **veppi** (-pp-, -tt-) to heat, infuriate; **veppul**, **veppuru** heat; **vempal** tropical heat, wrath; **vempu** (**vempi-**) to be very hot, be dried with heat, fade, rage, be distressed in mind; desire; **vemmai** heat, glow, anger, desire, valour, severity; **vēy(y)il** heat of sun; **vēytu** that which is hot, heat, sorrow; **vēyya** hot, fierce, desirable; **vēyyatu** that which is hot, cruel, or unbearable; **vēyyōṇ** cruel person, sun; **vēvvar** heat; **vēvritu** that which is hot or cruel. *Ma.* **vēka** (vent-) to be hot, burn, seethe, boil, (heart) burns; **vēvu** combustion, boiling, heat, dry rot; **vēvikka** to boil, seethe, cook (tr.); boil inwardly; **vētu** what is hot; **vēṇal** heat, hot season; **vekkā** to cook; *n.* heat; **vekkuka** to heat, make warm; **vēṇṇuka** to grow hot; **veppu** cooking; **veppan** cook; **vetumpuka** to be gently heated; **vetumpikka** to make warm; **vetuppu** gentle heat; **vetuppuka** to warm, be gently heated; **vetuveta** warmly; **veppu**, **vempal** heat; **vempuka** to be very hot, be burnt, shrivel; **vemma** heat; **ven-nir** hot water; **vēyil** heat of sun. *Ko.* **vēy-** (vedy-) to be burned, be burned up, (broth) boils; **vēyc-** (vey-) to burn up, cook; **vet-** (vety-) to weld (i.e. make red-hot); **vek** hot; **ve(n) ni-r** hot water; **vi-i** sunshine, heat of sun; **ve-ci-g** hot, rainless season (February to middle of June). *To.* **pōy-** (pōd-) to burn (intr.), be hot; **pōky** lukewarm; warmth; **pōt in-** (id-) (house) is warm; **pi-s** sun, sunlight; **pe-soxy**, **pi-so-y** hot season (< Badaga); ? **pū-i** hot weather, summer (December-February) (? < \***vēy(y)-ul**). *Ka.* **hē**, **hēyu**, **beyyu** (bend-) to be burnt hot, be scorched by the sun's heat, etc., be prepared by boiling, be cooked, burn with a fever, grief, etc.; **bēyisu**, **bēsu** to burn up, prepare by boiling, bake, pain, afflict; **bēge** fire, heat, wild fire in jungles; **bēne** pain, sickness; **bēvasa** sorrowful thought, grief, anxiety; **bēsage**, **bēsaki**, **bēsige** hot season; **bēṅki**, **bēṅke**, **bēṅge** heat, fire; **beccage**, **becane**, **beccige** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **becanna** warm; **ben**, **bem** heat; **ben-nir** hot water; **besalige** fire-pan; **bisil**, **bisal**, **bisul** heat and glare of the sun, sunshine; **bisi**, **bisu**, **bisupu** heat. *Koḍ.* **be-y-** (be-v-/be-yuv-, beñj-) to be warmed, burned, warm oneself, (rice) cooks; **bey-** (bepp-, becc-) to cook (rice); **bekke** warmth, heat; **bōdi**, (central dialect) **bedi** heat of sun; **be-ni ka-la** hot season. *Tu.* **bēyuni** to boil, seethe, be cooked, baked; **bēpini**, **bēyipini** to boil (tr.); be boiled, seethed, cooked; **bēpavuni** to boil (tr.), seethe, cook; **bēṅkē** heat, sultriness; **becca** heat, warmth; hot, warm; hotly, warmly; **beccana** warmth; **beccanē** hotly, warmly; **beppu** lukewarmness, feverishness; lukewarm, feverish; **bēyipely** boiling, boiled; **besiyuni**, **beseyuni** to get hot, get angry or haughty; **bisi** heat, warmth esp. of sun; **bisulu** sunshine; **bisalē**, **bisalē** an earthen vessel. *Kor.* (M.) **bijila**, (T.) **bijili** sunlight. *Te.* **vēgu** to be

fried, grieve, sorrow, be very anxious; **vēcu** to fry, grill, oppress, persecute; **vēgincu**, **vēpu** to fry, grill; **vēki** fever; **vēdi** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **vēdimi** heat, warmth; **vēṇḍramu** heat, pungency; **vēpuḍu** frying, that which is fried, fried; **vēsavī** summer; **vekkā** heat; **vecca** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **veccana** heat, warmth; **veccanī** hot, warm; **veccu** to be heated; *n.* heat; **veta** pain, distress; **veppu** heat; **vemmu** to be heated; **ven-niru** hot water. *Kol.* **ve-ndi**, (Kin.) **vēndi**, (P.) **vēndi** hot; **ve-nd i-r** hot water; **vessa** fever; (Kin.) **vēy-** to be on fire, burn; **vēy gal-** to cook; (SR.) **vēy-** to burn; **vēy-** to prepare bread; **vāigl-** to boil, cook; (Pat., p. 159) **viyeng** to light fire; (p. 167) **viyyeng** to cook. *Nk.* **vi-** to burn (intr.); **vip-** id. (tr.); **vēndi** hot; **vecca** (c = ts) fever. *Nk.* (Ch.) **vēy-** to burn (intr.); **vayip-** id. (tr.). *Pa.* **vēp-** (vēt-) to be warm; **vēdi** lukewarm; **vēy** boiled rice; (S.) **vēy-** (rice) is boiled; (S.) **vēyip-** (vēyit-) to boil (rice). *Ga.* (Oll.) **vēytail nir** hot water; (S.) **vēy**, **vēy-** to be burnt; (S.) **vēy-ci** hot. *Go.* (Tr.) **wēṭānā**, **wēṇā** to be cooked, boiled, scalded; **wēṭṭānā** to boil (tr.); (Ph.) **vāiyānā** to burn, cook; (SR.) **vēyānā** to burn; (Ma.) **vē-** to be boiled, cooked; **vē?** to burn (tr.); (S.) **vēy-** to be cooked (Voc. 3307). *Koṇḍa* **vēy-** (vet-) to be burned (forest, fuel); (BB) **ves-** (-t-) to be hot; **vesni** hot; **vēk-** (-t-) to fry. *Pe.* **ve-** (-t-) to be cooked; **vēza** sweat. *Manḍ.* **veh-** to be hot; **vehon** hot; **vēja** sweat. *Kui* **vēva** (vēt-) to be cooked, well cooked or boiled, (forest) to be fired, burned; **vēha** cooked rice; **vēhpa** (vēht-) to be hot (liquids, cooked food); (K.) **ve-** (-t-) to be burnt. *Kuwi* (F.) **vēyali** (vet-) to catch fire; **vēhini** hot; (S.) **wēspini**, **wehini** warm; **weh'nai** to oppress; (Su.) **veh-** (-it-) to be hot; **ve-** (-t-) to be burnt; **vēse lēska** summer season (i.e. hot months); (Isr.) **ve-** (-t-) to be burnt, cooked; **vēh-** (vēst-) to become hot; (S.) **wehu** ray (wēḍa wehu). *Kur.* **bi'inā** (bicc-) to be cooked, baked, boiled, parched in heat; **bīṭā'nā** to cook, broil, bake, dry in heat; **bisālī** earthen vessel for scalding paddy; **bassnā** to consume to ashes, (man) destroys by fire. *Malt.* **bice** to be cooked, be heated; **bite** to cook; **bēru** sun. *Br.* **bāsing**, **bāsinging** to become hot; **bising** (bisis-), **bisinging** to be baked, cooked, ripen; **bising** (bisē-) to bake, cook. Cf. 5468 *Ka.* **bisu** and 5486 *Ta.* **veyar**. DED(S, N) 4540.

5518 *Manḍ.* **vēgu** sickle. *Kuwi* (D.) **vēgo** id. DEDS 879.

5519 *Kui* **vēnga** (vēngi-) to be spread out, stretched out or up, opened out, open out (intr.); **vēpka** (< **vēk-p-**; **vēkt-**) to stretch forth, stretch up, crane the neck, spread out, open out. *Kuwi* (S.) **wēnginai** to spread, outspread; **wēkh'nai** to unravel; (Isr.) **vēng-** (-it-) to become spread; **vēk-** (-h-) to announce, publish. *Malt.* **bēngle** to reach with outstretched hands. ? *Ta.* **vēy** (-v-, -nt-) to blossom, open; **vēyul** blossoming. DEDS 880.

5520 *Ta. vēhakai* East Indian kino tree, *Pterocarpus marsupium*. *Ma. vēhā* *P. marsupium* or *santalinus* (or *Avicennia* or *Terminalia tomentosa*). *Ka. (Lush.)* *bēnga* *P. marsupium*. *Tu. bēhā*, *bēnga* red sandalwood, *P. santalinus*. *Te. vēgisa* *P. marsupium*. *Pa. vēnuk* id. *Go. (Mu.) vēngor*, (*Ma.*) *vēngor*, (*Ko.*) *vengur māra*, (*M.*) *vengo* id. (*Voc.* 3309); (*LuS.*) *vengogai* the dhorbenla tree. *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *vēņer maran* the bija tree (= *P. marsupium*). *Kui vēngesi* piasal tree or wood (= *P. marsupium*). *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *vēngeri*, (*Isr.*) *vēhgeri marnu* bija tree. ? *Malt. begasi* a kind of tree. DED(S) 4541.

5521 *Ta. vēhakai* tiger. *Ma. vēhā* royal tiger. *Te. vēgi* tiger. *Go. (Koya T.) vēngālam* leopard. DED(N) 4542.

5522 *Koḍ. be-ug-* (*be-ngi-*) (rain) stops, clears. *Kui vēpka* (< *vēp-pi- vēkt-*) to cease (rain); *n.* cessation of rain. DED 4543.

5523 *Manḍ. vēnj-* (*vēnc-*) to take out. *Kui vēsa* (*vēsi-*) id., bring out into the open, extract, expose, redeem; *pl. action vēska* (*vēski-*). *Kuwi* (*P.*) *vecc-* (*-it-*) to take out, take off; (*Su.*) *vēcina* to unpack; (*Isr.*) *vēc-* (*-it-*) to pull up, pull out, take out. DEDS 881.

5524 *Ta. vēcātai* sorrow; *vēcaram*, *vēcāravu*, *vēcārikai* id., weariness, fatigue; *vēcāru* (*vēcāruv-*, *vēcār-*) to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; *vēcātal* mental agitation; *vēcāru* (*vēcār-*) to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; be consoled, rest; *n.* weariness, etc.; *vēcāral* weariness, sorrow; becoming consoled or pacified, rest. *Ma. (Tiyya)* *vēcāru* anxiety. *Ka. bējāru* weariness (from fatigue, pain, vexation), annoyance; *bēsāru* (*bēsatt-*) to grow weary or fatigued, get tired of, be disgusted, be vexed; *n.* weariness, fatigue, disgust, vexation, dispiritedness; *bēsāra*, *bēsārake*, *bēsārike* weariness, etc.; *bēsārisu* to cause to be weary. *Koḍ. be-ja-ra* sorrow. *Tu. bējāru* weariness, fatigue, disgust, offence, vexation, annoyance; *bēsāru* fatigue, weariness, vexation, disgust; fatigued, weary; *bēsāru āpini* to get tired, be weary. *Kor. (T.) bisirige* homesickness. *Te. vēsaṭa* fatigue, weariness; *vēsaramu* trouble, fatigue; *vēsārinu* to trouble; *vēsāru* to be troubled or fatigued, (*K.* also) be disgusted. Some items, esp. *Ka. Koḍ. Tu.*, may be < *H. bē-zār* (< *Pers.*). Cf. 5386 *Ta. vicakku*. DED(S, N) 4544.

5525 *Ta. vētu* cover for the mouth of a vessel, cloth for filtering. *Ma. vētu* cloth for covering vessels or for filtering. DED 4545.

5526 *Ko. ve-ṭi* stake in centre of threshing floor round which the cattle are driven. *Koḍ. bo-ṭi* id. DED 4546.

5527 *Ta. vēttam*, *vēttai* hunting, chase, murder; *vēttu* occupation of hunting; *vēttu* hunting, hunter; *vēttan*, *vēttuvan* hunter, fowler; *vēttacci*, *vēttici* woman of the hunter tribe; *vēttam/vēttai* ātu to hunt. *Ma. vētta* hunting, chase; *vēttan* hunter, fowler. *Ko.*

*ve-ṭ* hunting; *ve-ṭ a-r-* to hunt; *ve-ṭn* hunter. *To. pe-ṭ* hunting; *pe-ṭ o-d-* to hunt; ? *pō-r* Tamilian (i.e. hunter). *Ka. bēte*, *bētte* hunting, the chase, animals pursued by sportsmen; *bētey ādu* to hunt; *bēda* huntsman; *bēdu* multitude of huntsmen; *bēttiga* hunter. *Koḍ. bo-ṭe* hunting, hunt. *Tu. bētte*, *bōtte*, *bēti* hunting, chase; *bēdave* fowler. *Te. vēta*, *vētta* hunting, the chase; *vēttakādu*, *vēttagiri*, *vēttari* hunter, fowler; *vētt-ādu* to hunt. *Kol. ve-ṭ a-d-* id. *Nk. vēta* hunting. *Go. (M. L.) vēta*, (*Ma. Ko.*) *vēta* id. (*Voc.* 3310). *Koṇḍa vēta* id. *Pe. bēṭ* id. *Manḍ. bēṭ* id. *Kuwi* (*Su. Isr.*) *bēta* id.; (*F.*) *betta* kṭali, (*S.*) *bēta* kinai to hunt. / The Dr. word has been borrowed into the local Oriya of Koraput, with the substitution of b- for v-; this is reborrowed into some of the local Dr. languages, viz. *Pe. Manḍ. Kuwi*. DED(S) 4547.

5528 *Ta. vēntu* (*vēnti-*) to want, desire, beg, entreat, request; be indispensable, necessary; *vēntum*, *vēnum* it will be required, necessary, indispensable, must; *vēntām* it will not be required, necessary, indispensable, must not; *vēn* desire; *vēntal* desiring, petition; *vēntāmai* aversion, dislike, absence of desire, contentment; *vēntār* those who have no desires; enemies; *vēnti* for the sake of; *vēntiya* indispensable, required, sufficient, many; *vēntiyavan* friend, well-wisher; *vēntunar* those who wish for or desire a thing; *vēl* (*vētp-*, *vētt-*) to desire, love; *n.* desire, *Kāma*; *vētkai*, *vētki* desire, want, amoroseness; *vēttam* desire, thing desired; *vēttal* desire, begging; *vētpu*, *vēttam* desire; *vētai* id., longing, thirst; *vekku* (*vekki-*) to desire ardently, covet (*Kuiper, Indian Linguistics* 35.215); *viṭay* desire; *viṭai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to wish, desire, love, be anxious for, covet; *viṭaicc* sexual union; *viṭaici* id., enjoyment; *viṭaintō* friend, husband; *viṭaivu* copulation, desire. *Ma. vēnam*, *vēntum* it must, ought, is desired; *vēn* necessary; *vēnta* useful, required; *vēntu* must; *vēnta* must not, need not; *vēntuka* being necessary, friendship; *vēntikka* to make necessary, procure, acquire; *vēl* lust, *Kāma*; *vēli*, *vēlvi* rutting; *vēcca* love, affection. *Ko. ve-ko-* it is wanted; *ve-ṭa-* it is not wanted; *ve-ṭo-* must; *ve-ḍy*, *ve-ḍyga-rn* beggar; *ve-r-* (*ve-c-*) to collect, accept, get. *To. pō-d-* (*pō-ḍy-*) to beg; *pō-ḍyxo-rn* beggar; *pe-k-* (that which is) wanted, desired. *Ka. bēku*, *bēku*, *bēkkum* it desires; it is wished, desired, requested, it is desirable, necessary, wanted, it is fit, it must, to be desirable; *bēta*, *bētta* longings, sexual passion, amorous pastime; *bēda* it does not desire; it is not wished, desired, requested, it is not desirable, necessary, wanted, it is not fit, it must not, not to be desirable; *bēdike*, *bēduvike* asking, entreating; *bēdu*, *bēṭ* to wish, desire, beg, pray, entreat, request; *bēduha* soliciting, begging, praying; *bēlamba* desire. *Koḍ. bo-d-* (*bo-di-*) to beg; *bo-ndu* it is wanted; *bo-nda* it is not wanted. *Tu. bēduni* to beg, ask, entreat; *bēdave* poor man, beggar; *bōdji* must

not, should not, do not; *bōdu* to want, wish, desire, be necessary, must. *Te. vēdu* to pray, beg, entreat, ask, wish, desire; *vēduka* pleasure, joy, desire, wish, fun, joke. *Kol. ve-l-* (*ve-lt-*) to ask; *ve-lt o-l-* to ask a question. *Nk. vēl* to beg, ask; *vēlt* *ōl-* to ask a question. *Nk. (Ch.) vēl-* to long. *Pa. vēka* pleasure, wish; *vēkēn* gratis. *Go. (M.) vēkā* pleasure (*Voc.* 3292). *Koṇḍa vērika* festivity. DED(S) 4548.

5529 *Ta. vēntan* king, Indra, sun, moon, *Br̥haspati*; *vēntu* kingly position, kingdom, royalty, king, Indra; *vēttiya* kingly nature. *Ma. vēntan*, *vēntu* king. Cf. 5530 *Pa. vēdid*. DED 4549.

5530 *Pa. vēdid*, (*NE.*) *vēdid* god, *Ga. (Oll.) vēndit* id.; (*S.*) *vēndit* devil(s), spirit(s). ? *Go. (Mu.) vandin*, in: *pēndra vandin* the highest god of the Murias (*Voc.* 2363). Cf. 4438 *Ta. pēy* and 5529 *Ta. vēntan*. DED 4550.

5531 *Ta. vēmpu* neem, margosa, *Azadirachta indica*; *vēpp-ilai* margosa leaf. *Ma. vēmpu* (*vēppu-*) *Melia azadirachta*. *Ko. ve-p* marm margosa tree; *ve-p* el margosa leaf; *ve-(p)* *pan* margosa fruit. *Ka. bēvu* *M. azadirachta* Linn. *Tu. bēvu* id. *Te. vēmu*, *vēpa* id.; *vēp-ūru* *n.* pr. place. *Koṇḍa vēmpa* maran the neem tree. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *vēpa*, (*Isr.*) *vēpa marnu* id.; ? (*Kasipur*) *bimbi mraṇu* id. [*M. azadirachta* Linn. = *A. indica* ADr.] DED(S, N) 4551.

5532 *Ta. vēy* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to cover (as a building), roof, thatch, put on (as a garment); *vēyāl* thatched house; *vēyvu* covering; *mēy* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to cover fully, thatch, roof (as with tiles); *mēvu* (*mēvi-*) to thatch, cover over. *Ma. mēyka* to thatch a house, tile; *mēypikka* to get thatched; *mēccal*, *mēñāl* thatching, tiling the house. *Ko. ve-j-* (*ve-j-*) to thatch. *To. pe-y-* (*pe-s-*) id. *Tu. bēpini* to thatch the roof of a house, etc.; *bēpāvuni* to cause to thatch, get thatched (as a roof). *Te. (K.) vēyu* to thatch a house. *Kol. ve-nz-* (*ve-nst-*) to thatch. *Nk. vēnj-* (*j = dz*) id. *Pa. vēñ* id. *Ga. (S.) vēng*, (*S.*) *vēyq-* id. *Go. (Tr.) vēsānā*, (*Ph.*) *vēsānā* to thatch; (*ASu.*) *vēs-* to cover roof; (*Koya Su.*) *vēnc-* to cover (house). *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *vi-* to thatch. *Pe. vig-* (*vikt-*) id.; *vikha* thatch. *Manḍ. vēk-* to thatch. *Kui vega* (*vegi-*) to roof, thatch; *n.* act of thatching, putting on a roof; *vīa* thatch, thatch grass; *vīori* (*pl. vīoraka*) thatch. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *vīgali* to thatch; *vika* thatch; (*S.*) *wikka* illu thatched house; (*Su.*) *vig-* (*-it-*) to thatch; *vikka* roof; (*S.*) *wignai* ceiling; (*Isr.*) *vig-* (*-it-*) to thatch; *vīuri* (*pl. vika*) grass for thatching house. *Kur. bañā* (*bañn-*), *bēnā* (*bēñn-*) to cover with tiles, thatch, etc.; *mesgā* roof, esp. thatched roof. *Malt. bese* to thatch; *mesge* thatched roof. *Br. benifing*, *bērifing* to thatch. / Cf. *Or. bēpā* thatching grass. DED(S, N) 4552.

5533 *Ta. vēy* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to spy out; *n.* report of a spy, a spy; *vē*, *vēvu* spying, espionage; *vēyar* spies; *vēyāl* spying; ? *vēkar* messenger, courier. *Ma. vēvu* spying. *Ko.*

*ve-j-* (*ve-j-*) to peep, eavesdrop. *To. pe-f* ambush; *pe-f o-k-* (*o-ky-*) (feline) crouches for a spring (lit. place an ambush); *pe-fiz-* (*pe-fij-*), *pe-lz-* (*pe-lj-*) (feline) crouches for a spring. *Ka. bēju*, *bēhu* spying. *Tu. bēdy* secret information; *bēpu* lurking, spying; *bēpuni* to lurk, watch, spy, betray. *Te. vēgu* espionage, a spy; *vēgari*, *vēgulavādu*, *vēgūvādu* spy, scout; *vēcu* to wait for, look for, expect. *Koṇḍa bēs-* (*-t-*) to look back as one moves forward. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *becali* to peep; (*S.*) *bēcina* to look, see; (*Isr.*) *bēc-* (*-it-*) to have a glance at. ? *Malt. bange* to lie in wait. DED(S) 4553.

5534 *Te. (B. K.) vēyu* to put on (as a dress). *Kur. bācñā* to throw (a piece of clothing) on someone's shoulders, wrap it around his body; *bācñā* to wear, put on (around oneself, as a mantle), wrap or drape oneself in. *Malt. benje* to dress, gird; *bāsre* to cover oneself with clothing. *Br. bēning* to wear, put on; *bēnifing*, *bērifing* to make to wear, clothe. DEDS 882 (from DED 4565).

5535 *Ta. vēr* root, anything rootlike; foundation. *Ma. vēr* root, origin, cause. *Ko. ve-r* root. *To. pō-r* id. *Ka. bēru* root; *bēru* a man who deals in or sells roots. *Koḍ. be-rī* root. *Tu. bēru* root; origin, cause. *Te. vēru* root. *Kol. ve-r* (*pl. ve-dl*) id. *Nk. vēr* (*pl. vēdl*) id. *Pa. vār* (*pl. -kul*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) vēr* id. *Koṇḍa vēla*, (*BB*) *vēla* id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *vēla* root (of large tree); (*Isr.*) *vēla* large root of trees. DED 4554.

5536 *Ta. vēl* dart, spear, lance, javelin, trident, weapon; *vēlān* spearman; *vēlān* id., Skanda, priest worshipping Skanda. *Ma. vēl* weapon, lance, pike. DED 4555.

5537 *Ta. vēl* babul tree. *Ma. vēla*-maram an acacia, (*DCV*) babul tree. [*Acacia arabica* Willd. = *Mimosa arabica* Lam.] DEDS 883.

5538 *Ta. vēli* fence, hedge, wall. *Ma. vēli* hedge, fence. *Ko. ve-j* fence. *To. pe-gy* stone wall of pen; *pe-lj* fence; ? *pe-gy* if dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild. *Ka. bēli* fence, hedge. *Koḍ. be-li* fence. *Tu. bēli* fence, hedge. *Te. vēl(u)g* id., enclosure. *Kol. veleg* (*obl. velg-*) fence. *Go. (Pat.) velum* fence; (*M.*) *velum* fencing; (*Y.*) *velum*, elum, (*Ch.*) allum, (*Ma.*) *velmi* fence; (*Tr.*) *waluh-tānā* to fence; (*Ph.*) *vallānā* to be enclosed; *caus. vallahtānā*, *valsahhtānā*; (*Ma.*) *vel?* to fence (*Voc.* 3298). *Koṇḍa vēlu* *gōḍa* compound wall. DED(S, N) 4556.

5539 *Ta. vēli* red-flowered silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*). *Go. (Ph.) valēki*, (*Tr.*) *waleki-marā*, (*Mu.*) *vallek* id. (*Voc.* 3208); (*ASu.*) *velki* silk-cotton tree. Cf. 495 *Ta. ila*, esp. the *Go-Koṇḍa-Kuwi* forms. DEDS(N) 884.

5540 *Ta. vēlai* work, labour, task, business, matter, workmanship, situation, office; *vēlaik-kāran*, *vēlaiy-āl* manservant, workman, labourer; *vēlaikkāri* servant maid. *Ma. vēla* work, labour, religious ceremony in temples, diffi-

culty; vēlakāran labourer, servant. *Tu. bēl* work, labour. *Te. (K.) vēla* work. DED(S) 4557.

5541 *Ta. vēgam* bamboo; European bamboo reed; kaus; sugar-cane; vēy bamboo; vēyal short-sized bamboo. *Ma. vēgam* a reed, esp. *Arundo tibialis* and *Bambusa baccifera*. DED 4559.

5542 *Ta. vēgam* elephant. *Ma. vēgam* id. DED 4560.

5543 *Ta. vēgam* pole-dancers. *Ma. vēgam* a small colony of a Tamil caste near Palghat; (DCV) vēgam pole-dancers. (Cf. Pkt. velamba(ga), BHS velambaka-jester, buffoon. DEDS 885.

5544 *Ta. vēl* (vētp-, vētt-) to offer sacrifices, marry; *n.* marriage; vēlvi sacrifice, marriage; vēlvu sacrifice; presents of food from the bridegroom's to the bride's house and vice versa at a wedding; vēttal marriage; vēttan, vēttōn husband; vēttai wife; vilai (-pp-, -tt-) to perform as worship. *Ma. vēlvi*, vēlvi sacrifice; vēlka to marry as brahmins before the holy fire; vēli, vēlvi marriage, bride, wife; vēlpikka fathers to marry children. *Ka. bēl* to offer into fire or with fire as ghee, animals, etc.; bēlve oblation with fire, burnt-offering; bēlamba destruction of human life in fire. *Tu. bēlcade* a devil-dancer, one possessed with Kālī. *Te. vēlu* to put or throw in a sacrificial fire, offer up a burnt sacrifice; vēl(u)pu god or goddess, deity, divinity, a celestial, demi-god, immortal; vēlpudu worship; vēlmi oblation; (inscr.) vēlpu god. DED(S, N) 4561.

5545 *Ta. vēl* petty ruler, chief, Čalukya king, illustrious or great man, hero; ? title given by ancient Tamil kings to Vēlālas; vēlir a class of ancient chiefs in the Tamil country, the Čalukyas, petty chiefs; ? vēlālan a person of Vēlāla caste. *Kur. bēlas* king, zemindar, god; bēlxā kingdom; bēlō, (Hahn) bēlō queen of white-ants. Cf. 5507 *Ta. vēlālan*. DED 4562.

5546 *Ta. vēlai* black vailay, *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*; a sticky plant that grows best in sandy places, *Cleome viscosa*. *Ma. vēla* a medicinal shrub (e.g. *C. viscosa*, *C. pentaphylla*, *C. monophylla*, *Vinca parviflora*, *V. rosea*). *Ka. bēle*, bēlī a common herb used as a potherb, *Chenopodium album* Linn. [*G. pentaphylla* DC. = *Cleome pentaphylla* Linn.] DED 4563.

5547 *Ma. vēla* throat. *Koḍ. bo-le* neck. *Go. (Tr.) warēl*, (G.) vēreṭ, vēreṭ, vēreḍi, (Mu.) vaṛer, (Ma.) vēreṭ neck; (Y.) verer, (S.) vēdeṛu (pl. vēdahku), (L.) vēdāgā throat; (W.) warer id., neck (Voc. 3287; or with 4847. DEDS 886.

5548 *Ta. vēru* other, that which is different, that which is separated, class, kind, enmity, that which is opposite; vēru-paṭu, vēṛ-ā to become different, separate, etc.;

vēru-paṭu difference, disagreement; vēṛṭavan, vēṛṭān, vēṛṭuvan, vēṛṭōn stranger, enemy; vēṛṭ-ā stranger; pariah; vēṛṭumai difference, antipathy, dissimilarity, disagreement, characteristic mark distinguishing an individual or species, case (grammatical); vevvēṛ-āka separately, distinctly. *Ma. vēru* separation, difference; different; vēṛ-āka to be separated; vēṛ-ākkuka to separate; vēru-paṭu separation, absence; vēṛ separately, distinctly, something else; vevvēṛ separately, severally. *Ko. ve-r* state of being other, another's, different, separate, outcasted. *Ka. bēṛ(u)* separation, state of being separate, apart or different; bēṛe separation, etc.; separate, apart, different, other, else; separately, etc. *Koḍ. bo-re* different. *Tu. bēṛe* separate, different, distinct, other. *Te. vēru* different, other, separate; difference, separateness, separation; vērupaḍu to become different, differ; separate; vērupaṭu difference, separation, etc.; vēṛadamu, vēṛimi difference; vevvēṛu separate, distinct, several. *Pa. vēta* separate. *Go. (Ko.) vēreton* another (Voc. 3315); (Koya T.) vēre separately. *Koṇḍa vēRe vēRe* differently, separately. *Kui breenju* stranger, unknown man (or with 5415). *Br. birring* to separate out, pick out, select, distinguish; birvē sieve; birvē kanning to sift; birvinging to be sifted. DED(S) 4564.

5549 *Ta. vai* (-pp-, -tt-) to put, place, seat, lay by, store up, possess, keep, create set up; vaippu placing, deposit, treasure; place; earth, land, world, town; vaiyakam, vaiyam, vayam earth, world; vaying place. *Ma. vekka* to put, lay, place, build, keep, retain, deposit, put aside; vepu placing, deposit, treasure; vaikkam what is laid down, deposit, alluvial ground; vayyam, vaiyakam earth. *Ko. vay* (-vac-) to keep, place; beget, bear (child); vayety (pair word with vadk property); vayety kurl young cow that is fit for mating (3 years old; for kurl, cf. 1791). *To. poy* (-poc-) to keep, place; beget, bear (child). *Ka. bay*, baycu, baccu, oy to deposit, put aside, hide; bay(a)ke deposit, treasure, hoard; besana, besal, besale birth, production, bringing forth; besaf āgu to bear, bring forth; (K.) vesale pregnant. *Koḍ. bey* (bepp-, becc-) to keep. *Tu. bijiluni*, bijeluni to bear, bring forth as a child. *Te. vaicu*, (K. also) vayicu, (B. K.) vēyu to place, put. *Ko. va-y* (va-yt-), (SR.) vāy- to sow; (Kin.) vāy- to sow with drill (or with 5255 *Ta. vayakku*). *Nk. vay*- to sow; vayk- to put, put aside. *Ga. (S.) vang*- to give birth to. *Go. (Tr.) wahtānā* to give birth to (not of humans); (SR.) vāhānā, (ChD.) vāhtānā to bear (of animals) (Voc. 3217). *Kur. uina* (uyyas) to put down; retain, keep back. *Malt. oje* to keep; lay eggs, bring forth young. [Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.562, suggests separating into two entries the items meaning 'put, place, keep' and 'bear, beget' respectively.] DED(S, N) 4565, DED(S) 4572.

5550 *Ta. vai* (-v-, -t-) to abuse, revile, curse; vaivu abuse, curse; vacavu foul, abusive language; vacai (-v-, -nt-) to censure, blame, calumniate; *n.* reproach, censure, blame. *Ko. vayl* abuse; ? ve-k me-k in- (id-) to make sport of someone. *Ka. bay(i)*, bayyu, boyi to abuse, revile, use bad language; bay(i)gul, bay(i)gal reviling, abuse, bad language, cursing. *Koḍ. bayy*- (bayyuv-, bajj-) to abuse; baygaḷa abuse. *Tu. bayyāṭa* id. DED(S) 4566.

5551 *Ka. vai*, vay, vayyu, vey, veyyu to carry off, etc. *Ko. vet*- (vett-) to seize and take away. *Nk. (Ch.) vet*- (ved-) to pull. *Kur. baccnā* to snatch away, rob by force, carry off, seize, confiscate. *Malt. bace* to rob. DED(S) 4567.

5552 *Ta. vai* sharpness, keenness, point; vaci point, edge, pointed stake; vayir sharpness. *Ko. vac* pointed stick (for skewering meat, digging hole, etc.). *Ka. basi* to be pointed, sharpened; point, sharpen; *n.* tongue of a balance; basadu, basidu that which is pointed, sharp, keen; base small pointed object that sticks in the ground. *Te. vasi* nail, thorn. *Kui vaspā* (pl.) to sharpen; *n.* act of sharpening; vau (pl. vanga) edge, cutting edge or end. *Kuwi (F.) vvaḥini* sharp; (Su.) vah- (vast-) to sharpen; (S.) vah'nai to nib; vaspine is sharp; (Isr.) vah- (vast-) to be sharp; vaspi ki- to sharpen. Cf. 4628 *Ta. māy*. DED(S) 4568.

5553 *Ta. vai* straw of paddy, grass; vaikkōl straw of paddy. *Ma. vai-kkōl* straw. *Tu. bai* id. *Ga. (Oll.) vēvel* (pl.) id. *Br. bei* grass fit for grazing, any shrub fit for grazing (or with 5093 *Ta. mēy*). DED(N) 4569.

5554 *Ta. vaiku* (vaiki-) to stay, pass the night, dawn; vaikal staying, daybreak, day that has passed away; vaikaṛai, vaikuru daybreak. *Ma. vaikuka* to stay the night, delay, stay, be late; vaiku-nēram, vai-nēram evening; vaikkika to detain, delay; vaikkam delay. *Ka. bay*, bay(i)ge evening, evening twilight. *Koḍ. bayṭi* evening. *Tu. bayyuni*, baiyuni to perch, roost; baiya, bayya evening; baiky delay, stay; in the evening. *Te. vēgu*, vēvu to dawn; vēgincu to keep awake

(intr.); vēgimpu waking from sleep, keeping awake; vēgūbōka, vēgūbōka, vēbōka, vēkuva dawn. *Ko. (SR.) veved*, (Kin.) vēveṛ tomorrow. *Nk. vēg*- (vēgt-) to dawn. *Nk. (Ch.) vēge(n)*, egen tomorrow. *Pa. vēv*-, (S.) vēy- to dawn, (day) breaks; vēvip- (vēpit-) to make to dawn. *Ga. (S. P.) vēg*- to dawn. *Go. (SR.) viyā* sukum morning star; (Mu. Ma.) viy- (morning) to dawn (Voc. 3248); (Koya Su.) viy- to dawn; (Mu.) vīnahk the whole night long (Voc. 3266); ? (Ma.) vele tomorrow (Voc. 3299). *Koṇḍa vige* tomorrow; (BB) vēg-/vig- to dawn. *Pe. vig*- (vikt-) to dawn; viga, vigaḷiṅ tomorrow. *Mand. ving*- (viṅkt-) to dawn; vinge tomorrow. *Kui vie* id.; vēga (vēgi-) to last, outlast the night, dawn; vēga dānju early dawn; vēgam bodupi morning star; veiti next day, on the day after. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) vēy*- (it-), (S.) vēṇai to dawn; (S.) vēḍa vēyalie daybreak; (F.) vī'e, (S.) wīe, (Su. Isr.) vī'e, (P.) vē'e tomorrow. *Kur. bijinā* to dawn, begin to grow light; bijita'ānā to protract till dawn. *Malt. bīje* to dawn. DED(S, N) 4570.

5555 *Ka. (K.) bese* to strike with a whip. ? *Koḍ. be-ng*- (be-nggi-) to cut (plantain trunks at wedding, as test of skill with weapon). *Tu. beppuni*, bettuni, bettonuni to stab. *Te. vaicu* to cast, fling, throw; v(r)eyu id., discharge, strike, knock, (K. also) cut off as with a knife or any heavy weapon; auxiliary used as an intensive or for emphasis; v(r)ēta casting, throwing, striking, knocking, stroke, knock, blow; ? vrēṭu id.; vrēṭu-gonu to strike, beat. *Nk. vayk*- to throw. *Koṇḍa vey*- (-t-) to flog, beat. *Kui vēpa* (vēt-) to strike, beat, thrash, assault, kill; *n.* act of striking, beating. *Kuwi (F.) vecali* (vē-), (S.) vēnai, (Su. P.) vē'- (vet-) to beat; (Isr.) vē'- (-t-), vēp- (it-) id., hit; vēpi ā- to fight. DED(S) 4571.

5556 *Kui (K., Mah. p. 171) vrīh*- (-t-) to ask, beg. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) rīh*- (rīst-), (F.) rissati, (S.) rih'nai, (T.) vīh- (vist-) to beg; (T.) vispigatāi, (Mah.) vispigatayū, (Isr.) rispagaṭasi beggar. DEDS 887.

5557 *Pe. lēkiṅ* (pl.) strips of bamboo. *Kui vēka* a thin strip of bamboo. DEDS 888.

## APPENDIX

Supplement to DBIA, entries consisting of material of Indo-Aryan or other non-Dravidian origin; these entries were formerly in DED and DEDS, plus several others. In the indexes, these entries are referred to with the abbreviation App.

1 *Ta.* akkaṭa excl. of wonder. *Ka.* ak(k)ajā, kaṭa, ak(k)atakaṭa, kaṭakaṭa interj. expr. pain, sorrow, distress, envy, displeasure, wonder, surprise. *Te.* ak(k)ajā, akaṭakaṭa alas! what a pity!; akkaṭika(mu) pity, mercy, compassion; kaṭ(ṭ)ā alas! / *Skt.* aḥ kaṣṭam, hā kaṣṭam, kaṣṭam alas! > *Pkt.* ā kaṭṭa id.; Apabhraṃśa akkaṭa- (Tagare, index). Krishnamurti, *Language* 39. 563. DED(S) 21.

2 *Ta.* akkam rope, cord. *To.* oḡm (obl. oḡt-) rope (< Badaga). *Ka.* agga, agga-raṇe, haggā rope. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8478, pragrahā- bridle, thong, *H.* paghā tether, *Mar.* pāg id.; *Ka.* \*pag- > (h)ag-. DED 27.

3 *Ta.* akkaram a disease of the mouth, thrush, aphthae, parasitic stomatitis; accaram thrush; aṭcaram cracked tongue. *Ma.* akkāram = disease, aphthae. *Ka.* agra the thrush. *Tu.* agra a sore mouth, aphthae, the thrush. *Te.* (B.) akṣaramu disease of the mouth. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 62, \*agnirujā-disease with burning sensation, *H.* āgru thrush, *Mar.* āgrū id.; *ibid.*, no. 14198a, gives this etymology for the *Dr.* forms. DED(S) 22.

4 *Ka.* aggaḷa, aggaḷe, argaḷa greatness, eminence, excess; a great man; aggaḷike greatness, great power; aggaḷisu, aggaḷisu to be or become pre-eminent, abundant or redundant, excel. *Te.* aggaḷika greatness, high degree, perseverance, eagerness; aggaḷincu to increase, grow, exert; aggaḷamu excessive, vehement. *Go.* (SR.) āḡlo, (L.) āḡro, (Mu.) āḡro more, much (*Voc.* 118). *Kui* āḡal many, much; (K.) āḡgeli many. *Kuwi* (S.) āḡāda more; (Isr.) āḡaḡa id., extra. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 68, āḡra- top, summit; extension with -la- yields such forms as *Mar.* āḡlā superior; (*CDIAL* has no entry corresponding to that of the *Nepali Dictionary* s.v. āḡāḷi). DED(S) 28.

5 *Ta.* accāram earnest money, advance given to ratify a bargain (*coll.*; < *Te.*). *Ma.* accāram id. *Te.* (B.) accāramu id. / *Skt.* satyāmkāra- \*satyākāra- id. > *Pkt.* \*saccāra-. From DED 179.

6 *Ko.* aj footprint. *To.* oj step. *Ka.* pajje, pejje, hajje, hejje footprint, footstep, trace, stride. *Tu.* ajē, (B-K. also) hajē footprint, track, trace. *Te.* ajja foot, footprint; anja id., step, stride. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7778, pādyā- footsteps (*fem. pl.*, RV); (*lex.*) way,

path, road; *Pali* pajja- *masc.* path; *Pkt.* pajja- *fem.* flight of steps, road. DED 47, DEN DBIA S17.

7 *Pa.* eṇḍka young male pig. *Pe.* andren (*pl.* andraṇ) male, man. *Manḍ.* andren (*pl.* andraṇ) id. *Kui* andra a male animal or bird; male. *Kur.* andrā male (said only of animals); andyā fierce, unmanageable (of bulls, bullocks, and male buffaloes), haughty, overbearing (of men). *Malt.* andya a bull. / *Skt.* (*lex.*) andira- male, *Or.* andirā id. Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1111. DED(S) 111, DEN DBIA S1.

8 *Ta.* araṅku, araṅkam stage, dancing hall, assembly hall, gambling house. *Ma.* araṅhu a stage, scene, place for public exhibition. *Te.* arāḡu a pial; (B.) aruṅgu id., terrace, raised a foot from the ground; arugu terrace, raised flat terrace, raised seat. *Go.* (Ma.) argu verandah (*Voc.* 78). *Konda* argu the edge of a verandah. / *Skt.* raṅga-. DED(S) 166.

9 *Ka.* argaḷa, argala, argale, argare, aggaḷike, argaḷike, agani, agari, aguri bolt or bar to fasten a door. *Te.* argalamu wooden bolt, bar or pin for fastening a door, etc., impediment, obstruction. *Kui* argoli crossbar, rail. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 629, *Skt.* argala-, *Pkt.* aggaḷa-. DED(S) 194.

10 *Ta.* āṇi nail, small spike, peg, linchpin. *Ma.* āṇi peg, nail. *Ko.* a·ny metal nail, joint of body. *To.* o·ny nail. *Ka.* āṇi nail, linchpin. *Koḍ.* a·ṇi nail of metal or wood. *Tu.* āṇi peg, nail, wedge, screw. *Te.* āṇi nail, pin, linchpin. / *Skt.* āṇi- (RV.) linch-pin, *Pali* āṇi- id., bolt, peg. DED 295.

11 *Ta.* āyiram the number 1,000. *Ma.* āyiram. *Ko.* ca·vrm (obl. ca·vrt-). *To.* so·fer, (Tōwfiy dial.) se·fer. *Ka.* sāvira, sāsir, sāsira. *Koḍ.* a·irē, (Mercara) a·ira. *Tu.* sāvira, sāra. / *Skt.* saḥāśra-. DED 309.

12 *Ka.* āvi, āviḡe, āvuge, āma potter's kiln. *Tu.* āve id., oven. *Te.* āvamu potter's kiln. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1202, *Skt.* (*lex.*) āpāka- baking oven, potter's kiln, *Mar.* āvā id. DED (S) 336.

13 *Ta.* ukkāri, ukkārai a variety of sweet-cake; ukkāli a sweet confection. *Ma.* ukkāli a kind of cake. *Te.* ukkeṇa sweetmeat prepared for children with rice flour, ghee, and



sugar. /Skt. *utkarikā*, BHS *ukkarikā*, *ukkārika* - a kind of sweetmeat. DED(S) 483.

14 *Kur. udal* a jungle tree, the bark of which yields fibres used in rope-making. *Malt. udali* a tree the fibre of which is used in decorating the Chamda bamboos. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1990, *uddāla* - the tree *Cordia myxa* or *latifolia* (Pfeiffer). DED 531.

15 *Kur. uphā* flea (of dogs, cattle, etc.). *Malt. upra* a goat-flea. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1821, *utpātaka*; Pkt. *uppaḍa* - a particular kind of insect. DED(N) 542.

16 *Ta. umpalam, umpilikkai* land granted rent-free for the performance of services. *Ka. umbagi, umbarige, umbugi, ummagige, ummuḡi, ummuḡige* rent-free grant of a plot of land or of a village. *Tu. umboḷi* a freehold, land granted without rent, any present. *Te. (B.) umbalamu, umbali, umbalika* free from taxation. /Skt. *udbali* - free of tax (inscr.; *IEG*, pp. 348, 350). DED (N) 549.

17 *Ka. oggarane, aggarane* a kind of seasoning; *oggarisu* to season, spice. *Tu. oggarane* seasoning. /Pkt. *\*vagghāraṇa* id. (cf. *vagghāra* - seasoned; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12191, Skt. *vyāgharāyati*; Katre, pp. 73-4. DED 789.

18 *Ta. ōccan* male of a caste, members of which officiate as priests in temples sacred to village goddesses; *uvaccan* member of a caste of temple drummers and *pūjaris* of Kāḷi. *Ma. ōccar* a class of Mārān Sūdras, who beat the drum in temples. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2301; Skt. *upādhyāya* - > Pkt. *ojjhā* - > H. *ojhā*, etc. DED(S) 874.

19 *Ma. ōppam, ōppu* smoothing; *oppuka* to touch softly, sponge, wipe. *Ka. oppa* lustre, polish. *Tu. ōpu*, (B-K.) *oppa* polish. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2556, *\*ōpp-* (e.g. Mar. *op* polish, *opayinē* to polish, H. *opnā* id.); Katre, p. 76. DED(S) 889.

20 *Ta. kaccai* rope, girth, girdle, belt, piece of new cloth; *kaccu* belt, girdle. *Ma. kacca* girdle, waist-belt, long cloth. *Ko. kacv* perineal cloth. *To. koč* embroidered perineal cloth; *koc* cloth given at funeral. *Ka. kacce* cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities, girdle. *Koḍ. kacce* perineal cloth. *Tu. kacce* end of lower garment gathered up behind and tucked into waistband. *Te. kacca* end of the lower garment passed between the legs and tucked in behind; *kaccadamu* cod-piece. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2592, Skt. *kakṣyā*; cf. esp. Pali Pkt. *kacchā*. DED 922.

21 *Ta. kaṭakam* bracelet; *kaṭai* clasp, fastening of a neck ornament. *Ma. kaṭakam* bracelet, ring. *Ka. kaḍaga, kaṭaka* bracelet; *kaḍe, kaḍeya* id., ring. *Koḍ. kaḍaga* thick metal bangle. *Tu. kaḍaga* bracelet. *Te. kaḍiyamu, kaḍemu* id., bangle. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2629, Skt. *kaṭaka* - bracelet, link of chain,

bridle ring; cf. H. *kaṛā, kaṛi* ring, bracelet, etc. DED 931.

22 *Ta. kaṭāram, kiṭāram* brass or copper boiler, cauldron; *kaṭāy* frying pan; large round boiler of copper, bell-metal, or iron. *Ma. kaṭāram, kiṭāram* cauldron, boiler. *Ka. kaḍāya, kaḍāyi* large round boiler of copper, bell-metal, or iron. *Koḍ. kaḍā-ya* large copper vessel. *Tu. kaḍāyi* boiler of bell-metal. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2638, Skt. *kaṭāha* - boiler, cauldron, saucepan. DED(S) 944.

23 *Ta. kaṭitam* canvas on which paste is applied before writing, painting or drawing upon it; paper, letter. *Ka. kaḍita, kaḍata* book made of folded cloth covered with charcoal paste, on which one writes with *baḷapa*. *Tu. kaḍata* cloth covered with a composition of charcoal and gum and used instead of a slate for writing. *Te. kaḍitamu* account-book of cloth covered with a black paste, written on with a kind of soft stone. /Skt. (*lex.*) *kaḍitram* a skin for writing on, leather for writing on; cf. Burrow, *Belvalkar Felicitation Volume*, pp. 5 f. DED(S) 949.

24 *Ka. kaḍḍi* small stick, bit of wood, fibre or vein of a leaf, bit of a stem or a haulm, small stick used for writing. *Koḍ. kaḍḍi* small stick, bit of wood. *Tu. kaḍḍi* the fibre or vein of a leaf, a very small stick. *Te. kaḍḍi* stick (esp. of metal), bar, ingot, slate pencil. /? Mar. *kāḍi* (Master, OMar., p. 107) match-stick, (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3017) little stick, blade of grass. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3120, *kāṣṭhā*, has only items with *ph/ṭh* (whence DBIA 68, from which *Ka. Koḍ. kaḍḍi* are to be separated). Is it possible that the items in the present entry are of Dr. origin, perhaps 1370? DEN DBIA 53.

25 *Ta. kāṇam* horsegram, *Dolichos uniflorus*. *Ma. kāṇam* id. *Te. kāṇamu* food for horses, fodder; (K. also) *kāṇamu* food. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3867, *khādana* - food; cf. esp. Guj. *khān* boiled grain for cattle. DEDS(N) 192.

26 *Ta. kīl* joint in animal body, hinge; *kīlam* nail, pin, spike; *kīlakam* pin, bolt, wedge, joint. *Ma. kīl* a joint; *kīlam* wedge, bolt, nail. *Ko. ki-l* hinge of jaw, hinge of door. *To. ki-ṣ* handle (of pot, spoon, axe, knife, etc.); *ku-l* hinge of box. *Ka. kīl, kīlu* pin, peg, joint, device, contrivance; *kīla* stake, peg, bolt, wedge. *Koḍ. ki-lī* a fastening, screw-fastening of necklace. *Tu. kīly, kīlyu* joint, hinge, peg, wooden fastening. *Te. kīlu* joint, hinge, device, contrivance; *kīlincu* to fasten, attach, lock, join; *kīlamu* wedge, pin; *cīla* an iron nail, a wooden pin. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3202, Skt. *kīla* - stake, pin, peg, bolt, wedge, elbow; *kīlaka* - pin, bolt, wedge. DED 1346.

27 *Pe. kudug* (pl.) broken rice. *Kui gudu* (pl. -nga) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kudu* (pl. -ga) id.;

(Isr.) *kudu* cracked rice. *Malt. kudi* broken pieces of grain; *kudru* broken pieces of sifted grain. ? *Kol. (Kin.) kondi* a particle of broken rice. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3712, *kṣudrā* - (esp. Or. *khuda* broken rice, etc.). DEDS 244.

28 *Ta. kumpalam* wax-gourd; *kummaṭṭi, kommaṭṭi* a small water-melon, *Citrullus*; cucumber, *Cucumis trigonus*. *Ma. kumpalam* *Cucurbita pepo*; *kumpalaṇṇa* pumpkin; *kummaṭṭi* *Cucumis colocynthis*. *Ko. kubalm* (obl. *kubalt-*) sp. pumpkin. *To. kubil ko-y* pumpkin; *kim* gourd. *Ka. kumbala* pumpkin gourd, *Benincasa cerifera*, Savi. *Koḍ. kumbala* pumpkin. *Tu. kumbuda* pumpkin or gourd, *Cucurbita Lageraria*; *kumbava* pumpkin or gourd. *Te. gummaḍi* *Cucurbita maxima*, *C. pepo*. *Kol. (Kin.) kovre* pumpkin. *Nk. (Ch.) kumbare* id. *Go. (Mu.) kumoḍ, gumoḍ*, (Ma.) *kumuḡ(i)*, (S.) *kommaṭ*, (Ko.) *gumor* id. (*Voc.* 765). *Koṇḍa gummaṇḍi* id. *Pe. kumḍa* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kumḍa*, (Isr.) *kumḍa*, *kumḍa* id. *Malt. kumḍe* id. /Skt. *kūsmāṇḍa* (ka-) *Benincasa cerifera*, *kumbha-phālā* - *Cucurbita pepo*; Pali *kumbhaṇḍa* - a kind of gourd; Pkt. *kumhaṇḍa*, *kumbhaṇḍa* - gourd; Beng. Or. *kumṛā* sp. gourd; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3374, [Six species: *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne; *C. pepo* D.C.; *Lageraria vulgaris* Seringe = *Cucurbita Lageraria* Linn.; *Benincasa cerifera* Savi = *Cucurbita pepo* Lour. and Roxb.; *Cucumis trigonus* Roxb.; *Citrullus colocynthis* Schrad. = *Cucumis colocynthis* Linn.] DED(S) 1455.

29 *Ta. kūṭam* blacksmith's sledge, hammer. *Ma. kūṭam* heavy hammer. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3391, Skt. *kūṭa*, Pkt. *kūṭa*; for IE etymology, Burrow, *BSOAS* 34.550 (1971). From DED 1391.

30 *Tu. kulligē* the buttocks. *Kol. (Kin.) kūla* buttock; (SR.) *kulā* hip. *Go. (A. Mu.) kūla*, (Ma.) *kuila*, (G. Hislop) *kula* buttock (*Voc.* 835); (ASu.) *kūla* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3353, *\*kulla*. DED(S, N) 1585.

31 *Ta. keccai, keccam* tinkling anklet. *Ma. kecca* little tinkling bells worn by dancing girls or hunting dogs. *Ko. gej* anklet with bells. *To. kij*, (in songs) *kijil fal, kizil fal, kijwir fal* bells tied to the ankles while dancing; *kij-fal* hollow bangle with small bits inside which rattle; *kij iḍad* tinkling (in songs). *Ka. gejjē, gajjē* small spherical bell enclosing small bits of stone or metal. *Koḍ. gejjē* small bell. *Tu. gejjā, gejjē, gajjē* small round bell, tinkling ornament. *Kor. (O.) gegge* small, tinkling bells. *Te. gajjiya, gajjē* small bell or tinkling ornament; *gajjelu* (pl.) anklet or girdle of small bells. /Pkt. (DNM) *gejjāla* - neck-ornament; Apabhraṃśa (*Mahā-purāṇa*) *gijja-*, *gejja-* a chain or neck-ornament for elephants, glossed as *grivā-kṣudra-ghaṇṭikā* 'necklace of small bells for the neck' and *ghugghurāvali* 'string of bells' (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4477, to which add Skt. *ghugghura-*), which show that it consisted of bells (some

of the NIA words in Turner refer to anklets of bells); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4389, has Mar. *gyāj* string of bells round neck of buffalo, which he derives from Skt. *\*grivājyā* - neck string. Skt. *grāiveya* (ka-) > Pkt. *gevejja* (\**geejja* -) is possible for the Dr. forms. DED (S) 1610.

32 *Ta. kūṭari, kūṭāri, kūṭāli* axe. *Ma. kūṭāli, kūṭāli* id. *Ka. kodali* id. *Tu. kodari, kudari* id. *Te. godḍali*, (*VPK*) *godḍeli*, *godḍēli*, *godḍelu*, *godali* id. *Kol. golli*, (SR.) *golī* id. *Nk. ghoḷi* id. *Nk. (Ch.) koḷli* id. *Go. (M. Ko.) godel* id. (*Voc.* 1193). *Koṇḍa godel(i)* id. *Pe. kūṭel* axe (large variety). *Kui krāḍi* (? for *kṛāḍi*) axe. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kṛā'li*, (Isr.) *kṛā'li*, (S.) *glā'li* large axe. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3244, *kuthāra*, *kūṭāri* - (Beng. Or. forms have *l* for *r*); cf. Burrow, *BSOAS* 35.541. DED(S, N) 1702.

33 *Ta. kūṇi, kūṇikai, kūṇiyal* sacks made of jute fibre, gunny bag. *Ma. kūṇi* gunny bag. *To. gony*, in: *tingony* bag in which old coins are put for use at funerals (for tin, cf. 2596). *Ka. gōṇi* sack (one of the tatsamas). *Tu. gōṇi* gunny bag. *Te. gōṇi* coarse sackcloth; *gōṇiya*, *gōṇe* sack, gunny bag. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4275, *gōṇi*; for IE origin of this Skt. word, see Mayrhofer I.568, III.697. DED 1835.

34 *Ta. kūvaṇam* man's loin-cloth. *Ma. kūvaṇam, kūvaṇam* cloth worn over the privities. *To. kwī-ṇ* perineal cloth. *Ka. kūvaṇa* small piece of cloth worn over the privities, the pudenda. *Tu. kūvaṇa, kūvaṇa* id. *Te. gōvaṇamu, gōvaṇamu, gōṇāmu* strip of cloth worn over the privities. /Skt. *kaupīna* - small piece of cloth worn over the privities by poor persons, the pudenda, Pali BHS *kopīna* - pudenda. DED 1860.

35 *Ta. caṭai* matted locks of hair, plaited hair, bushy or shaggy hair. *Ma. jaṭa, caṭa, ceṭa, ciṭa* matted hair (as of ascetics). *Ko. jerv-* (jerd-) (hair) is bushy and uncombed. *Ka. jaṭe, jaḍe, jaḍi, jeḍe* hair matted and twisted together, a braid of hair (of females). *Koḍ. jaḍe* woman's hair-plait, hood of cobra. *Tu. jaḍe, jeḍe* matted hair, plaited hair, hood of a serpent. *Te. jaḍa* plaited hair, matted hair. /Skt. *jaṭā* - the hair, twisted together (as worn by ascetics, by Siva, and by persons in mourning) (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5086); Burrow, *BSOAS* 35.539. DED 1897.

36 *Go. (A. Y. D. Ch. G. S.) jāri*, (SR.) *jāḍi*, (Ph.) *jāri*, (Tr.) *jāri* grass (*Voc.* 1418). *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *jāṇḍu* grass, weed, rubbish; (F.) *jāṇḍu* grass, rubbish; (S.) *jāṇḍu, jāḍa, jāṇḍi* weed; (Isr.) *jāṇḍu* id., rubbish. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5362, *jhāṭa* - (*DGG* [Gondi], p. 203). DEDS(N) 387.

37 *Kol. (Pat., p. 195) sirileng* to be possessed [i.e. by spirits, god, etc.]. *Pa. ciral* a medium. *Go. (Ko.) ciral* id. (*Voc.* 1321); (Mu. [Elwin]) *siraha* id. (also *leski*). *Pe. hira, sirā* id., shaman. /Or. *siraha*, Halbi *sirāhā* id.

38 *Pa. juva* a well. *Ga. (S.) sūve* id.; (*P.*) suve spring. *Go. (M.) cuvā*, (*Mu. Ma.*) suva, (*L.*) cūhka well; *cua (Y.)* well in sand, (*G.*) well (*Voc.* 1338). *Pe. cuva* id. *Manḍ. huva* id. *Malt. cuwa* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4947, *cyōta*; there add *H. co'ā(n)*, *cu'an* small pit into which water drains, cistern, *cohā* a small well, *cōyā* a well of water in a dried river bed, spring, rivulet. Cf. also *Skt. (lex.) cūta* = small well. DED(S) 2219.

39 *Ta. cūṭakam* bracelet; *cūṭā* id., sacred eleocarpus bead enclosed in gold and hung round the neck in a gold band. *Ka. sūḍaga*, *sūḍiga* bracelet. *Tu. cūḍa*, *cūḍaga* a kind of gold bracelet. *Te. sūḍigamu* a kind of bracelet. *Go. (Mu. Ma.) sūra*, (*W.*) *cūṭā* bracelet (*Voc.* 3464). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4884, *Skt. cūḍa*-bracelet, *Pkt. cūḍa*-, *cūḷaa*-id. DED(S) 2246.

40 *Ga. (P.) ṭoḍi* chin. *Go. (Ch.) ṭuddi*, (*M.*) *ṭoḍ*, (*KoB.*) *ṭoḍḍu* id. (*Voc.* 1506); (*Ma.*) *toṭor* id. (*Voc.* 1800). *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *ṭoḍi* id. *Pe. ṭoḍo* beard. *Kuwi (P.) ṭoḍi*, (*Isr.*) *ṭōri* chin. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853, esp. (23).

41 *Ta. takkaṭi* balance on the principal of a steelyard; *takkaṭai* a pair of scales. *Ma. takkiṭi* scales; cheating in weighing (or with App. 42). *Ka. takkaḍi* balance. *Tu. takkaḍi* large scales; *takkaḍidāye* one who cheats in weighing (or with App. 42). *Te. takkeda* a balance. *Go. (W.) takhari* id. (*Voc.* 1641). *Kuwi (S.) thakḍi* scales. /Mar. *takḍi*, *tāḍi* balance, scales, and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5714. From DED(S) 2437.

42 *Ta. takkaṭi* deceit. *Ma. takkiṭi* cheating in weighing (or with App. 41). *Tu. takkaḍi* dāye one who cheats in weighing (or with App. 41). *Te. takkari* rogue; *takkali* theft, deceit, trick; *takkalikāḍu* thief, deceiver; *takkidi* deceit; *takkulāḍu* a trickish person. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5489, \**thagg*-, \**thakk*-, e.g. *Mar. thak* thief, *thakṇē* to be deceived, *Or. thakibā* to deceive. From DED(S) 2437.

43 *Ta. tumpi* calabash, *Lagenaria vulgaris*. *Ma. tumbam* a long gourd, *Lagenaria*. *Ka. tumbi*, *tumba* *L. vulgaris* Ser. *Te. tumbamu*, *tumbi*, (*B.* also) *tummi* gourd vine. *Go. (Mu.) tumma* gourd, gourd vessel (*Voc.* 1748). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5868, *Skt. tumba*-, *tumbi*-*L. vulgaris*. DED(S) 2733.

44 *Ta. tūp*, *tūpam* pillar, post, column, mainstay, support; (STD) *dūpu* pillar. *Ma. tūp* post, pillar. *Ka. tūna* stake, post. *Tu. tūpa*, *tūna* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13774, *Skt. sthūṇa*-. Pali *Pkt. thūṇa*-. DED(S) 2780.

45 *Ta. toppai* cup made of plantain or other leaf. *Ma. donna* cup made out of a leaf, for brahmins to drink pepper-water, etc. *Ka. donne*, *jonne* leaf-cup. *Tu. donnē* cup made of plantain leaves, etc. *Te. donne* cup made of leaves. *Ga. (S.) dona* leaf-cup. *Go. (A.) dona* id. (*Voc.* 1613). *Koṇḍa* done id. *Manḍ. duna* id. *Kui dono*, (*P.*) *doho* id.; *doo* balance word

in *kali dōo* leaf-cup. *Kuwi (F.) dunṇō*, (*Su.*) *dono* id.; (*Isr.*) *ṭono* cup-like container made of leaves. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6641, *drōna* (e.g. *H. donā*, *Mar. ḍoṇā* leaf-cup). DED(S) 2913.

46 *Ta. pacantu* elegance, beauty, attractiveness, fineness. *Ko. pa-can*, *pa-cand* beauty; *pa-cana-c* good-tempered woman; *pa-can* gey- to have pleasurable sexual intercourse. *To. po-ca-n* beauty; beautiful. *Ka. pasandu* approved, agreeable, comely, pleasing; agreeing to. *Tu. pasandu*, *pasantu*, (*B-K.*) *pasando* comely, handsome, pleasing, nice. *Te pasandu* excellent, beautiful, nice, agreeable, approved. /*H. pasand* approved, pleasing; approving (< Pers.). DED 3338 [DEDR 4054].

47 *Ta. patam* cobra's hood. *Ma. paṭam* id. *Ka. pede* id. *Te. paḍaga* id. *Go. (S.) parge*, (*Mu.*) *barak*, (*Ma.*) *barḱi*, (*F-H.*) *birḱi* hood of serpent (*Voc.* 2154). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9040, *Skt. (s)phaṭa*-, *sphaṭā*- a serpent's expanded hood, *Pkt. phadā*-id. For IE etymology, see Burrow, *The Problem of Shwa in Sanskrit*, p. 45. DED(S) 3180.

48 *Te. paḍisemu* a cold, catarrh. *Pa. paḍ-com* id. *Go. (A.) paṣa* id.; (*Ma.*) *paṣek* a bad cold; (*Ko.*) *poṣa* rheum of nose; (*L.*) *paṣa*-, *parsum* a cold (*Voc.* 2156); (*ASu.*) *paṣāṇ* cold. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8604, *Skt. pratisyāya*-, *Mar. paḍṣe* cold in the head. DED(S) 3189.

49 *Ka. (PBh.) paṇige*, (*Kitt.*) *hanige*, *anige* comb. *Tu. paṇnya* id. *Te. panne* id. *Pa. pendeda* id. *Go. (A.) peḍeya*, (*G.*) *paṇiya*, *peṇiya*, (*SR.*) *paṇiā*, (*Mu.*) *paṇiya*, *paṇeya*, (*Ph.*) *paṇiā*, (*Ma.*) *paṇiā* id.; (*L.*) *paḍaṇā*, *paḍiāṇā* to comb (*Voc.* 2150); (*ASu.*) *paṇiā*-, *paṇiā* comb. *Koṇḍa pane* id. *Pe. paṇiya*, *peṇiya* id. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) paṇiya* id. /Prob. < IA; cf. *Pkt. phanaga*-, *phaniha*-comb, *Mar. phaṇi* id. DED(S, N) 3607.

50 *Ta. paṇṭi* cart, waggon, carriage; *vaṇṭi* id., cartload; *vaṇṭil* cart, carriage, bandy, wheel; *paṇṭi* cart with a top, bullock cart; *paṇṭil* two-wheeled cart, horse-drawn chariot. *Ma. vaṇṭi*, *vaṇṭil* wheel, cart, bandy. *Ko. vaṇḍy* cart. *To. poḍy* bullock-cart. *Ka. baṇḍi* bandy, cart, carriage, wheel. *Tu. baṇḍi*, *bhaṇḍi* cart. *Te. baṇḍi* carriage, cart, any wheeled conveyance. *Koḷ. baṇḍi* bullock-cart for freight. *Ga. (P. S.) baṇḍi* cart. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) baṇḍi* id. /*Skt. (Hem. Uṇ. 608) bhaṇḍi*-, *Pkt. bhaṇḍi*-, *bhaṇḍiā*-, *Mar. baḍi*, *Or. baṇḍi*. Ultimately from *Skt. bhāṇḍa*-goods, wares, as carrying these; for an IE etymology for *bhāṇḍa*-, see Burrow, *BSOAS* 34.545-6. DED(S) 3219.

51 *Ma. bōy* palanquin-bearers, fishermen. *Ka. bōyi*, *bōva* a caste who are palanquin-bearers and fishermen. *Tu. bōyi*, *bōvi* id. *Te. bōya*, *bōyāḍu*, *bōyavāḍu* savage, barbarian, inhabitant of the forest, huntsman, fisherman; *bōyata*, *bōyeta* woman of a savage tribe; *bōyidu* man of the cow-keeper's or

shepherd's caste; a palanquin-bearer; *bōyī* a palanquin-bearer. *Pa. bōyid* (*pl. bōyil*) *Muria Gond. Go. (Ph.) pōi* male member of the fisherman caste; *fem. paṭār* (*Voc.* 2433); (*SR.*) *poy-paṭal* village headman; (*F-H.*) *poiur* patel (*Voc.* 2400). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9626, *bhōgin*-wealthy; headman of a village; barber; *Pkt. bhōi*-, *bhōia*-village headman; *Guj. Mar. bhōi* palanquin-bearer, fisherman; *H. bhōi*, *bhuī* palanquin-bearer, (?) fisherman; Emeneau, "Sanskrit *bhōgin*-wealthy" → 'village headman; fisherman, palanquin-bearer', *American Indian and Indo-European Studies, Papers in Honor of Madison S. Beeler* (Mouton, 1980), pp. 315-25. DED(S) 3750.

52 *Ka. mayana*, *mēna* bee's-wax, gum, resin. *Tu. māyana* wax. *Te. mainamu* id. *Koḷ. me-nam* id. *Nk. mēnam* id. *Koṇḍa mēnam* id. *Kuwi (Isr.) mēna* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9778, *Skt. madana*-, *Pkt. mayana*-, *Mar. meṇ*. DED 3853.

53 (a) *Ta. maittunāṇ*, *maccunāṇ* brother of one's wife or husband, son of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt, sister's husband; *maittunī* wife's sister, daughter of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt, brother's wife; *maccunāṇ* wife's brother, sister's husband, son of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; *maccinī*, *maccinacci*, *maccinici* sister-in-law; *maccampi* elder sister's husband, maternal uncle's son, paternal aunt's son, husband's elder brother; *maccāṇār* husband's elder brother; *maccāvi* elder brother's wife; *maccāi*, *macci* wife's sister, daughter of one's paternal aunt or maternal uncle; *maccān* wife's brother, sister's husband, son of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; *maccunamai* relationship of brother-in-law; *matinī* elder brother's wife, etc.; ? *maintan* son, young man, young of animal or reptile, disciple, pupil, man, strong man, hero, husband. *Ma. maccunan*, *maccinan* son of mother's brother or of father's sister; *maccūneci* daughter of mother's brother or of father's sister, regarded as the proper bride for her cousin; ? *maintan* boy, son. *Ko. macin* brother-in-law (rarely used). *To. mociny* cross-cousin. *Ka. may(i)duna*, *may(i)da*, *maydana* a connexion, friend or husband; sister's husband, husband's brother, wife's brother, brother's son in relation to sister's son. *Koḍ. maccinē* younger male cross-cousin; *maccinī*, *maccinici* younger female cross-cousin; ? *maymē* cross-nephew, son-in-law; *mayma* cross-niece, daughter-in-law. *Tu. maitine*, *maidune* husband's younger brother, son of a female's maternal uncle, husband of a female's sister; *maitidi*, *maitedi* sister-in-law, father's sister's daughter or mother's brother's daughter.

(b) *Te. mēna* connected through a woman's brother or a man's sister, or through a maternal uncle or paternal aunt (e.g. *mēnagōḍalu* a man's sister's or a woman's brother's daughter, niece [kōḍalu daughter-in-law; see

2149]). *Nk. (Ch.) meonak* cross-cousin; *fem. meoni. Koṇḍa* (BB) *mēna'en* father's sister's son. *Pe. mēna* tonden male cross-cousin (see 3563). *Kuwi (D.) meṇatayi* female cross-cousin; (*Isr.*) *meh'na tayi* male cross-cousin; *m. taṅgi* female cross-cousin. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10341, *maithuna*-copulation; relating to sexual union > \*marriage > one who is (customarily) to be married, cross-cousin; the last meaning is found in *Pkt. (DNM) meṇupāya*-father's sister's son, *meṇupia*-mother's brother's son, *meṇupia*-mother's brother's daughter, wife's sister, *Mar. meṇupā*, *mevṇā* wife's brother, sister's husband, *meṇupī*, *mevṇī* mother's brother's daughter; father's sister's daughter. *MIA* and *NIA* forms are the source of forms in (b); forms in (a) are derived from *Skt. maithuna*- with the meanings of the *MIA* and *NIA* forms. From DED (S, N) 4189 (DEN DBIA S18).

54 *Ta. iratṭi*, *reṭṭi* name of a Telugu caste of cultivators. *Ka. raḍḍi*, *reddi* Reddi, a petty baron, title of a caste of Telugu cultivators. *Te. red(d)i*, *raḍ(d)i* name of a certain caste; headman of a village. /Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 10722 *rāṣṭrakūṭa*-, 10724 *rāṣṭrin*-, *rāṣṭrika*-, *Pali raṭṭhika*-, *Pkt. raṭṭhiya*-, *Su. 1973*, p. 145: *Te. Inscr.* s.v. *raṭṭaḍi*, *raḍḍi*. DED 4241.

55 *Ta. irampam* a saw. *Ka. rampige* shoemaker's knife or awl. *Tu. rampi* shoemaker's knife. *Te. rampamu* a saw; *rampakāḍu* sawyer; *rampe* cobbler's knife for cutting leather. *Pa. (S.) rampa* mattock. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *rapam* saw. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10629, \**rampa*-, *Pkt. rampa*-knife, etc. DED 4236.

56 *Ko. vatm* (*obl. vai(t)-*) millet, *Panicum miliare*. *To. poṭm* millet; *kafoṭm* sp. millet (ka- black). *Ka. batta*, *bhatta* paddy, rice in the husk. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9331, *bhaktameal*, food, boiled rice, *Pkt. bhatta*-id., *Mar. bhāt masc.* boiled rice, *neut.* rice in the husk. Crossing with 5287 to yield *Ko. v-?* From DED 4325.

57 *Ta. vāl* tail; *vālam* id., hair of head. *Ma. vāl* tail, what is tail-like, train. *Ko. va-lm* (*obl. va-lm- va-lt-*) tail. *To. po-sm* (*obl. po-st-*) id. *Ka. bāla* id., long hair. *Koḍ. ba-lī* tail, spout of cup. *Te. vālamu* tail, hair; *vāliḍi* without a tail, tailless. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11572, *vāla*-tail, hair, *vāra*-tail. DED(S) 4394.

58 *Ka. biḡa*, *biyyaga* relative by marriage; *biḡatana* relationship by marriage; *biḡati* female relative by marriage. *Tu. bige* relative by marriage; *biḡatana* relationship by marriage. *Te. viyyamu* marriage alliance or connexion; *viyyaṅkūḍu* one's son's or daughter's father-in-law; *viyyaṅkurālu*, *viyyapurālu*, *viyyapusāni* one's son's or daughter's mother-in-law; *viyyam-andu* to form a marriage alliance or connexion with a family. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11920, *Skt. viyāha*-, various *NIA* languages *biyā(h)*: comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyam. DED(S) 4476.

59 *Ta. viyācciyam, viyājjīyam* lawsuit, dispute. *To. pe-j* dispute taken to tribal council or to lawcourt. *Ka. vyājya* lawsuit, dispute; (Badaga) *be-je* id. *Tu. vyājya* id. *Te. vyājyemu, vyājyamu* id. /Skt. *vyāja*-deception, fraud.

60 *Ta. viyam* seed; rice. *Ka. biya* rice when cleaned from the husk, food. *Te. biyyamu* seeds or grains of *Oryza sativa* without husks, paddy deprived of the husk,

rice. *Kol. bi-am* (pl. *bi-al*) rice. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9250, *bīja*-seed, H. *biā, bīyā*, Mar. *bī, bī*; with change of meaning in the Dr. languages ('unhusked seed' > 'husked grain or rice'). DED 4485.

61 *Ta. betta, bettu, bettēdu* a hand-breadth, measure of four finger-breadths. *Pa. bitta* a span. ?*Ko. veṭ* breadth of four fingers. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11721, *vitasti*-span, H. *bittā*. DED 4515.

## INDEXES

## Order of languages

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The order of the Devanāgarī alphabet has been followed in the indexes for the Indo-Aryan languages. The four literary Dravidian languages, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannaḍa, Telugu, have alphabets whose order is similar to that of the Devanāgarī; at the beginning of each of these indexes there is an indication of how the extra letters at the end of the alphabet are ordered. In the entries of the dictionary dialect material has been quoted for these languages, especially for Tamil and Kannaḍa, with an indication of dialect occurrence and sources. In the indexes such material is incorporated without indication that it is dialectal, except that Badaga material is listed separately at the end of the Kannaḍa index. The transcription in the sources for dialect material at times involves phonetic writing that departs from the standard spelling. These items are usually inserted in the indexes at the place

required by the standard equivalents (e.g. in Tamil an occurrence of -ḍ- is in the order of -t-).

The alphabetical order in the indexes of the other languages is in general that of the chief published sources. The Devanāgarī order is followed by the majority. Arrangement in the order of the Roman alphabet is followed for Kota, Toda, Koḍagu, Kolami, Naikri, Naiki of Chanda, Kui, Kurux, Malto, and Brahui; for each language an indication is provided of the order of characters with diacritics. For any language indexed in the Roman alphabet, the position of an aspirated stop (e.g. ph) follows all occurrences of the corresponding non-aspirated stop (e.g. p).

To cut down the inordinate length of the indexes, successive items referring to the same dictionary entry have often been unified. Moreover, items that should strictly have been separated by one or occasionally even two or more other items have often been unified. Such displacements disturb the alphabetical order, but will hardly cause inconvenience to the attentive user.

#### Order of the Devanāgarī alphabet

a ā i ī u ū ṛ ṝ ḷ e ai o au ṁ ḥ k kh g gh ṇ c ch j jh ñ t ṭ ḍ ḍh ṇ t ṭh d dh n p ph b bh m y r l v ṣ ṣh. In Pali and Marathi ḷ follows l. In modern Indo-Aryan languages ṛ and ṭh follow ṇ.

### DRAVIDIAN

#### TAMIL

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *ḷ* in place of *h*. The end of the alphabet: *y r l v ṛ ḷ ṝ ṇ ṣ ṣh*.

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salapam 2369  
sari 2464  
setikka 2757



## IRUḶA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *a ā; i ī; u ū; e ē; o ō; t ṭ; r ṛ; l ḷ*.

amme 183  
iruga 592  
i-pi 533  
i-ralu, i-rvo 546  
uddya 621  
ubbe 656  
uruga 592  
uli 999  
ūri-ni-ru 656  
ebbukaṭṭe 1154  
e-lamara 382  
onḍal 969  
kaṇucu 1366  
ka-du 1438  
ka-du 1448  
kucune 2086  
kunni 1867  
ku-ḍag 2196  
kē-le, ko-le, kō-le 2016

ko-ne 2212  
cikkeḍu 2495  
coppu 2847  
ḍepisu 432  
tukḍe 3377  
tumba 3389  
thumba 3331  
daḍḍa 3024  
da-ru 5151  
deṅgi 2901  
nakulū 2906  
nagaṭṭu, nā-ṭṭu 3758  
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paḷḷa 4016  
poroḷi 4569  
bāri 5264  
bugari, bugiriya 4239  
maṇi 4671  
maḷḷu 644

munna 4968  
mu-nga 5028  
megaru, meguru, moyiru 4707  
mēkku 5082  
monna 4968  
raṇḍu 474  
ra-podu, ra-vu, ra-ve-podu 2552  
ra-yi 812  
ruṭṭu, ruḷḷu 664  
re-228  
reṇḍu 474  
roṅgu 707  
rombu 3672  
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ḷa-ru 245  
le-240  
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## PĀLU KURUMBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

i-pi 533  
oli 999  
ka-ḍu 1438

ka-du 1448  
kunni 1867

bugiri 4239  
mēkku 5082

## ĀLU KURUMBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

i-pi 533  
i-ruvu 546  
uri 656  
ebbukaṭṭe 1154  
oli 999

kaṭṭe 1154  
keḷi 1977  
kē-yi 2016  
tu-ḍe 3377

poroṇḍi 4569  
bari 5264  
buguri 4239  
mēkku 5082

## BETṬA KURUBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *i* added (order uncertain); *ḷ* follows *l*.

alke 672  
aḷe 308  
uyge 947  
ebbi 226  
kadli 1548  
kadvaṃ 1199  
kidli 1722  
kibbi 1793  
kili 1257

tarkili 3424  
ticci 1514  
tokki 2996  
tovli 2673  
nicci 3782  
nūṇi 2908  
pitti 4335  
penpi 4035  
poṭṭi 4395

poḍe 4482  
potte 4517  
pōke 1224  
būli 5460  
beḷki 5433  
mirpu 5122  
muymbe 4649  
mūṅgi 4898

## KOTA

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ ḑ; l ḷ; n ṇ ṡ; r ṛ; t ṭ ṭ*.

a, a- 1  
ac 47  
ac, acgar, ac mog 72  
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akn 23  
aky 215  
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ala-, ala-d, ala-tme-l, ala-vo-r 234  
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algalv 253  
ali-k, alk 1  
alk- 240  
alo-l, alo-n, alo-r 1  
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arm 228  
arman 201  
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## TODA

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## TELUGU

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet. The end of the alphabet: *y r r l l*  
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## KOLAMI

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d*; *đ*; *n* *ñ* *ŋ*; *r* *ř*; *s* *ś*; *t* *ť*; but items from Pat. have *ng* instead of *ŋ*.

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# NAIKRI

(= DED's Naiki; a dialect of Kolami)

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; l ḷ; n ṇ ṅ; r ṛ; s ṣ; t ṭ*.

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## GONDI

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with extra letters with diacritics added in the following order: *r r̄ r̄̄ l l̄ l̄̄*; ? at the end. The double *rr* which appears in many recordings represents Dravidian alveolar \**r̄*; it follows *r*. Its voiceless variant, transcribed as *h*, follows it (or *r̄*). Variant forms of words are given in the same entry if the differences are not too great; otherwise they are separately indexed. Verbs are given in the infinitive when these forms are given in the sources; otherwise the root form is given.

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## KUWI

In DED the material of Schulze and Fitzgerald was indexed separately. In DEDR there is a combined index, which is possible as a result of the normalization of Schulze's transcription and because the principal authority is now the work of M. Israel. His forms are taken as normal, and the orthographical variations in the other sources are ignored. On the other hand, variations which are dialectal rather than orthographical are entered. In the case of words in the other sources which are not recorded by Israel, the form most consistent with his system of transliteration is used and other spelling varieties are ignored. Verbs are given in the root form if recorded by Israel or by Burrow and Bhattacharya; if the source is Schulze or Fitzgerald, the infinitive forms used by them are given.

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## KURUX

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *b bh; d dh ḡ; k kh; l ḷ; n ṇ ñ ṅ; r ṛ; t ṭ; '* is added at the end of the alphabet. Superscript vowels are alphabetized as if on the line. A nasalized vowel follows the corresponding non-nasalized vowel. We have replaced *kh* of the major sources and our earlier work by *x*, since it is now clear that a voiceless velar fricative is intended; in this we follow Pfeiffer.

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## MALTO

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d q; g g; n n; r r; t th (= [θ]) t*.

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## BRAHUI

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ġ; g gh; l lh; r r; s sh; t t; ʔ*; a nasalized vowel follows the corresponding non-nasalized vowel (very few instances). The diagraph *kh* of the major source and our earlier work has been replaced by *x*, the voiceless velar fricative, in its proper alphabetical order. *h* represents dialectally *h*, a glottal stop (i.e. ʔ), and zero (see Emeneau 1980b.21).

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## OTHER LANGUAGES

## INDEX OF ENGLISH MEANINGS

THIS is an index of the more important meanings recorded for words in the Dravidian languages. No attempt has been made to list all the English meanings given in the entries, since such a procedure would have swollen this index beyond all reason. In fact, in an attempt to keep it within bounds, usually only one of a group of synonyms or near-synonyms has been listed; e.g. *resemble* is listed, but not *similar* and *like*; *decay*, but not *rot*; *laugh*, but not *smile*; *ant* (*white*), but not *termite*. The derivational system of English words, since it does not coincide with that of Dravidian, has in general been ignored; e.g. *break* includes references to both intransitive and transitive verbs, *bud* or *thunder* or *scratch* to both nouns and verbs. This has led sometimes to a clustering of several English words in one entry (e.g. *twelve* and *twenty*, *grief* and *grieve*, *length*, *lengthen*, and *long*), which has sometimes been achieved by such entries as *great(ness)* or *confuse(d)*; at times, however, one of an English derivational cluster has been listed and the other or others omitted in order to save repetition of long strings of identical references (e.g. *heat*, but not *hot*; *proud*, but not *pride*; *destroy*, but not *destruction*). English homonyms have in general been separated. Sometimes, however, it has been impossible (and unnecessary) to make decisions about English near-homonyms, and everything has been lumped under one gloss; e.g. *call* (= *summon*, *shout*, *name*), *cry* (= *weep*, *shout*), *scratch* (= *itch*, *make mark*), *plait* (of hair or of cloth).

Names of botanical species have been separately listed in an Index of Flora. This is given in two parts, one for the Latin terms, the other headed 'English and Anglo-Indian'. The latter includes some vernacular names as they were commonly used by the English in India (e.g. *banyan*, *pipal*, *huriallee*, *sāl*). *Rice* is entered in the general index because of the many references to cultural processes involving rice that are found in the dictionary and that would be out of place in the botanical index.

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